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MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY
OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

A HISTORICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE PEOPLE

A record of . easures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR

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REV. HENRY GIDEON PERRY, A. M.

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THE REVEREND HENRY GIDEON PERRY.

THE recent annual gathering of the various Masonic grand bodies for Illinois, brings to view an active, time-honored member of several of its organizations, as well as of the Church, Rev. Henry Gideon Perry, M. A., of Chicago. Mr. Perry was born May 27, 1832, in Philadelphia, Pa. His father was the late Reverend Gideon B. Perry, M. D., DD., LL, D., of the noted "Perry stock," of which the Commodores Oliver Hazard Perry and his brother Matthew Calbraith Perry are historical figures.

Doctor Perry was for years connected officially with the Episcopal churches of St. Paul, Grace and St. James, Cleveland, Ohio., and the founder of the first and last named parishes. He also officiated as chaplain at the inauguration of the naval statue in Monument square of the Forest city, erected in honor of his kinsman, the hero of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1860, with the honorable George Bancroft, the historian, as

orator on that memorable occasion. At the sculptor Walcutt's request the subject of this sketch, in the artist's *atelier*, made the first stroke with mallet and chisel into the huge rough ashlar marble from which the sculptor afterward created the admirable work of art. Mr. Perry was at that time a member of the bar of the United States Court for the northern jurisdiction of Ohio. He received the rite of Confirmation at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, at Cleveland; and subsequently, having left the law, as a candidate for Holy Orders attended the Episcopal Divinity School in New York city, known as the General Theological Seminary of the American Church.

With full qualifications, having received his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, in due course graduating with honor as salutatorian at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio., he was admitted to the diaconate, in Mississippi, by Bishop Green of that Diocese, in Christ church, Vicksburg, and with his venerable father as rector of Trinity church, at Natchez, served the parish till a few years later he was promoted to the priesthood by the Right Reverend Jackson Kemper, D. D., Bishop of Wisconsin, at Nashotah. The Reverend Mr. Perry was presented for ordination by the Reverend Dr. Azel D. Cole, President of the Nashotah Divinity School, and the sermon was preached by the Reverend Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., an old academy-mate of the candidate. Rev. Dr. Thompson, was afterward rector of St. James' church, Chicago, and is now the Bishop of Mississippi.

Subsequently, in the department of the Mississippi, at the military post of Natchez, during the War, General John M. Davidson commanding the Federal Forces, the Reverend Mr. Perry was acting United States Chaplain on the staff.

On call from California in 1866, the Reverend Mr. Perry left via New York and Panama for San Francisco; and, after serving at Trinity church in that city shortly assumed sole editorial charge of *The Pacific Churchman*, the organ of the diocese, and only Episcopal paper then on the Pacific coast. Successful, and ready for work, at Bishop Kip's instance – accepting St. Paul's Rectorship, Benicia, next – the Reverend Mr. Perry undertook the broad field of Solano and vicinage, pastorally, including the Pacific Naval Station, Mare Island, near Vallejo, where, as well, he occasionally officiated. Promoting the faith, he found co-operative friends in Captain James N. Greer, United States Navy, Colonel Julian McAllister, United States Army, commandant of Benicia Arsenal and Government Barracks; the Honorable Lansing B. Mizner, of State Congress; Samuel C. Gray, the Rector's Warden; Judge Thomas Brown, Doctor John M. Willey, and others. At Martinez, in Contra Costa, across Carquinez Straits from Benicia the Reverend Perry held stated services also, where now, as both at Vallejo and Suisun, are churches. Through his timely appeal and the generosity of a prominent citizen was secured the gift of land for the church building at Vallejo, the Reverend Perry's first preaching there being at Freemasons' hall. While at Suisun he celebrated the first Episcopal service ever held in that city, and led to the Bishop of California's first official visit there with him not long after. In the interest of *The Pacific Churchman*, further, as chairman of committee on Church Schools in the Diocese, the Reverend Perry visited all important points, especially for the extended circulation of his paper as a right educational auxiliary, and its recognized increasing religious usefulness to put church principles into exemplary practice. In this way he met and addressed the people of almost every parish in main

places, and at many of minor importance. Nor were such working churchly observations and kindred offices without their good result.

The summer of 1868 brought the Reverend Doctor James Lloyd Breck, of Faribault, Minn., formerly the great friend of the Indians, with Associate mission, to the Pacific coast, at San Jose. The locality proving unfavorable, upon the Reverend Mr. Perry's conference, advice and promise of co-operation to more firmly fix and assure the mission's success, Benicia College, then a secular school, with the sanction of Bishop and Clergy, in council, was purchased for St. Augustine's Collegiate Institute, now under the Bishop of Northern California's Presidency. The College went into immediate popular and effective operation, with its faculty – having voted their unanimous expression of thanks to the Reverend Mr. Perry, who commended the Parish church, Rectory, and Office he enjoyed to his honorable Reverend successor, and returned east upon regularly resigning such charge in order to do so. The Reverend Perry was deputy alternate-elect of the Diocese of California to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States in 1868, but did not attend.

In 1870 he terminated his connection with St. Paul's Church, (now the Cathedral,) Springfield, Ill., which he had supplied, upon consecration to the Arkansas Episcopate of the Right Reverend Doctor Pierce, previously Pastor of the Parish. From the Wardens and Vestry the Reverend Mr. Perry received an engrossed copy of highest testimonial passed and upon record, complimentary to him as a faithful Priest of the Church – one who had made friends of so many, and among legislative representatives at the State Capital, where he had officiated as Chaplain in the house. Under

Bishop Whitehouse, in charge of Greene and Jersey, having their respective County seats at Carrollton and Jerseyville, near Alton, Ill., the Reverend Mr. Perry continued his clerical labors, where fine church edifices under successive pastorates resulted. The work there under Bishop Seymour (since the division of Illinois into three Dioceses, as a Province, embracing Quincy, Springfield, and Chicago severally,) has been successful; and settled Rectors officiate. Called next to the Church of the Redeemer, at Wilmington, the Reverend Mr. Perry maintained a vigorous Rectorate till assuming that of All Saints', Chicago, in 1872. Six years later he suspended work for a time, because of ill-health. In 1884 he instituted regular services for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, (at the instance of the Right Reverend Doctor McLaren, Bishop of Chicago) serving as Priest in charge of the Church, now St. John's, till this year, when, a valuable lot of 50x140 feet having been bought on Exchange Avenue, "South Side," a new church building is contemplated, and he retires on account of his residence in Chicago, making his home on the "West Side" in the city.

Mr. Perry is devoid of bigotry, an active churchman, a good reader, earnest, effective speaker, and serves the faith with unflagging zeal in all weathers. With the motto:

"Better to wear out than to rust,"

he presses on, although laboring under bronchial and nervous troubles. As evidence in part of the arduous nature of his labors, aside from many other duties, sermons, addresses, etc., he has officiated during his ministry at more than 650 baptisms, 400 funerals, and 200 marriages to date.

His eloquent address at the reunion of the Chicago Alumni Association of Kenyon College and semi-centennial celebration, and his poem on later occasion of their annual meeting were

both printed. This Association he organized in 1877, and was its first President and as yet, continues an active member.

Mr. Perry invoked the muse in early life. When a young man, numbers of his choicer compositions, set to music, were published by leading houses. His "Phantasy, or Real and Ideal," read commencement day before the joint Literary Societies at Oakland College, Mississippi, was printed in book form by its members. His "Collegiate Olympiad," a serio-comic, written in under-graduate days and read before the Philomathesian Society, (of which President Rutherford B. Hayes was a member when at Kenyon College,) is a very humerous portrayal of the four years of college life. The manuscript was found among the Philomathesian library archives years after Mr. Perry had passed beyond the college walls, and published by the students. Irrespective of prose, Mr. Perry's poetry alone would make a full volume. Some of his writings have been widely copied in this country and across the great waters, as, for instance, his "Cable Tow," from *The Voice of Masonry*, to *The Masonic Record*, published at Allahabad India. His "Triple Tie," in the past twenty years has appeared in as many different publications, far and near.

Known among Masons as illustrious and excellent brother, the Reverend Mr. Perry is a Knight Templar, Past Prelate of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, of Illinois, and a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, or Thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and Charter Member of the Consistory at San Francisco. He is also Grand Chaplain of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, of the State of Illinois; Past Grand Master of Siloam Council, Royal and Select Masters, Chicago; Prelate of Chicago Conclave Knights of Red Cross of Rome and Constan-

tine; Honorary Member of The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois; Chaplain of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Chicago; Chaplain of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, Chicago; Grand Representative of Michigan Masonic Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters; Chaplain Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois.

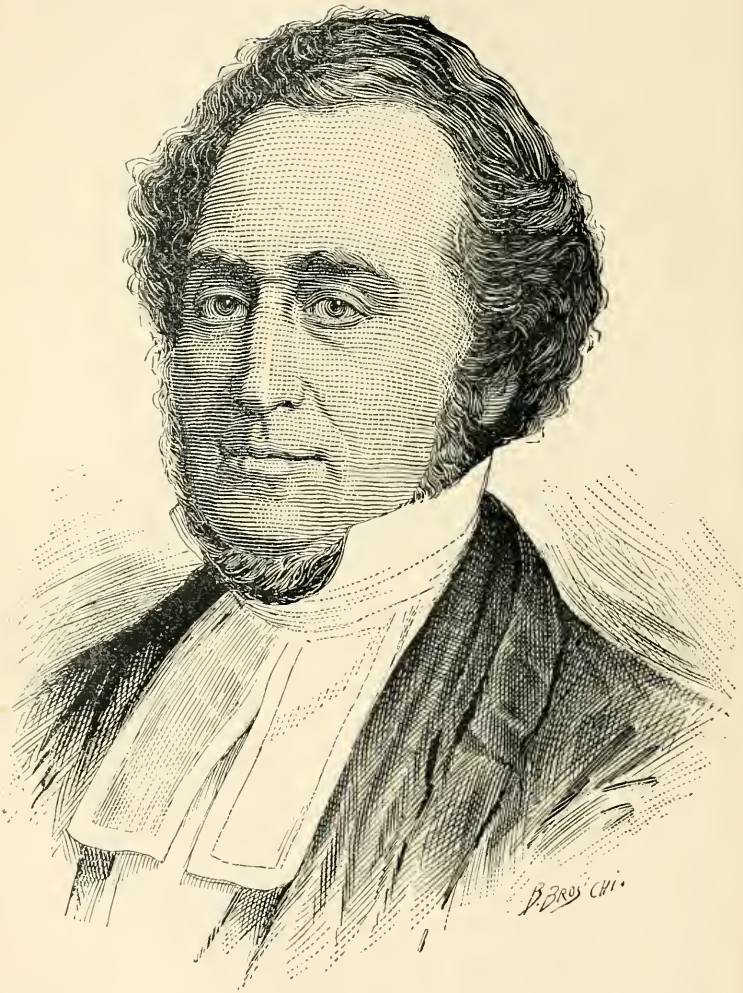
The Reverend Henry G. Perry resides at No. 79 North Oakley Avenue, Chicago, where he is always glad to see his friends, socially or professionally, and of every degree of the Masonic fraternity or otherwise.

THE REVEREND DR. GIDEON B. PERRY.

The Rev. Gideon Babcock Perry, M. D., D. D., LL. D., who died at his residence, Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 30th, 1879, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, was buried from Grace Episcopal Church, of which he was Rector in that city since 1866, till incapacitated for duty by reason of continued and extreme sickness. The Rev. Dr. Perry was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 12th, 1800, and, as of historic interest, notably of the old Perry stock, the last surviving kinsman contemporary of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie. Their fathers being brothers, and the sons born in the same room, at the family homestead, the two were brought together thus boy-relatives attached to each other from the first. The incipient naval commander, in fact, at one time so won upon his younger kinsman that but for parental interference he had joined him to the American Marine in his country's service, mere lad as he was, yet full of the "fire of '76."

Home persuasions however, prevailed; and the subject of this sketch, being duly prepared, was sent to Hamilton College, New York; – after his graduation and theological course, as minister taking charge at Brookfield, N. Y. In 1823, the Rev. Perry married Miss Abby Brown, youngest daughter of Nathan Stewart, Esq., of that place. In 1824, Dr. Perry was called to the broader field of Stonington borough, Conn., and officiated there till in 1827, assuming the important charge to which he was chosen in New Bedford, Mass., and thence, three years later, to old Spruce Street Church, Philadelphia, Pa., retiring from his ministry there in 1834, on account of impaired health, and seeking the West. Renewing his labors in 1837, having removed to Canton, Ill., (where a place of worship was established by him and he also edited *The Canton Register*), the Rev, Dr. Perry successively ministered afterwards at Alton, Ill., for a number of years, shortly at St. Louis, and, in 1843, was recalled to Philadelphia, remaining in that city till, taking residence in the Diocese of Ohio, admitted to orders by the Bishop, in 1846 the Rev. Doctor took charge of St. Paul's Parish, Cleveland, Ohio, and as its first rector was in office some ten years up to 1854, from then officiating at Grace Church, in the same city, till 1857, when the Rev. Dr. Perry organized as Rector, St. James' Parish, of Cleveland, also, now one of its attractive churches of steady growth and prominence. As next called to Natchez, Miss., in 1858, he became Rector of Trinity Church, and resided there as such till his resignation in 1866, the year subsequently accepting a call from Grace Church, Hopkinsville, Ky., his last parochial charge, and place of decease.

As noteworthy,a word especial of St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, may not be inappropriate here. In prime of life and usefulness, the Rev. Dr. Perry was called to this new charge, then



REV. GIDEON B. PERRY, M. D., D. D., LL. D.

(From his portrait at the age of fifty-nine.)

MRS. ABBY BROWN PERRY.

(Wife of the Rev. Dr. G. B. PERRY. From her likeness at the age of forty-three.)

of St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, as its first pastor – a Parish without church edifice – just organized thus, and holding services in the large hall (old " Seneca Block ") on Superior Street, below the Public Square. Under Rev. Dr. Perry's Rectorship St, Paul's steadily grew in numbers and strength, till erecting on the original site, (Euclid Avenue and Sheriff St.,) a handsome house for divine worship; – destroyed, however, by fire before its occupancy. Through the Rev Dr. Perry's direct and effective energy though, and soliciting aid from his friends East, as well as at home, the necessary funds were raised to erect the second church building, so secured during his pastorate of St. Paul's. In 1874 the Parish deciding upon a remoter point from the business centre, the property was sold, and, with the avails ($ 115,000) contributing towards the total outlay, provided the present splendid St. Paul's, corner of Euclid and Case Avenues. By invitation of the rector, wardens, and vestry, at the farewell services held in old St. Paul's Church, April 19th, 1874, the Rev. Dr. Perry (then of Hopkinsville, Ky., and in his 73d year,) preached the *last* sermon within its sacred walls, as he had, also, the *first* discourse at its opening twenty-seven years before. On this memorable occasion of final services, the Rev. Dr. Perry's sermon (from Acts xii, 24: " *The word grew and multiplied,*") was illustrative of wherein the force of God's word consists; and, logically, that its characteristics must *ever* afford it the same power and influence for good, when perseveringly taught and practiced. He passed on then, briefly, to the Parish whose beginning, providentially, was under him, as instancing forcibly *what* the word of God *was* yet, as it had been, graciously *effecting*, and how it could and Heaven helping, still would *multiply* to His great glory and the salvation of souls. The venerable preacher's words of

"parting" were touchingly descriptive of the few moments left to them for divine worship in the old edifice of which more than a quarter century previous he had laid the corner-stone. Many of the Rev. Dr.'s old personal friends and parishioners were present, glad again to hear his sound sentiments and strong tones, and to see that passing years had left so much of *vigor* in the right line, characterizing him as ever the same acceptable, powerful preacher of the Word. As the last sermon thus in that church by him who presided over the Parish at its birth and had preached at its *first* service, it was certainly of intrinsic value and significance that the crowded audience expressly appreciated. It is instanced among the finest of the veteran Rector's most interesting efforts that so many came to hear, and for the last time thus in his former home Parish of the Forest "City," of Cleveland.

More than fifty years in the Christian Ministry, it is impossible to enumerate the host of services, baptisms, communions, marriages, burials, and other offices by him rendered in over half a century's vigorous occupation. By those tied to him in friendship, as to thousands throughout the land from Massachusetts to Mississippi, and Pennsylvania to Missouri, who met and heard him with admiration, the Rev, Dr. Perry was known as a man of marked power, religious culture and ability. It was the expression of Bishop McIlvaine, himself eminent for golden speech and graceful mein, that the Rev. Dr. Perry, as a natural orator and logician, to whom he accorded most hearty appreciation, was rarely excelled, if equaled. But few of its divines stood higher in the Church, for pulpit eloquence especially, clear, commanding Gospel exposition, and forensic force; and, notwithstanding his deafness, for energy, influence and success in quite every variety of work. He was sought and esteemed for these, aside from love and devotion to him for his manly virtues in a long busy

life, not devoid of opposition, at times befalling many another, and above all, one of positive eminence, for good, with executive will, that feared not the face of man nor mere opinion of multitude.

In addition to the customary first degrees, those of D. D., and LL. D., were conferred upon him by respective Colleges of Learning, and after due course of study and lectures in medicine and surgery, that of M. D., from Jefferson College, Philadelphia – Dr. Perry for some years practicing both with success and distinction.

The *Masonic Mirror*, long published at Philadelphia, contains discourses from him, while as a Knight Templar he gave the address upon occasions of assembly by the order in Ohio, and for other Masonic bodies at intervals in New England and various places with great acceptability. Among his most popular efforts were those at institutions of science, and before Literary Societies, by numbers of which he was elected to honorary membership, and for his interest in behalf of education, ever an active worker, public-spirited and practical in his views. His life, in fine, was full of earnest for the common good, and sterling effort to the last.

Through fifty-five mature, eventful years a kind husband, the exemplary citizen, loving father, true man, pastor and friend, he pursued his way and kept the Faith. At his obsequies the Priest of the Church (Rev. Charles Morris), with him almost daily during final illness, testified to his triumphant death: " A true Soldier of the Cross – I believe if ever one was most fully prepared to meet his Maker. and find rest in the bosom of God our Savior, it is the beloved and reverend brother whose form is in the casket before us."

The attendance was crowded at the funeral services in the Parish Church, which was heavily draped about the chancel

and columns, and the altar, lectern and pulpit arranged with chaste floral designs, and emblems appropriate to the high office of the venerable deceased. During the hymns "Asleep in Jesus" and "How firm a foundation ye Saints of the Lord," and anthems chanted, and at the eulogy, the congregation was visibly affected. Every class and denomination of people were present, a tribute of unfeigned regret for the loss that was felt. The bearers, ten in number, the best members of the Parish and large community, friends, neighbors and brethren, with their own hands performed the last rites of Christian sepulture. At the grave, during the Committal Office, a rainbow of singular beauty appeared in the sunny sky, and, over-arching, remained so, resplendent, till, after the concluding services, the cortege left the cemetery.

MRS. DR. PERRY.

After a brief illness, at the family residence, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, July 14, 1887, Abby Brown Perry (nee Stewart) relict of the Rev. Gideon B. Perry, D. D., LL. D., closed a beautiful life of eighty-two years less five days, and a residence of twenty years in that city. Miss Stewart, a native of Brookfield, N. Y., was married to the Rev. Dr. Perry in 1823. For fifty-five years she served faithfully with her distinguished husband in the "Vineyard of the Lord," doing memorable service at important charges throughout the country, as at various points in New England and New York; also at Philadelphia, Canton, Alton, St. Louis, Cleveland, Natchez, and other cities. Since the death of her husband (formerly rector of Grace Church), in 1879, she led the same faithful life of usefulness. She was the mother of four children – Oliver

Hazard Perry, M. D., deceased, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, M. A., of the Chicago Episcopal Clergy, Willis G. Perry and Emily B. Perry at the homestead (Miss Maria Efnor, foster-daughter, residing with them) in Hopkinsville, Kentucky; the last four named being with her when she died.

Mrs. Perry was a most amiable character – kind, true, sympathetic, quiet in her charities, cultured, and constant in duty. As wife, mother, friend and "for the Master's sake," she was ever devoted, sincere and consistent, bearing her years bravely to life's very decline. When the tidings of her last illness became known, her home was the scene of deep grief, and tender anxiety to a large number of her immediate social circle. She had so endeared herself to all, that old and young were manifestly solicitious for their venerable friend and companion, so that even the children of the vicinity would seek her sick room to cheer and soothe her all they could. Such is the happy record of a noble, well-spent life in behalf of what was ever elevating, refined and worthy – a life not all gone out, but whose silent surviving influences for good will long be felt and remembered among those with whom she came in contact – from first to last, the multitude met in more than four score years. But the best cannot remain with us forever. At the morning hour of four o'clock the final summons came. Peacefully the soul took flight for the eternal, and the gloom of a great sorrow, not without prayerful hope and comfort, fell upon the afflicted ones.

Rest with the saints whose race is run,
Whose virtues track their flight to heaven;
The goal is gained, the victory won;
To thee the palm, the crown be given,
Which conquerors in that region wear,
Where all is lasting, bright and fair.

The funeral services took place the Saturday following in Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. John W. Venable, rector officiating in the burial office, with a chaste review of the life and character of so exemplary a parishioner and revered communicant in the Christian faith. The hymns sung were favorites of the deceased: "No change of time shall ever shock my firm affection, Lord, to Thee," and "Jesus lover of my soul." At the cemetery elegant and appropriate floral offerings were laid upon the grave by tender hands of those who loved her best in life. And thus, with the evening shadows just as the sun sank in the west to crown another day in time's eventful course, all that remained of the cherished dead was left "at rest," for her pure spirit had passed into the Paradise of God.

IN MEMORIAM OF REV. GIDEON B. PERRY, D. D.

I find no fitting words to represent
My recollections of so dear a friend,
Admired in youth and followed to the end
Of his long life with loving sentiment: –
A fine physique, high brow and classic face;
A voice of matchless melody and tune;
Responsive as Æolian chords in June
To all the harmonies of "truth and grace:"
No lips I ever heard, like his could reach
And stir the inmost fountains of the soul
To penitential tears beyond control
By the subduing eloquence of speech; –
In city church or country chapel rude
His word was grace, a sweet beatitude.

In Memoriam of Mrs. Abby Brown Perry.

I well remember her, a happy bride,
But womanly, matured, graceful, and fair,
Her thoughtful brow, crowned with a wealth of hair,
And dignified in mien, her husband's pride;
A lady born, queenly and beautiful,
By perfectness of form, nor less in grace
Of countenance and loveliness of face,
Intelligent, devout, and dutiful,
Alas that age, relentless in decades,
Should be allowed to waste youth's rosy hue
As fresh as flowers yet wet in golden dew
And bleach to snowy whiteness girlhood's braids –
But wasting time, nor blighting sickness more
Shall mar her beauty on the immortal shore.

The foregoing choice tributes to the Rev. Dr. Perry and his wife, are from the pen of the Rev. Albert G. Palmer, D. D., of the First Church, Stonington, Conn. Dr. Palmer, recently celebrated his fiftieth year in the sacred ministry and the thirty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate there. He was an old and devoted friend of Dr. and Mrs. Perry from the outset of their married and public life. Such tributes and from so eminent a source, most appropriately close their respective memorials.

These life-sketches and likenesses will prove of interest to the wide circle of family friends and acquaintance, East especially, irrespective of kin. It was our intention to do this some time since, but the present, after all, appears both fitting and opportune. *The Editor.*

Legend of the Pipestone Quarry. —— This blood red stone has a peculiar significance, and is an object of veneration to the Indian. Since taught by "Manitou" (the Great Spirit) warlike tribes have gathered here in peace, to worship, dig the stone and smoke the calumet. Relics of camps may be traced in great numbers, by the stones placed in circles, now nearly buried from sight, except when prairie fires sweep over them. Legends say that a remnant of red men were driven from a deluge to the top of this rocky crest, where an eagle had built her nest, and that the rising waters swallowed all but one maiden, who clung to the eagle for safety. When the waters receded, the Great Spirit found a cliff of rocky warriors turned into shining jasper. In solemn wrath he vowed that henceforth the tribes should meet here only in peace, that no war whoop should be heard, no bow and arrow or tomahawk should be seen at this rendezvous, but hereafter the tribes should assemble here each year to wash off their war paint in the lake, bury the hatchet and smoke the peace pipe, in token of which the maiden and war eagle should sacrifice a milk white bison – a rare and sacred beast, and an object of ceremonious and mysterious sacrifice.

It was laid on the altar of jasper, when lo! the flames of heaven descended, as lightning, connecting the stem of Manitou's pipe with the altar from whence rose sweet incense, the blood of the sacrifice staining the crag a crimson stain. The eagle also joined in the compact by leaving five eggs, which turned into huge bowlders of stone, watched over by two female genii, who remained in the grottoes between those eggs and alternately sleep and watch the sacred quarry. Then Manitou broke open the quarry for his children, and taught them how to carve the calumet and smoke it as a pledge; after which he left his own impress on a commanding pinnacle of rock in the form of a human face and then vanished from their sight. *From American Magazine.*

ONE LINE OF THE POWER FAMILY.

By John O. Austin.

THE paternal ancestors of the gifted poetess, Mrs. Whitman, for six generations had borne the name of Nicholas Power; but with her death that particular line became extinct, as she had no brother to perpetuate the name.

The many admirers of Mrs. Whitman's writings will find some measure of interest in a brief genealogical tracing of this lineage.

1. Nicholas Power, of Providence, R. I., died there Aug. 25, 1657. His wife's name was Jane, and she was living in 1667. In 1640, he with thirty-eight others signed a compact for good government; in 1649, he was Constable; in 1650, he was taxed £ 1; in 1655, he was on a jury; and in 1656, he was Surveyor of Highways. His will was made by the Town Council ten years after his death, as he, "by reason of extreme sickness and sudden death, made no will." His widow Jane was given the dwelling house and half the cellar that she built, with house lot, &c., and at her decease her son Nicholas was to have the house and lot, and her daughter Hope, other land. Other provision was made for her, and for the two children at age.

Nicholas Power and wife Jane had:

2. i *Nicholas*, (2) b.
   ii Hope, (2) b. 1650, m. James Clarke, of Newport, R. I.

2. Nicholas (2) Power, (Nicholas, 1), of Providence, R. I., died Dec. 19, 1675. He married Feb. 3, 1672, Rebecca Rhodes, daughter of Zachariah and Joanna (Arnold) Rhodes. She married for her second husband, Daniel Williams, son of Roger Williams, and died in 1727.

In 1670, it was voted that he " be entered in our Town Book a purchaser, as by his father's purchase right," &c. In 1672, he was voted 10s. for apprehending an Indian. He was killed in the Great Swamp Fight in Narragansett, by a shot from the command with which he was serving. In this battle over a thousand Indians and more than two hundred Englishmen were killed and wounded.

Nicholas Power and wife Rebecca had:

i Hope, (3) b. d. young.

3. ii *Nicholas*, (3) b. 1673.

3. Nicholas (3) Power, (Nicholas, 2. Nicholas, 1.), of Providence, R. I., born 1673, married first Mary Haile, of Swansey, Mass.; married second Mercy Tillinghast, daughter of Pardon and Lydia (Taber) Tillinghast. He died May 18, 1734. His second wife was born 1680, died Nov. 13, 1769. He was a merchant, and at one time was called Colonel. In 1701, he bought a house lot in lower end of the town, of Daniel Williams, for good satisfaction. He was Deputy to the Legislature in 1704, 8, 22, 23, 30. In 1705, he gave £3. toward a new bridge over Providence river, and in 1711, he with another was appointed to build a bridge at Weybosset. He was a member of the Town Council in 1713, 21, 29, 30. He was Assistant in 1720, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33. In 1721, Captain Nicholas Power and others were addressed in a letter from three prominenf Presbyterian ministers of Massachusetts, who sought to establish

a church of their faith in Providence. In 1733, he was appointed on a committee to build a new jail house. He made his will in 1732, proved in 1734, making his wife Mercy, and son Nicholas, executors. He made numerous legacies to wife and to married and unmarried children. To son Nicholas he gave "my dwelling house wherein I now dwell," &c., situated on west side of Town street. He provided for a burying place in home lot where some of his relatives were buried, to be for that use "for my children and grandchildren from generation to generation." He now lies buried in North Burial Ground. His inventory amounted to £1751, 13s. 3d. including live stock, sloop "Sparrow" £100, negroes Cuffy, Tony, Ceasar, and Peg; three hogsheads of molasses, tobacco, bacon, apothecary drugs, three stills, hops, cheese-press, three guns, silver hilted sword, ivory headed cane, decanters, wine glasses, plate and silver money £175 13s. 9d.; cider mill, books, &c. The rooms mentioned were great lower room, dining room, kitchen, bed room, little bed room, s. e. chamber, n. e. chamber, n. w. chamber, little south chamber, and garret, besides ware house, cooper's shop, &c.

The name of Hope ceased in this line with the death of his daughter; but through her marriage with James Brown it has been persistently kept alive in the families of Brown, Ives, Goddard, Binney and Gammell. The name of Nicholas also, though destined soon to cease in the Power line, was kept alive by descendants in the Brown and Tillinghast families.

Nicholas Power and wife Mary had:

i Mary, (4) b. m. Daniel Cook, Feb. 4, 1714.

Nicholas Power and wife Mercy had:

ii Hope, (4) b. Jan. 4, 1701, m. James Brown, Dec. 21, 1722.

iii John, (4) b. Apr 7, 1702, m. Martha ——— . He d. Feb. 18, 1772, at North Providence, R. I.

iv Joseph, (4) b. m. Jane Diana ——— . He was a "mariner" of Newport in 1741, later of Boston.

v Anne, (4) b. Dec. 12, 1707, m. 1st. John Stewart, May 25, 1724; m. 2nd. George Laws.

vi Sarah, (4) b. m. William Burrough, Apr 1, 1729.

4 vii *Nicholas*, (4) b.

viii Lydia, b. m. ——— Carr, of Newport, R. I.

ix Mercy, (4) b. m. Hezekiah Sabin.

4 Nicholas (4) Power, (Nicholas, 3. Nicholas, 2. Nicholas, 1.) of Providence, R. I., married Oct. 31, 1734, Anne Tillinghast, daughter of Philip and Martha (Holmes) Tillinghast. He died at Saramaribo, Surinam, Feb, 27, 1744. His wife was born April 13, 1713, and died after 1744.

He was a merchant and distiller. In 1743, he and his mother Mercy, and wife Anne, sold to Captain John Brown, of Newport, for £ 3,300, ten acres and barn therewith, a six acre orchard, and "dwelling house wherein I now dwell," warehouse, still, &c. His widow took administration on his estate. Inventory, £ 1042 9s. 6d; viz: books £ 10; silver money £ 24, watch £ 15, books and notes £ 441 12s. 6 d. clock, coffee mill, &c. His daughters Anne and Mary, are buried in the North Burial Ground.

Nicholas Power and wife Anne had:

i Elizabeth, (5) b. Jun. 8, 1736, m. Joseph Brown, Sept. 30, 1759.

ii Anne, (5) b. Feb. 10, 1738, d. Apr. 21, 1813, unmarried.

iii Mary, (5) b. Apr. 6, 1740, d. Mar. 3, 1799, unmarried.

5 iv *Nicholas*, (5) b. Apr. 5, 1742.

5 Nicholas (5) Power, (Nicholas, 4. Nicholas, 3. Nicholas, 2. Nicholas, 1.) of Providence, R. I., born April 5, 1742, married April 20, 1766, Rebecca Cory, daughter of William and Mary ( ) Cory. He died January 26, 1808. His wife was born in 1747, and died October 29. 1825. He was a merchant and ropemaker. In 1771, he and his wife received a deed from her father of dwelling house, &c., providing care was taken of grantor's wife if she outlived him.

In 1774, he and others were appointed Directors of the lottery for raising £2,000, to purchase a lot and build a house for the Baptist Society in Providence. In the same year he was appointed on a town committee to see that the agreement entered into at the late Continental Congress be faithfully adhered to. In 1775, he was appointed to prepare six field pieces for use of the Colony. In 1781, he "manumitted and set free" his negro man Prince. He was a member of the Town Council in 1784, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89. He made his will in 1807, proved in 1808, making Ephraim Bowen, Jr., son Nicholas Power, and son-in-law William Blodgett, executors. He made legacies to wife and children; mentioning also, grand-children Nicholas Williams and George Williams, the children of deceased daughter Sarah Williams. He gave a life support to Comfort Arnold (widow of Joseph Arnold), who was a sister of his wife. To son Nicholas and heirs, he gave land south side of Power street, at death of testator's sister Anne, At death of wife certain real and personal estate was to be divided to children. He and his wife are buried in North Burial Ground.

Nicholas Power and wife Rebecca had:

6. i *Nicholas*, (6) b. Sept. 15, 1771.
ii Sarah, (6) b. m. David R. Williams, Aug. 14, 1796. He was of Charleston, S. C. She died before May 1807.
iii Mary Ann, (6) b. 1777, m. William Blodgett, Jr., Apr. 30, 1800. She died Dec. 1, 1840.
iv Rebecca, (6) b. m. 1st. Charles James Air, Oct. 23, 1801. m. 2nd. Joseph Leonard Tillinghast, Nov. 3, 1815. She died Oct. 18, 1860, and was interred at Georgetown, D. C., where her son Nicholas Power Tillinghast was buried.

6. Nicholas (6) Power, (Nicholas, 5. Nicholas, 4. Nicholas, 3. Nicholas, 2. Nicholas, 1.) of Providence, R. I., born Sept. 15, 1771, married August, 1798, Anne Marsh, daughter of Daniel and Susannah (Wilkinson) Marsh. He died Apr. 28, 1844. His wife was born March 10, 1772, and died Feb. 23, 1858. He was a merchant, and bore the title of Major during part of his life. March 12, 1803, the announcement was made that "William Blodgett, Jr., and Nicholas Power, Jr., have formed a commercial connexion under the firm Blodgett and Power." Their store was on Cheapside, near the Baptist Meeting House. In 1803, the firm advertised English, India, Scotch and other goods, stating that they intended to close their retail business, and that by earliest arrivals in the fall they would receive extensive importations of English and other goods from manufacturers direct, purchased mostly for cash and selected by one of the partners on the spot. In 1805, they offered for sale white linen and cotton thread, No. 10 to No. 100; brown linens and sheetings, fancy handkerchiefs, sprigged and plain book muslins, white

and fancy colored cambrics, calicoes, cotton and silk hosiery, dimities, cotton gloves, chambray muslins, blue and yellow nankeens, black India lute-strings, satins, sinchaws, &c. Hardware, rosin, pitch, bright and black varnish. Soon after they offered "at low prices and accommodating credit," dry-goods, hardware, &c., at wholesale. At one period they offered an assortment of groceries, &c., including 100 boxes spermaceti candles, 9 boxes Havana white sugar, 8 hogsheads Muscovado, 5 hogsheads molasses, 7 hogsheads tobacco, 100 hogsheads New England rum, 50 barrels fine and superfine flour, 50 barrels ship bread, 4 casks Carolina Indigo, 25 boxes real Havana sugar, 50 bundles patent screw hay "double the usual quantity in same bulk," &c. Between 1808 and 1810, they had frequent auction sales. In 1812, the partnership appears to have terminated. He was absent from Providence much in later years. This he alludes to in the inscription on the tombstone erected by him to his mother's memory.

The inscription reads thus. "In memory of Rebecca Cory, wife of Capt. Nicholas Power. She died on the 29, Oct. 1825, in the absence of her only son, who has caused this monument to be raised to mark the long neglected grave of an affectionate mother.

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust
Or flattery sooth the dull cold ear of death?"

Erected 1842."

The last Nicholas Power and his wife, and daughters, Sarah Helen and Susan Anna, are buried near each other in North Burial Ground.

Nicholas Power and wife Anne had:

i Rebecca M. (7) b. 1800, m. William Read Staples, Nov. 27, 1821. She died Sept. 14, 1825. Two children died young.

ii Sarah Helen, (7) b. Jan. 19, 1803, m. John Winslow Whitman, of Boston, July 10, 1828. She died Jan. 27, 1878. No children.

iii Susan Anna, (7) b. Feb. 1, 1813, d. Dec. 8, 1877. Unmarried.

The first Town Council of the Town of South Kingstown elected in 1723 consisted of Job Babcock, John Watson, Ichabod Sheffield, William Gardiner, Jonathan Turner, Isaac Sheldon. The Town Council consisted of six members until 1799, when the number was increased to seven, the present number. S. H. Allen.

An incident of the Revolution. — John Fordice of Richmond, R. I., married Dec. 6, 1764, Elizabeth Stanton, It is said that John Fordice, son of a Scotch Emigrant, had come from Nova Scotia to Rhode Island and there married Elizabeth Stanton, and lived in Exeter, R. I., or there-abouts.

John went out of doors one evening to get some wood, saw some persons lurking about and being Tory, feared harm or impressment into the service of the patriots, he quietly departed for Nova Scotia without informing even his family. Elizabeth, his wife, after a long absence on the part of her husband and believing him dead, married again and had two children. Finally John came back, picked up an armful of wood, and walked into the house(must have been something of a wag). Finally, by agreement between all parties, Elizabeth went back to her first husband. They about 1800 settled at Farnham, Province of Quebec. B. I. Stanton.

THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY IN 1842.

Federal Hill and Chepachet.

By James C. Swan.

HAVING seen an article in the April number of this magazine which gives so meagre an account of some of the principal actors in that unfortunate affair, the "Dorr War," that the writer feels impelled to offer for publication a few additional notes, giving in detail several quite important transactions. Being one of the soldiers who marched up Federal Hill, and also to Chepachet, he now presents what may be of use to the future historian, should he wish information in regard to these two adventures not previously published.

At the early hour of one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, May 18th., 1842, many of the people of Newport were aroused from their slumbers by the firing of cannon and beat of drums; an express having arrived from Gov. King to Col. William B. Swan, of the Newport Artillery, with orders to muster his company without delay and embark for Providence in a steamboat which had been dispatched for that purpose.

The order was promptly obeyed, and a part of this company with a few volunteers, numbering officers and privates, thirty-eight men, and two field pieces, were soon on the way to Providence, where they arrived at about eight o'clock, having

stopped at Bristol, taking from that place the Bristol and Warren Artillery company's. The landing was at India Point.

A few of the officers and a number of the men belonging to the Newport Artillery, did not on that morning answer to their names at roll-call; some of them when warned postively refused to appear, others excused themselves on political grounds, conscientious scruples and sickness, while others, who would have appeared, were too far away to hear the signals, which by special orders, were the firing of cannon.

The summons was from the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, who called upon them as good citizens, to aid in suppressing an embryo rebellion against the lawful authority of the State of Rhode Island, under the leadership of Thomas W. Dorr, who, with about two hundred men, had, with stolen cannon and other war material, assembled on Federal Hill; a commanding position on the west side of the city of Providence.

In years previous to this event in the history of Rhode Island, there had been quite a rivalry among the several military organizations as to which one of them; without much reference to the date of their Charters; was entitled to the *right*; known among military men as the post of honor as well of danger; but at this particular time, when the object for which they were assembled was for a matter of far greater importance than a "dress parade;" there were no eager aspirants for that position.

When Col. Swan, at the head of his command entered South Main street, a part of the military company's of the city of Providence were in open order drawn up to receive them. Between these lines, followed by the troops from Bristol and Warren, the thirty-eight men with their two field pieces marched, escorted by the Providence First Light Infan-

try, commanded by Col. William W. Brown. The column continued its march to the bridge, which it crossed, and entered Westminster street as far as Orange street, through which it passed into Weybosset street, and when near City Hotel a halt was ordered. After a short rest; the troops forming a line along the curbstone; Col. Brown, approaching Col. Swan, said, "The right belongs to you, Sir." Col. Swan assured him that he was aware of it, and immediately formed and marched the Newport Artillery past the Providence First Light Infantry. The march was now resumed, and it was at this moment that Col. William Blodgett, of Providence, commander of the division, was seen marching by the side of Col. Swan, and when Federal Hill was reached, a halt was ordered, during which it was arranged, as a precautionary and doubtless strictly military measure, that all the troops, except the Newport Artillery, should take positions near the foot of the hill while the fate of that company was pending, who, from the threats made by Dorr and his men, were marching to certain destruction. Dorr's guns loaded nearly to the muzzle with ball, and scrap-iron obtained at machine shops, were pointed towards the road which they were to ascend, and every man knew what might be expected. At this critical moment, when Law and Order, and Anarchy and Disorder, were trembling in the balance; Col. Blodgett, said to Col. Swan, "Will your men falter?" Col. Swan answered "No!" and instantly gave the order, "Forward men." They alone with their cannon, amid the jeers and insults of a cowardly mob, marched up the hill to within a short distance of Dorr's battery.

This was the first exhibit, and a brave one; that Mr. Dorr and his followers had thus far witnessed, of even the slightest attempt on the part of the authorities of the State of Rhode

Island, by an aggressive movement; (before this all had been submissive,) to frustrate their evil designs against its laws and institutions, — now represented by men who had come determined to maintain them at all hazards.

In front of them, in battle array, stood Dorr's army, some of the men with lighted matches in their hands standing near their guns, waiting for the order to fire, which their commander did not give, for the reason that he and his men saw before them proof quite positive, that there might be "blows to take as well as give," and rather than try the issue, sought refuge in the teachings of that old and true maxim; "discretion is the better part of valor," they were anxious for, and did propose a peaceable settlement.

Not far distant from the two forces there soon appeared several persons in consultation, and prominent among them was Gov. King. Burrington Anthony, a supposed ambassador from Dorr's camp was also there. After quite a lengthy parley between these parties, it was made known to the soldiers then present, that the Dorrites had, through their ambassador, promised to return the cannon and other stolen property, then in their possession, belonging to the State, and become good "Law and Order" abiding citizens.

In view of the vain boastings indulged in by Mr. Dorr and his warriors, of the valiant deeds they were ready to perform in defense of their cause, it was an inglorious surrender of everything, except the principle for which they had unlawfully contended.

Shortly after this very satisfactory arrangement was said to have been made between the authorities of the State of Rhode Island and its rebellious subjects, the Newport Artillery by order of Col. Blodgett, marched to Providence First Light Infantry Armory, where they remained until night, when they

performed picket duty near the Arsenal. Nothing having occurred during the night to disturb the quiet of the people of Providence, who, from what we ourselves witnessed, were greatly alarmed; the Newport Artillery returned to Newport, the next day, arriving about 3, P. M. For only a day and a half did this campaign last, and happily ended without bloodshed.

From that time up to June 24th., the whole State of Rhode Island, particularly the northern part of it, was seriously disturbed by the greatly exaggerated rumors of what Mr. Dorr, with an ill appointed force, of, perhaps five or six hundred men, armed and unarmed, with the very doubtful promise of five thousand others, composed of the very lowest dregs of the city of New York, might possibly attempt. Their headquarters were at a rudely constructed fort on Acotes Hill in the village of Chepachet.

After the return of the Newport Artillery from Federal Hill, it was immediately reorganized; Col. William B. Swan still in command, Charles D. Weeden, Lieut. Colonel; William A. Coggeshall, Major; all delinquent officers and men, who failed to appear on the morning of May 18th., were stricken from the rolls, and, within a month, by new accessions of the best material in the town, with a few volunteers, the company numbered one hundred and twenty-five men.

On Friday morning, June 24th., 1842, Col. Swan received orders to appear with the Newport Artillery, in the city of Providence, without delay, and within two hours they embarked from Long Wharf in a steamboat sent for that purpose; stopping at Bristol and Warren for other troops; arriving in Providence about 6 P. M. Quarters were furnished in Providence First Light Infantry Armory.

Saturday, June 25th., by order of Major General, Anthony, all the troops in the city; about fifteen hundred; were ordered to appear on Benefit street, in the afternoon, for inspection.

At 3 P. M., the Newport Artillery marched from their quarters to the place appointed, taking their position on the right. The troops took up the line of march to Smith's Hill, where they were inspected and reviewed by Major General McNeal, and then dismissed to await further orders. At 9 P. M., the Newport Artillery and the Providence First Light Infantry were ordered to Smith's Hill, from thence they moved about one and a half miles from the city of Providence, on the road to Chepachet; sentinels having been placed in advance, the main body took possession of two barns and a bleachery. Nothing of importance occurred during the night, —in the morning the two company's returned to the city.

On Sunday, June 26th., at one P. M. Col. Swan received orders to be in readiness to march to Scituate, ten miles from Providence, on the following morning – Monday. Under his command were the Newport Artillery, Bristol Artillery, Capt. Pearce, and Warren Artillery, Capt. Fessenden; to be accompanied by a troop of Cavalry under command of Gen. Gibbs, numbering in all, about three hundred and fifty men, and five field-pieces; the three company's armed as Infantry. They arrived at Scituate about 5 P. M., where they encamped. The night was dark and stormy, rain falling in heavy showers, during which a part of the command was sent on an expedition in search of a rebel camp, which was not found. Soon after midnight the whole command leaving Scituate started for Chepachet, where their advance guard, composed of men drawn from the Warren troops, arrived a few minutes past 8 A. M., meeting the scouts from Col. Brown's division, who had preceded them about ten minutes. The main body of both divisions arrived shortly after, both of whom had learned from prisoners taken on the road, that Dorr and his troops had fled from the fort on the afternoon of Monday June, 27, some twelve hours previous to their arrival in the village.

The Newport Artillery was quartered in the village church, the Bristol Artillery, in a large dwelling opposite Sprague's tavern, and the Warren Artillery in the mansion of Col. Atwell.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Gen. Stedman's brigade arrived in the village from Foster, bringing with them a few prisoners. At the same hour a number of the troops returned to Providence by way of Greenville.

On the morning of Wednesday, June 29th., all the troops in the village were making preparations for leaving, except the Newport Artillery, which was directed to remain at their quarters until recalled. Finding themselves honored with the duty of protecting the rear of the returning army, they immediately placed sentinels on the road leading to Woonsocket, and also to Thompson, Conn., and no man allowed to leave the camp without a pass.

At 11 o'clock, the guard reported that a body of insurgents was approaching the village, on the Woonsocket road; directly the drum beat to quarters, the men stood to their arms, matches lighted and everything arranged to give them a warm reception. Being stopped by the guard, they were found to be from Slatersville and had come to offer their services to the government. This being made known to the Colonel, the order was given to stack arms and dismiss the company. An hour later a body of infantry was seen marching into the village on the Scituate road, the company was again called to arms; and a messenger sent to ascertain who they were, reported them to be the Burrillville and Foster volunteers, upon which the company was again dismissed.

At 2.30 P. M., the Newport Artillery received orders to report in Providence, sixteen miles distant, where they did not arrive until late in the day, taking up quarters in the

Tockwotten House. The next morning they returned to Newport, arriving at 12 o'clock.

The second division of State troops under command of Col. William W. Brown, left the city of Providence at a later hour than did that under Col. Swan, having a nice turnpike all the way instead of a rough country-road over which the first division had to march. They encamped at Greenville, where they remained until about midnight, when they commenced their march towards Chepachet. Their scouts led by Col. George Rivers; who went in carriages, reached the fort on Acotes Hill at about 8 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 28th. This leader of the scouts was seen by Henry Lord, an unarmed man, and the only one in the fort, who went down the hill to meet him. Col. Rivers asked him, "Will they fire?" Mr. Lord answered "No! there are no troops in the fort." Col. Rivers then went up the hill; a few scouts following, gave three cheers and took possession of the fort. There was no resistance for there were none to make any.

On the near approach of the State troops a very large number of the people of Chepachet; particularly the women and children, terror stricken, fled, they hardly knew whither, leaving everything behind them; the doors and windows of their houses wide open, and food on their tables spread for the morning meal left when only slightly partaken of.

Police arrangements by the different commands were entered upon and at once commenced the search for persons known or suspected of having belonged to Dorr's army; much the greater number of them however, were either running away or secreting themselves; an endeavor shared by those who were; unfortunately for them, taken captive on the roads leading from Chepachet.

There were a hundred or more prisoners taken in and around the village, and the next day, when ready to leave that place, their arms were pinioned behind them with bed-cord passed from one man to the next, tying each platoon together from eight to ten abreast. In this humiliating condition they were escorted to Providence, sixteen miles distant, on a hot summer's day, by troops under command of Col. Brown, and when that city was reached (so the official account says), they were occasionally halted and exposed to the scorn and derision of the crowds which thronged the streets.

At many points in this triumphal march, this gallant escort was from many a door and window greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs, and smiles of welcome from hundreds of mothers and daughters, who looked upon these men as having saved them from the vile assaults of a ruffian soldiery, who, as an incentive to deeds of violence, were promised the "Banks and Beauty of Providence." In some places along the route, fair hands, with fairer flowers, profusely decorated Col. Brown and his soldiers.

That something laughable often attends even the most serious affairs in which people willingly or unwillingly engage is pretty well known, and to show that "the Dorr War," was not entirely exempt from such incidents, we quote the following untruthful, and in its fullest sense, bombastic order in relation to the assault and capture of the fort and village of Chepachet.

"Orders, No. 54, Headquarters &c. June 28th. 1842.

The village of Chepachet *and* fort of the insurgents were STORMED at quarter before 8 o'clock this morning, and *taken* with about *one hundred prisoners*, by Col. William W. Brown; *none* killed, and no one wounded, &c."

A most ridiculous story.

Dorr's fort, so called, on Acotes Hill, as a military position was wholly untenable; its front, facing the principal road leading to Chepachet, is high and commanding, but its rear was unprotected and easily assailable. A breast-work of earth was slightly thrown up, but insufficient to protect the men. There were seven iron cannon, three and six pounders, badly mounted on ox cart wheels and axles, and no other armament, except a bent bayonet and a few rusty pikes, with some cannon cartridges and ball in a wagon. There were a dozen or more tents standing, the marquee having been burned down, the fire still smouldering. There was not a soldier in the fort.

This is a true statement of the condition of the fort on Acotes Hill, and its equipments on the morning of Tuesday, June 28th., 1842, falsely said in orders No. 54, to have been stormed and taken on that day.

Thomas W. Dorr, and his followers abandoned the fort on Acotes Hill on the afternoon of Monday June 27th., and the original letter stating that fact was intercepted and in possession of Gov. King and council and suppressed by them from Monday evening until Tuesday forenoon, as set forth in the official account.

The intercepted letter.

Glocester, R. I., June 27, 1842.

To the publishers of "The Express," Providence, R. I.

Having received such information as induces me to believe that a majority of the friends of the Peoples Constitution disapprove of any further forcible measures for its support; and believing that a conflict of arms would therefore, under existing circumstances, be but a personal controversy among different portions of our citizens, I hereby direct that the military here assembled be dismissed by their respective officers.

T. W. Dorr,
Commander-in-chief.

The above letter was handed to its rightful owners at noon on Tuesday, June 28th., and permission given to publish it. Its circulation did much to allay the intense excitement then prevailing in the city. It was also, an assurance that this most miserable attempt to subvert the government of the State of Rhode Island had utterly failed.

PETITION OF WEOUNKKASS TO THE KING.

By Richard A. Wheeler.

679987

MR EDITOR: I send you the following paper, recently copied from the original in the British Museum, for the purpose of showing that the sunesquaw Weounkkass, the Niantic Indian Queen, did not reign for life, but only until her half brother Ninegrut, Jr., became of age.

Catopeli, alias Catapeset, to whom she alludes as a Pequidington(or Pequot), was such only by his father Harmon Garret, being appointed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies in September, 1655, Governor over the Pequots then residing at Pawcatuck and Wekapauge. Weounkkass father Ninegret, had an older brother Momojoshuck, or Wetamoozo, and was the father of Harmon Garret, and grandfather of Catopeli. Ninegret married far his first wife his brother Momojoshuck's daughter, and she was the mother of Weounkhass, the Niantic Queen. It is not certainly known who Momojoshuck married. Some have supposed that she was in some way related to Uncas the Mohegan sachem. The

said Commissioners, in 1662, decided that the sachemdom of the Niantic Indians vested in Ninecraft alias Ninegret, (who had married Momojoshuck's daughter), on account of his being of the whole blood, Harmon Garret's mother being a stranger, defeated his claim to the sachendom. But he would not surrender his title to the lands of his fathers. and by his will he gave them and the Indian royalties of his tribe to his son the said Catopeli.

Ninegret, seinor, by his second wife had a son Ninegret, who succeeded Weounkkass, on his twenty first birthday, and was known and recognized as the Chief Sachem of the Niantic Indians.

The action of the Connecticut Government to which Weounkhass alludes, refers to an act of the General Court of that Colony passed in 1676, by which Ninegret's daughter Weounkkass, and her men, and Harmon Garret and his son Catopeli alias Catapeset, and their men, were given liberty to hunt and plant together upon a tract of land called Moshowunggamunck, now in Westerly and Charlestown, on condition that all the men of both parties should be enrolled. This action of the Connecticut Colony Weounkkass considered an invasion of the territory of her dominions, and hence her petition to King Charles as follows.

From New England, Original Papers, Volume 51, 1679 – 1682. (Folio 23, pencil; 77 ink.)

To his Excellent Majestie Charles the second of Great Brittan ffrance and Ireland Kinge &c.

Petition of Waunquash Sachim Squa Queen of Narragansets.

May it pleas your Majtey.

That whereas wee haue had Informacion not only by your late Comicinors who were in our parts; namly in the Naroganset Countrey in New England to settell the peac and wellfare of the inhabitant boath English and Ingions in thees parts; and they declared unto us that it was your Majties will and pleasuer that us the heathen and Natiues of the Land; showld Injoy Common justice and Equiti as well as the Rest of your subjects in thees parts; as did now fully appear by the presents sent by your Majtes to the Chief Sachems af the Naroganset and Nihantick Cuntries as allso their presents sent to your Majtesas as pledges of their submicion to your Royall person and Goverment it not withstanding sum of thos Sachems Contrary to their great and larg promises haue taken from it, and Rais'd up a bloddy war in thees parts not only against English but allso against us: May tharfor pleas your Majtes to take furder notis that our father was the great and Chefist sachem in the Nihantick Cuntries who was much sought too far to joyn with the Rest of the Ingions in the late was against your subiects In thees parts but Could Never be parswaded to it although much sought unto; allwaies Remembering his faithfull Allegane to your Majtes; so to the utmost of our fathers Ability while he lived he was not wanting in strenghting boath his heart and his Arm in helping to supres the publick hemerng who for want of truth seated in their Hearts Ros up in Rebellion against your Majtes subjects iu thees parts and according to thar desearts Reciued a just Recompenc, our father NeNegrat by nam deceased Befor the war was fully Ended and Left me as Cheef in his Room untill my younger Brother did Com to agge; and with all did giue me speciall Commandement to be tru and faithfull To king Charles.

May it tharfor pleas your Majtes to take this my applicacion and Humbell peticion unto your searioies Consideracion; that notwithstanding allthough wee haue bin faithfull and tru to your Royall person as Thowsands in this Land can willness owe desart is littell minded by sum for fhe Goverment of Conecticut haue biu of late indeavoring and still ar indeavoring to bring one Catopeli apequidington To make him Equall with me in the Lands in the nihantick Cuntrey in your Majtes Provinc the which when your Majtes Commicinors wear hear and sinc whils my father liued durst not appear with any such pretences but it do plainly apear the Intencion of sum is in bring in this Ingion too be no better then too defeat Boath your Majtey and my self of our iust Rights and had not Mr. Randall Holden & Mr. John Green Brought your speciall order which Caus'd Conecticut Gouerment to withdraw from your Provinc I beliue my selfe and peopell had bin Brought very Low if not too nothing by this time; and this is not all thar ar others That Lays Claim to your provinc or the primest part of it; by Mogage others Lay Claim By Purchase; so that thar is so much deseight allready wrought and working so that if your Majtes and your great Counsell under you do not take speede Cear hear is likely to be greate Trobell in your provinc for thar ar so many striufing for it that in the meantime the pore suffar for want of land; But as it hath pleased your Majtes to settell us of late under the Goverment of Road Iland so wee desier it may be still Continued whear wee can Expect Equall Justice According to your known will and pleasuer thus Heartily desiering and Begging that your Majtey will be pleased too Caus all uniust pretenders to withdraw; and be pleas'd to settell us in peac on Thos lands that wee haue inioyd in peac for thees many years and wear settelled hear by your late

Commessinor and left by them in peac Thus hoping for a joyfull Retern wee shall Trobell your Majeste no furder; But shall subscrib; your faithfull and Constant subject to the utmost of my power . . . .

Weeounkass the Queen in the Nihantick
Cuntrey in the Kings Province in New
England

The mark of the Queen

with the Consent of her Counsell.

This is a tru Interpretacion
of what the Queen declared
as a test Job Babcock Interpretar
April 4th. 1680.

Endorsed: The Petition of Weunkash
Sachim Squa or Indian Queen
of the Narragansett.
Recd the 30 June 1680

From The Pendulum, Feb. 15, 1889. — The Narragansett Historical Register for October has been issued, and is an interesting number. Among its contents are articles upon "The Stone Worshipers," the "Richmond Town Records," "A Heroine," The Dubertus Caught," The Record of Old Smithfield," "Two Early Rhode Island Steamboats," and "Who Saved the Providence Records?" Our readers will doubtless appreciate the series of historical papers which Mr. Arnold, the Editor of the Historical Register is contributing to the Pendulum.

Ellery Sanford's Testimony. — Bristol, In the County of Bristol & State of Rhode island; Elery sanforfor of Bristol in the state of fors'd Testafyeth and saith that sum time in the fore Part of Aprell Last as He was Returning from His Brother Thomas Perkes Descovered a Boy Driving a Horse in a Cart with a Small Quantity of Loding Therein and the Horse appeared to be Bent and on his refused to Draw said Lode the Boy Fell to Beating said horse Whin I the said Sanford observed to the Boy that He didnot Youse his horse Well But the Boy still Prosisting Drove the horse Forward about Thre or for Rods, when said Horse stoped said Boy Thin fell to Beating said Horse when I anbrading Him for his Conduct, He Returned Me for answer that His farther owned sd horse and That He had him in his Cear therefore he had a Right to Youse him as he Pleased, I still plead for said horse whin sd Boy Returned for answer, Dam you, Mind your own Business. I saw Mr Ebenezer Edson then approachin and I stoped till He Came up He thin Repremanded said Boy for his abuse to said horse, and with the assetance of Myself and sd Edson we got the Horse out of The mud. the said Edson then Drove To my house, about Twen Rods and ther Put up said horse utterly against sd Boys will and Mr Edson then informed Me that the sd Boy Was son to John Bowen of Rehoboth This was Betwen Sunset and Dark according to appearanc (as it Then Raned)

Ellery Sanford.

Bristol Augt 27th 1794.

Copied from the original in possession of Benjamin N. Wood Esq., Providence, by Myron S. Lewis.

THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD.
1732 to 1850.

By the Editor.

Continued from Vol. VI., page 372.

P

MARRIAGES.

Page Thomson (Thurogen), and Benjamin Inman, Oct. 16, 1748.

Pain Benjamin, and Anna Arnold, (2nd. wife); m. by Valentine Whitman, Justice, Dec. 24, 1731.

" Benjamin, and Amie Mowry (3d. wife); m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Nov. 2, 1734.

" Benjamin, of Smithfield, and Jemima Eston, of Glocester (4th. wife (; m. by John Smith, Justice, Apr. 30, 1751.

" Presilla, and Samuel Aldrich, Aug. 21, 1740.

" Mercy, and John Phillips, Apr. 25, 1744.

" Trephenah, and Hezekiah Steere, Sept. 23, 1744.

" Rebecca, and Ezekiel Sayles, May 14, 1749.

" Sabina, and Mannassah Kempton, Nov. 17, 1751.

" Sabina, and Mannassah Kingston, Nov. 17, 1751.

" Arnold, and Judith Staples; m. by Thomas Arnold, Justice, Sept. 19, 1754.

" Elizabeth, and Jonathan Sayles, Aug. 24, 1755.

" Gideon, and Sarah Man; m. by Stephen Sly, Justice, Oct. 26, 1755.

Pain Mary, and Philip Mowry, Jan. 18, 1756.
" William, and Sarah Hawkins; m. by Stephen Sly, Justice, Nov. 23, 1757.
" John, and Martha Cook; m. by John Aldrich, Justice, —— 1757.
" Urania, and Nathaniel Mowry, Jan. 9, 1760.
" Sarah, and Samuel Aldrich, Oct. 5, 1760.
" Abigail, and Ananias Mowry, Sept. 20, 1764.
" Sarah, and Thomas Newman, Nov. 22, 1766.
" Margery, and Barnard Chace, May 24, 1767.
" Phebe, and David Mowry, Nov. 8, 1767.
" Abia, and John Sayles, Jan. 31, 1774.
" Benoni, of Benjamin, and Martha Wilbur, of Daniel; m. by Caleb Aldrich, Justice, Apr. 10, 1774.
" Jonathan, and Amie Whitman; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice Feb. 8, 1776.
" Prusha, and William Aldrich, Apr. 18, 1776.
" Joseph, of Benjamin, and Ruth Wilbur, of Daniel; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Dec. 20, 1781.
" Bezeleel, of Benjamin, and Martha Phillips, of Daniel; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Mar. 25, 1784.
" Obed, of Benjamin, dec., and Levina Smith, of Rufus; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Oct. 7, 1784.
" Bela, of Benjamin, dec., and Ruth Latham, of Joseph; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Nov. 7, 1784
" Ladon, of Benjamin, dec., and Elizabeth Wescott, of Nathan; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Nov. 15, 1787.
" Cyrus, of Benjamin, and Elizabeth Mowry, of Philip; May 1, 1794.
" Arnold, Jr., of Arnold, and Anna Aldrich, of Thomas, m. by Joel Aldrich, Justice, Apr. 30, 1795.
" Marcy, and Stephen Smith Mathewson, Dec. 17, 1798.

Pain Hannah, and Stephen Arnold, Jr., June 5, 1800.
" Abi, and Nathan Comstock, Jan. 1, 1801.
" Joanna, and Stephen Comstock, Jan. 1, 1801.
" Sterling, of Bela, of Smithfield, and Sarah Eston, of Burrillville; m. by Elijah Arnold, Justice, July 28, 1808.
" Elizabeth, and Stephen Mowry, Mar. 19, 1809.
" Alpha, and Wanton Mowry, Jan. 1, 1812.
" Cyrene, and Arnold Aldrich, Dec. 19, 1816.
" Joseph, and Sarah Smith, of Rufus; m. by Samuel Hill, Justice, Feb. 8, 1818.
" Arnold, and Waitey Tefft; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, Apr. 1, 1824.
" Jonathan, of Benjamin, dec., and Hannah Smith, of Oliver; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, Nov. 3, 1830.
" Sarah, and James Phetteplace, Feb. 10, 1831.
" Nancy, and Robert W. Coe, Sept. 12, 1833.
" Julianna, and Morton Phetteplace, Nov. 28, 1833.
" Albert H., and Caroline M. Bancroft; m. by Nicholas S. Winsor, Justice, Nov. 10, 1839.
" George W., of Johnston, R. I., son of Asel, dec., and Mary B. Hoyle, of Henry, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Nov. 14, 1839.
" Ruth M., and Joseph R. Ballou, Oct. I, 1840.
" Smith W., of Wilber, and Mahala Remington; m. by Ephraim Sayles, Justice, Mar. 21, 1841.
" John C., of Burrillville, son of Smith, and Ann F. Carpenter, of George C.; m. by Obed Pain, Justice, Nov. 12, 1843.
" Laura M., and Edwin H. Bushee, Dec. 1, 1843.
" Nelson, and Phebe D. Mavis, both of Burrillville; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Jan. 25, 1844.

Pain Mary Ann, and James M. Adams, Oct. 31, 1844.
" Emily, and Elijah T. Man, Jan. 1, 1845.
" Naomi, and Jefferson Remington Sept. 28 1848.
Palsey Nancy M., and Simeon B. Whipple, July 30, 1840.
" Henry, of Adam, and Mary D. Gould, of Tabeas; m. by Rev. I. J. Burguess, Nov. 11, 1847.
" Cynthia A., and Joshua S. Clarke, Dec. 7, 1848.
" Wheaton, of Adam and Lydia, and Lydia A. Walker, of William and Lydia; m. by Rev. I. J. Burguess, May 24, 1849.
Parker Rosannah, and Mowry Barnes, Oct, 2, 1836.
Parsons Nathaniel L., of Dedham, Mass., and Louisa Hough, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Thomas S. Rogers, June 13, 1843.
Passmor Elizabeth, and Benjamin P. Taber, July 8, 1845.
Patterson Ellen, and Joseph Ingraham, May 2, 1843.
Patt Lydia, and Robert Latham, June 10, 1756.
" Olney, of Jonathan, of Johnston, R. I., and Lydia Aldrich, of Ishmeal, of Smithfield; m. by Benjamin Hall, Justice, Sept. 9, 1810.
" Susan, and Gideon Mowry, Dec. 12, 1842.
" Mary A., and Francis Cutler, Sept. 13, 1845.
" Ephraim W., of Cumberland, son of Jacob and Sally, of Smithfield; and Nancy B. Balcome, of Luna and Hannah; m. by Rev. Warren Lincoln, Apr. 14, 1850.
Pearce Hannah, and Isaac Taber, Oct. 8, 1809.
" Louisa B., and Edward Cranston, Nov. 28, 1828.
" Joseph C., of Smithfield, son of Joseph, of Bridgewater, Mass.; and Alvira Andrews, of Arthur, of Smithfield; m. by Simon A. Sayles, Justice, July 2, 1843.
" Desdemoni, and William H. Allen, Nov. 7, 1847.
Pearson Jenkins, of Providence, and Janette S. McDougall,

of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Edwin Leigh, Aug. 14, 1843.

Peckham Laura A., and Gorton N. Hayward, Jan. 27, 1841.

Peckring Hannah, and Abraham Loja, Jr., Feb. 5, 1748-9.

Peck Nicholas, and Rachel Sprague; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Feb. 18, or June 10, 1739.

" Jerusha, and Benjamin Whipple, Feb. 25, 1762.

Peets James, and Philadelphia Graff of Jacob; m. by John Man, Justice, Aug. 1, 1793.

" Alpha, and Sayles Aldrich, June 3, 1810.

Peirce William F., of Isaac, and Paulina Brown, of Walter; m, by Rev. Reuben Allen, Oct. 25, 1841.

Penniman Anne, and Joseph Benjamin, Nov. 4, 1749.

Perkins William P., and Lucy Gavitt; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Aug. 1, 1839.

Perry John, and Cynthia Crocker, of Attleboro, Mass.; m. by Rev. George Taft, Apr. 6, 1835.

" William W., and May Smith; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, May 11, 1840.

" Susan B., and Henry M. Smith, Aug. 31, 1840.

Peters Bethiah, and William Herendeen, Apr. 5, 1756.

" Abigail, and Stephen Nichols, Apr. 1, 1759.

" Esther, and Ezekiel Herendeen, Sept, 5, 1761.

" Lydia, and Charles Sayles, Aug. 24, 1794.

Pettis John, and Ruth Darling; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Sept. 22, 1747.

Phetteplace Newell, and Parlie Jenckes; m. by Lewis Dexter, Justice, June 21, 1827.

" Huldah, and Obediah Smith, Oct. 25, 1829.

" James, and Sarah Pain, dau. of Rufus Smith; m. by Asa Winsor, Justice, Feb. 10, 1831.

" Morton, of Benjamin, and Julianna Pain, of

David; m. by Arnold Spear, Justice, Nov. 28, 1833.

Phetteplace Jesse, of Arca, and Rachel Sayles, of Elisha; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Jan. 28, 1841.

" Hannah T., and Thurston E. Phetteplace, Dec. 25, 1843.

" Thurston E., and Hannah T. Phetteplace; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Dec. 25, 1843.

" Caroline, and Samuel E. Stone, Feb. 20, 1845.

" Ann M., and Burrill Bartlett, Apr. 26, 1845.

Phillips Daniel, and Hannah Ball; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Mar. 1, 1731-2.

" Job, and Ruth Herendeen; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Dec. 24, 1736.

" Amie, and Josiah Arnold, July 20, 1738.

" Job, and Merabah Mowry; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Nov. 7, 1738.

" John, Jr., and Mary Pain; m. by William Jenckes, Justice, Apr. 25, 1744.

" William, Jr., and Sarah Dotey; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Dec. 23, 1745.

" Elizabeth and Noah Bartlett, Jr., July 14, 1746.

" Peter, and Zerviah Herendeen; m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, Dec. 28, 1748.

" Anne, and Daniel Mowry, Jr., Aug. 27, 1749.

" Joseph, and Sarah Inman; m. by John Aldrich, Justice, Dec. 7, 1755.

" Deborah, and John Bartlett, Feb. 29, 1756.

" Mary, and John Smith, 3d., —— 1757.

" Sarah, and Capt. Richard Harris, Oct. 12, 1762.

" Amie Phillips, and Coggeshall Chace, Jan. 31, 1765.

" Elijah, and Rhoda Sayles; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, Aug. 29, 1765.

Phillips Rhoda, and Samuel Hills, Jan. 8, 1767.
" Daniel, and Mary Taft; m. by Richard Sayles, Justice, Nov. 1, 1767.
" Elizabeth, and Moses Ballou, May 29, 1768.
" Anthony, of Glocester, and Anna Smith, of Smithfield; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Apr. 2, 1769.
" Abigail, and John Sheldon, Oct. 15, 1799.
" Mary, and Benjamin Ballou, Apr. 15, 1770.
" Ezekiel, of Azriah, and Sarah Arnold, of Job; m. by Daniel Mowry, Justice, Jan. 30, 1774.
" Rufus, of Daniel, and Rebecca Sheldon, of William; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, May 1, 1777.
" Gideon, of John, and Hannah Appleby, of James; m. by Rev. Ezekiel Angell, May 26, 1782.
" Martha, and Bezeleel Pain, Mar. 25, 1784.
" Augustus, of Elisha, of Pomfret, Conn., and Mary Waterman, of John; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, July 13, 1788.
" Sarah, and Rufus Smith, Sept. 5, 1799.
" Susannah, and Benjamin Brown, Jr., Feb. 12, 1805.
" Luke, of Reuben, of Smithfield, and Cynthia Allen, of Noel, of Exeter; m. by Rev. Gershom Palmer, May 28, 1809.
" Lucy, and Silas Mowry, Jan. 5, 1815.
" Elizabeth, and Barnabus S. Fuller, Sept. 4, 1823.
" William, of South Coventry, Conn., and Emily Boss, of Scituate; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Sept. 8, 1839.
" Celista E., and Wellington S. Hunt, Aug. 26, 1844.
" Stephen, and Miranda Miller; m. at Thompson, Windham, Co. Conn., June 4, 1846.

" Augustus, Jr., of Smithfield, son of Augustus, of New York; and Minerva A. Greene, of Smithfield, daughter of Samuel G., dec.; m. by Rev. Mowry Phillips, Nov. 29, 1846.

" Smith, son of John, late of Foster, R. I., deceased; and Huldah Mowry, of Aaron, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Martin Cheney, Sept. 26, 1847.

" Joseph, 2d., of Joseph and Idda; and Lucy Hopkins, of Benoni and Azarbah; m. by Rev. Mowry Phillips, June, 25, 1848.

" Henry W., and Susan W., Jones, both of Cumberland; m. by Rev. B. P. Byram, Sept. 4, 1848.

" Levi, of Jerome B. and Mary, and Hopey B. Fisk, of Ebenezer and Kesiah; m. by Rev. Warren Lincoln, July 4, 1850.

" Susan J., and George E. Chace, Jan. 16, 1851.

Pickford John, of James and Ann; and Ellen Harkinson, daughter of Thomas and Esther Braley; m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, May 20, 1849.

Pickring Benjamin, and Marcy Cook; m. by William Arnold, Justice Mar. 29, 1750.

Pidgeley Patience, and Jonathan Sprague, Aug. 12, 1785.

Pinkham Susan, and Albert W. Kelley, Apr. 3, 1845.

Pitts Mary Jane, and Stephen S. Slade, May 4, 1840.

Place Peter, and Deborah Pray; m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, June 17, 1744.

" Phebe, and Zephaniah Wright, Oct. 20, 1754.

" John, and Rhoda Mitchell; m. by Rev. John Winsor, Mar. 28, 1790.

" Rhoda B., and Burrill Evans, May 28, 1840.

" John, of Glocester, son of James, and Mrs. Susan Case, dau, of Pardon Sheldon, of Johnston, R. I.; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Oct. 28, 1840.

Place Ethan F., of Glocester, son of Anthony; and Olive Ann Aldrich, of Smithfield, dau. of Izrael; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Nov. 15, 1840.
" Allen, of Reuben P., and Elizabeth Place, of Daniel P.; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Feb. 24, 1846.
" Elizabeth, and Allen Place, Feb. 24, 1846.
Plimpton Amie, and Samuel Day, Nov. 17, 1754.
" Ronah, and Job Bennett, May 20, 1762.
Plumer Mary, and Daniel Eddy, Dec. 12, 1734.
" Martha, and David Mowry, Apr. 11, 1789.
" Adeline F., and Joseph C. Steere, Dec. 2, 1840.
Pollock Henry, and Lucretia Smith, both of Woonsocket; m. by Nicholas S, Winsor, Justice, Aug. 18, 1839.
Pond Mary, and Daniel Fisher, Oct. 9, 1741.
" Phebe, and Elisha Spaulding, May 30, 1847.
Pooke Julia, and Samuel White, Dec. 5, 1839.
" Mary H., and Henry Potter, Dec. 26, 1841.
" Susannah A., and Anthony Steere, Nov. 4, 1842.
Potter Abigail, and John Webster, Mar. 31, 1741.
" Abel, and Anne Thornton; m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, Nov. 27, 1747.
" William, of Warwick, and Lydia Arnold, of Smithfield; m. by Thomas Lapham, Justice, Nov. 18, 1753.
" Mary, and Jacob Wilkinson, Aug. 21, 1763.
" Rouse, of Christopher, of Scituate, and Anne Sheldon, of William, of Smithfield; m. by Daniel Mowry,Jr., Justice, Aug. 6, 1775.
" Mary, and Isaac Brayton, Mar. 16, 1788.
" Zilpha, and Augustus W. Lacy, Mar. 1, 1840.
" Laura, and George W. Winsor, Mar. 19, 1840.
" Joseph C., of Benjamin, and Maria Kimball, of Dean,

both of Scituate; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Sept. 17, 1840.

Potter Henry, of Cranston, R. I. son of Izreal; and Mary H. Pooke, dau. of Milton, of Smithfield; m. by Lewis Dexter, Justice, Dec. 26, 1841.

" Henry C., of Providence, son of Christy, and Amasilda, Baxter, of Abel, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. H. C. Stewart, Jan. 2, 1842.

" Elizabeth, and Joseph Steere, Jan. 1, 1843.

" Sabara R., and John Davidson, Jan. 28, 1844.

" Nancy, and Nelson Smith, Feb. 2, 1846.

Pray Deborah, and Peter Place, June 17, 1744.

" Fidelia Ann, and Martin L. Thornton, Apr. 4, 1839.

Prichard William, son of Mrs. Amie, and Rebecca Moffatt, of Caleb; m. by Rev. Charles E. Taylor, May 2, 1843.

Prince William, of Cumberland, son of Ralph; and Mary Greenhalgh, of Blackstone, Mass., m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, —— 1846.

Pringle Ellen, and James Jacques, Sept. 25, 1850,

Prior William R., of Cranston, R. I., and Catherine Borden, of Smithfield; m. by Rev D. L. McGeer, Feb. 25, 1847.

" Amanda M., and William Baker, Mar. 18, 1849.

Proffatt Anstis, and Richard Robinson, June 4, 1843.

Pullen Nicholas, and Mary Jenckes; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Oct. 14, 1764.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Page	Thomzen, of Joseph and Phebe,		Oct. 13, 1729
"	James,	" "	July 16, 1730
"	Joseph,	" "	Sept. 21, 1733

Page	Mary,	of Joseph and	Phebe,	Oct. 6, 1742
"	Stephen,	"	"	Sept. 21, 1745
"	Anne,	"	"	July 5, 1747
"	Eli,	"	"	Feb. 26, 1750
"	Job, of Smithfield, died at Royalton, Mass., Aug. 25, 1834.			
Pain	Presilla, of Benjn. and	Elizabeth,	1st. w.	June 5, 1722
"	Dorcas, "	"	"	July 29, 1724
"	Nathan, "	"	"	May 18, 1726
"	Benjamin, "	"	"	Mar. 17, 1728
"	John, "	"	"	Feb. 2, 1730
"	Arnold, "	Anne,	2nd. w.	Feb. 12, 1734
"	Anna, "	Amie,	3d. wife,	Aug. 31, 1735
"	Amie, "	"	"	Mar. 7, 1737
"	Elizabeth, "	"	"	Apr. 27, 1738
"	Mary, "	"	"	July 21, 1839
"	Sarah, "	"	"	Mar. 14, 1741
"	John, "	"	"	Dec. 21, 1742
"	" "	"	(died) "	Aug. 27, 1746
"	Abigail, "	"	"	May 2, 1744
"	Margery, "	"	"	May 17, 1746
"	Joseph, "	"	"	Aug. 17, 1747
"	Benoni, "	"	"	Apr. 25, 1749
"	Amie, wife of Benjamin, died,			May 4, 1749
"	Jonathan, of Benj. and	Jemima,	4th. w.	Feb. 8, 1753
"	Abi, "	"	"	Sept. 12, 1754
"	Jemima, "	"	"	Dec. 8, 1756
"	Obed, "	"	"	Dec. 31, 1758
"	Bela, "	"	"	Jan. 26, 1762
"	Laoden, "	"	"	Jan. 27, 1764
"	Bezeleel, "	"	"	June 21, 1765
"	Abdon, "	"	"	June 20, 1767

Pain	Zerviah, Benjn. and Jemima, 4th., w.	Mar.	17, 1770
"	Cyrus, " " "	Apr.	29, 1772
"	Benjamin, Sr., died,	Jan.	1, 1784
"	Phebe, of Benj. Jr,, dec., and Sarah,	Feb.	4, 1749
"	Benjamin, " "	Jan.	17, 1752
"	Lucinda, of Arnold and Judeth,	Aug.	9, 1755
"	John, " "	Mar.	8, 1757
"	Prusha, " "	Nov.	13, 1759
"	Dan, " "	Mar.	15, 1762
"	James, " "	June	25, 1765
"	Arnold, " "	Dec.	23, 1767
"	Hirena, " "	July	19, 1770
"	Caleb, " "	June	3, 1773
"	Daniel, of John and Martha,	Mar.	11, 1760
"	Elizabeth, " "	Feb.	12, 1762
"	Simon, " "	Feb.	1, 1764
"	Martha, " "	Aug.	26, 1765
"	Joanna. " "	Sept.	10, 1767
"	Aseneth, dau. of Sarah Bassett,	June	2, 1776
"	Wilbur, of Benoni and Martha,	July	4, 1783
"	Amie, (Darling of Henry and Olive), his wife,	June	3, 1787
"	Marie Antonette, of Wilbur and Amie,	Dec.	21, 1806
"	Nancy, " "	Sept.	12, 1812
"	Smith Wilbur, " "	Oct.	1, 1818
"	Sarah Ann, " "	Mar.	20, 1822
"	Lydia Elma, " "	Feb.	6, 1825
"	Amie Ann, " "	Nov.	12, 1828
"	Laura O., " "	Mar.	7, 1833
"	Smith, of Obed and Levina,	Oct.	14, 1785
"	Mary, " "	Aug.	22, 1787
"	Abel, " "	Apr.	28, 1789

Pain	Lydia, of Obed and Levina,	June	3, 1791
"	Rufus, " "	Sept.	11, 1793
"	Mercy, " "	Aug.	2, 1796
"	Jesse Taft, " "	Feb.	19, 1800
"	Naomi, " "	Apr.	16, 1802
"	Arnold, " "	July	21, 1804
"	Ephraim, of Bela and Ruth,	Dec.	8, 1785
"	Sarah, " "	Jan.	13, 1788
"	Sterling, " "	Apr.	15, 1790
"	Michael, " "	Mar.	13, 1792
"	Cynthia, of Ladon and Elizabeth,	Jan.	25, 1789
"	" " "	d. Nov.	— 1790
"	Philadelphia, " "	Sept.	16, 1790
"	Chloe, " "	May	25, 1792
"	Otis, " "	Aug.	2, 1795
"	Cyrus, of Cyrus and Elizabeth,	May	31, 1796
"	Seth, " "	Sept.	21, 1801
Peck	Hannah, of Nicholas and Rachel,	Sept.	4, 1739
"	Jeshureha, " "	Feb.	11, 1741
Peet,	James, son of Mary Sprague,	June	28, 1769
Peirce	Eliza, of Isaac and Nabba.	June	28, 1804
"	Horace, of Rhoda,	July	13, 1817
Perry	Joseph Williams, of John and Cynthia,	Jan.	8, 1836
"	Elizabeth Ann, " "	Mar.	29, 1837
"	May Ruhamah, " "	Dec.	28, 1839
"	Lydia Jane, " "	Jan.	17, 1843
Phetteplace	Smith Paine, of Morton and Julianna,	Apr.	23, 1834
Phillips	Azeiah, of Mikel and Freelove,	Aug.	16, 1719
"	Mary, " "	June	4, 1721
"	John, " "	July	11, 1723
"	Mikel, " "	Mar.	6, 1725

Phillips	Jeremiah, of Mikel and Freelove,	Jan.	17, 1730
"	Sarah, " "	Dec.	19, 1732
"	Deborah, " "	Mar.	27, 1735
"	Freelove, " "	Oct.	22, 1739
"	Elijah, " "	Apr.	22, 1743
"	Mary, " "	Feb.	7, 1747
"	Charles, of John and Sarah,	Nov.	24, 1727
"	Ezekiel, " "	Feb.	16, 1729
"	Nathaniel, " "	Feb.	1, 1731
"	Abigail, " "	Jan.	30, 1733
"	Jacob, " "	Mar.	16, 1736
"	Freelove, " "	June	17, 1737
"	Sarah, " "	July	10, 1740
"	Andrew, of Jeremiah Jr., & Martha,	June	4, 1731
"	Lydia, " "	Sept.	17, 1734
"	Mercy, " "	Sept.	11, 1741
"	Joshua, " "	Oct.	14, 1744
"	Adam, " "	Nov.	15, 1746
"	Ephraim, " "	Oct.	28, 1751
"	Mary, of Daniel and Hannah,	Apr.	19, 1735
"	Isaac, " "	Apr.	20, 1737
"	Amie, " "	Sept.	10, 1739
"	Elizabeth, " "	June	1, 1743
"	Daniel, " "	Mar.	22, 1745
"	Hannah, " "	Feb.	18, 1747
"	Rufus, " "	Dec.	2, 1749
"	Abigail, " "	Nov.	17, 1752
"	Mercy, " "	June	21, 1756
"	Job, son of Ruth Herendeen,	Dec.	24, 1736
"	James, died,	Dec.	12, 1746
"	Ruth, of Joseph and Sarah,	Jan.	14, 1757

Phillips	Asel, of Isaac and Susannah,	Dec. 6, 1763
"	Marcy, " "	Jan. 29, 1765
"	Hannah, " "	Dec. 30, 1767
"	Vespation, " "	Dec. 18, 1769
"	Izrael, son of Katherine Comstock,	Feb. 19, 1765
"	Augustus, of Elijah and Rhoda,	Dec. 18, 1765
"	Martha, " "	Mar. 15, 1767
"	Asa, " "	May 8, 1769
"	Amasa, " "	Feb. 14, 1771
"	Otis, of Rufus and Rebecca,	Feb. 4, 1778
"	Lucy, " "	Sept. 21, 1779
"	Amos, " "	July 1, 1783
"	Martha, of Gideon and Hannah,	Mar. 22, 1784
"	Esther, " "	Mar. 31, 1786
"	Mary, " "	Sept. 3, 1787
"	Rocira, of Luke and Cynthia,	Apr. 24, 1812
"	Luke Waterman, " "	Apr. 8, 1814
"	Geo. Washington, " "	Sept. 15, 1716
"	Celista Emeline, " "	Mar. 6, 1819
"	Luke, Sr., died, aged 51 years,	Jan. 12, 1841
"	Cynthia, his wife, died, aged 72 years	Aug. 2, 1861
"	Lucius Johnson, of Benjamin Barney and Betsey,	Apr. 27, 1825
Potter	Sprague, of Samuel and Abigail,	July 27, 1754
Plumer	Simeon of Samuel and Tabitha,	Nov. 9, 1751
"	Richard, " "	June 15, 1755
Pray	John, died,	Oct, 9, 1733
Pullen	Nicholas, of William and Naoma,	Sept. 4, 1742

(*To be continued in our next.*)

From Book Notes, Mar. 2, 1889. – Dr. Franklin C. Clark, of this city, has written a clever essay entitled *The Dubertus Caught.* It appears in the Narragansett Historical Register for October, 1888; just ready. After having written a description of the *Dubertus,* he fell upon the very learned letter written some ten years since by J. Hammond Trumbull. This letter was printed in the *Journal.* Dr. Clark reproduces the principal part of it as the closing portion of his essay. Aside from this, Dr. Clark's essay evinces a thoroughness of original research which is really commendable. It is not singular that he should speak of S. C. Newman as the *Rev.*, since all the writers whom he was obligued to quote, including Mr. Albert G. Greene, spoke of him as the *Rev.* He not only was not a clergyman, but he *detested* the very calling itself.

The word *Dubertus* occurs in the Charter of Charles the Second. It was a clerical error, the word being *Jubertus,* which has been spelled in many ways, but which meant a species of fin-back whale.

From the Lewis Letter, March, 1889. — The Narragansett Historical Register completed its sixth volume during 1888. It is edited by James N. Arnold, of Providence, R. I., and is worthy of a place in every carefully selected library.

Indian Legends. — We would respectfully call attention to the short article on the 16th., page of this magazine, to say here that our articles in the last volume of the Register are in harmony with the above extract, and also to say that those who have read our articles to find fault over the conclusions we arrived at, that we thank them for so doing, and also for other little courtesies of like nature extended towards us. To those who have given us new points and suggestions as well as reference to new matter, we hereby extend our most hearty thanks and without any mental reservations.

RHODE ISLAND JUDICIARY.

By Samuel H. Allen.

FROM the organization under the Charter Nov. 25, 1663, until June, 1729; the Governor, Deputy Governor and Assistants, had executive, legislative and judicial functions. In June, 1729, the twelve Magistrates took the title of "The Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery."

By an act of the General Assembly, passed at the May Session, 1741; an Equity Court was established to consist of five Judges, to be chosen annually by the General Assembly. The act establishing this Court was repealed at the February Session, 1744, to take effect the May following.

February, 1747, an act was passed providing for the election of a Chief Judge and four Assistant Judges.

In 1798, the designation of the Court was changed to the "Supreme Judicial Court," consisting of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

Under the Constitution, the designation was changed to "Supreme Court."

☞ Note. When the year only is given, it is to be understood that it refers from the time of the annual election in May, to the election in the May following.

Judges of the Court of Equity.

Samuel Clarke, of Jamestown, Chief; 1741 to 1743.
John Potter, of Providence, 1741 to 1744.

William Robinson, of South Kingstown, 1741 to 1742, 1742, declined.
John Chipman, of Newport, 1741 to 1743.
Thomas Spencer, of East Greenwich, 1741 to 1743. Chief, 1743 to 1744.
Robert Hazard, of South Kingstown, 1742 to 1744.
William Anthony, of Portsmouth, 1743 to 1744.
Josiah Arnold, of Warwick, 1743 to 1744.

Chief Judge or Justice.

Gideon Cornell, of Newport, 1747 to 1749.
Joshua Babcock, of Westerly, 1749 to 1751. Aug. 1763, declined.
Stephen Hopkins, of Providence, 1751 to May 1755; Aug. 1755 to May 1756; June 1770 to Aug, 1776.
Francis Willett, of North Kingstown, May to August 1755.
John Gardner, of Newport, 1756 to 1761,
Samuel Ward, of Westerly, 1761 to 1762.
Jeremiah Niles, of South Kingstown, 1762, declined.
Joseph Russell, of Bristol, June 1762 to 1763; 1765 to June 1767; 1768 to 1769.
Edward Scott, of Newport, 1763, declined.
John Banister, of Newport, Oct. 1763 to May 1764.
John Cole, of Providence, 1764.
James Helme, of South Kingstown, 1767 to 1768; June 1769 to June 1770.
Metcalf Bowler, of Portsmouth, Aug. 1776 to Feb. 1777.
William Greene, of Warwick, Feb. 1777 to 1778.
Shearjashub Bourne, of Bristol, May 1778 to Feb. 1781.
Jabez Bowen, of Providence, Feb. 1781 to May 1781.
Paul Mumford, of Newport, 1781 to June 1785; 1786 to June 1788.

William Ellery, of Newport, June 1785 to 1786,
Othniel Gorton, of Warwick, June 1788 to 1791.
Daniel Owen, of Glocester, 1791 to June 1795.
Peleg Arnold, of Smithfield, June 1795 to June 1809. 1810 to 1812.
Thomas Arnold, of Providence, June 1809 to 1810.
Daniel Lyman, of North Providence, 1812 to 1816.
James Burrell Jr., of Providence, 1816 to 1817.
Tristam Burges, of Providence, June 1817 to 1818.
James Fenner, of Providence, 1818, declined.
Asa Messer, of Providence, 1818 to 1819.
Isaac Wilbour, of Little Compton, 1819 to 1827.
Samuel Eddy, of Providence, 1827 to June 1835.
Job Durfee, of Tiverton, June 1835 to 1848.
Richard W. Greene, of Warwick, May 1848 to June 14, 1854, resigned.
William R. Staples, of Providence, Nov. 1854, resigned Mar. 7, 1856.
Samuel Ames, of Providence, June 26, 1856, died, Dec. 20, 1865.
George A. Brayton, of Warwick, Feb. 7, 1866, declined.
Charles S. Bradley, of North Providence, Feb. 9, 1866, Resigned Mar. 1, 1868.
George A. Brayton, of Warwick, Mar. 13, 1868, resigned May 28, 1874.
George H. Browne, of Glocester, June 23, 1874. declined.
Thomas Durfee, of Providence, Jan. 28, 1875.

Assistant Judge or Associate Justice.

Stephen Hopkins, of Providence, 1747 to 1749.
Joshua Babcock, of Westerly, 1747 to 1749.
Josiah Arnold, of Warwick, 1747 to 1749.

John Howland, of Tiverton, 1747 to 1749.
Jonathan Randall, of Cranston, 1749 to 1761.
William Hopkins, of Providence, 1749 to 1750.
William Hall, of Little Compton, 1749 to 1750; 1761 to Aug. 1763; 1765 to June 1767.
John Walton, of Newport, 1749 to 1751.
William Richmond, of Little Compton, 1750 to 1761.
Benjamin Hazard, of Newport, 1750 to 1751, declined.
Joseph Russell, of Bristol, 1751 to 1759; 1761 to June 1762; 1774 to Aug. 1776.
Jeseph Clarke, of Newport, 1751 to 1757 1758 to 1761.
Joseph Lippitt, of Warwick, 1757 to 1758; 1759 to 1761.
Jeremiah Niles, of South Kingstown, 1757, declined.
Thomas Wickham, of Newport, 1761 to 1762.
John Burton, of Cranston, 1761 to1762.
Nicholas Easton, of Newport, 1762 to Aug. 1763.
Jeffrey Watson, of South Kingstown, June 1762, declined.
Joshua Clarke, of Hopkinton, June 1762 to 1763.
Samuel Nightingale, of Providence, 1762 to Aug. 1763; June 1767 to June 1769.
Thomas Cranston, of Newport, Aug. 1763, declined.
John Cole, of Providence, Aug 1763 to 1764.
Thomas Greene, of Warwick, Aug. 1763 to 1765; June 1769 to June 1770.
Silas Niles of South Kingstown, Aug. 1763 to 1764, declined.
Job Bennet Jr., of Newport, Oct. 1763 to 1768. 1773 to Aug. 1776.
Robert Hazard, of South Kingstown, July 1764 to 1765.
Stephen Potter, of Coventry, 1764 to 1765; June 1767 to 1768; 1770 to 1774; 1778 to 1780; June 1787 to 1790.
Benoni Hall of Exeter, 1765 to 1768; June 1769 to 1773.
Henry Harris, of Providence, 1765 to 1766.

Gideon Comstock, of Cranston, 1766 to June 1767; June 1769 to June 1770; Oct. 1778 to 1781.
Nathaniel Searle, of Little Compton, 1768 to June 1770.
Metcalf Bowler, of Portsmouth, May 1768 to June 1769. June 1770 to Aug. 1776.
Phillip Greene, of Warwick, 1768, declined.
James Helme, of South Kingstown, June 1770 to 1774.
William Greene, of Warwick, June 1768 to 1769; 1774 to Feb. 1777.
Shearjashub Bourne, of Bristol, Aug. 1776 to 1778.
Jabez Bowen, of Providence, Aug. 1776 to June 1777.
Thomas Wells, of Hopkinton, Aug. 1776 to 1780.
Perry Richmond, of Little Compton, Feb. to June 1777.
Paul Mumford, of Newport, June 1777 to 1781.
Christopher Lippitt, of Cranston, May to Oct. 1778.
William Ellery, of Newport, 1780, declined.
Peter Phillips, of North Kingstown, 1780 to 1786.
Rufus Hopkins, of Scituate, Sept. 1780 to 1781.
Thomas Tillinghast, of East Greenwich, Sept. 1780 to 1787; 1791 to 1797.
Ambrose Page, of Providence, 1781, declined.
David Howell, of Providence, 1781 to 1782; 1786 to 1787.
Pardon Gray, of Tiverton, 1781 to 1786.
Jonathan Jenckes, of North Providence, 1782 to June 1785.
Thomas Arnold, of Providence, June 1785 to 1786.
Joseph Hazard, of South Kingstown, 1786 to 1787.
Gilbert Devol, of Tiverton, 1786 to 1787.
William West, of Scituate, 1787 to 1790.
Walter Cooke, of Tiverton, 1787 to June 1809.
John Waite, of South Kingstown, 1787, declined.
Simeon Clarke Jr., of Richmond, Sept. 1787 to 1790.
Daniel Owen, of Glocester, 1790 to 1791.

Sylvester Robinson, of South Kingstown, 1790 to 1792.
Ezekiel Gardner, of North Kingstown, 1790 to 1794; June 1799 to June 1801.
Carder Hazard, of South Kingstown, 1792 to 1793.
William Taggert, of Middletown, May 1793 to June 1795.
Joshua Bicknall, of Barrington, 1794 to June 1801; 1811 to 1818.
Joseph Hoxsie, of Charlestown, June to Oct 1795.
George Brown, of South Kingstown, Oct. 1795 to June 1799.
Thomas Holden, of Warwick, Dec. 1797 to June 1801.
John Allen, of North Kingstown, June 1801 to 1808.
Joseph Reynolds, of Bristol, June 1801 to 1811.
Henry Remington, of Warwick, June 1801 to 1808; 1818 to 1819; June 1822 to 1827.
William Marchant, of Newport, 1808 to 1810.
Benjamin Johnson, of West Greenwich, 1808 to 1810; 1811 to Oct. 1813.
William Anthony, of Portsmouth, June 1809 to 1810; 1811 to 1818.
Jeffrey Hazard, of Exeter, 1810 to 1818.
Joseph Crandall, of Portsmouth, 1810 to 1811.
Thomas Westcott, of Warwick, 1810 to 1811.
Charles Brayton, of Warwick, Oct. 1813 to 1818; 1821 to June 1835.
Isaac Wilbour, of Little Compton, 1818 to 1819.
Daniel Champlain, of Exeter, 1818 to 1827.
John DeWolf, of Bristol, 1818 to June 1822.
Thomas Buffington, of Smithfield, 1819 to 1823.
Dutee Arnold, of Warwick, June 1819 to June 1822
Luke Drury, of Bristol, June 1822 to 1824.
Wheeler Martin, of Providence, June 1823 to 1824.
Samuel Randall, of Warren, 1824 to 1833.

Isaac Fiske, of Johnston, 1824 to June 1825.
Nathan Brown, of Johnston, June 1825 to 1826.
Samuel Eddy, of Providence, May to June 1826.
Stephen Branch, of Providence, June 1826 to 1827.
Job Durfee, of Tiverton, 1833 to June 1835.
Levi Haile, of Warren, June 1835 to July 14, 1854.
William R. Staples, of Providence, June 1835 to Nov. 1854.
George A. Brayton, of Warwick, June 1843 to Mar. 13, 1848.
Sylvester G. Sherman, of North Kingstown, Nov. 2, 1854 to Jan. 8, 1868, died.
Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, Nov. 2, 1854, to June 10, 1862, died.
J. Russell Bullock, of Bristol, Sept. 4, 1862 to Mar. 1, 1864, resigned.
Thomas Durfee, of Providence, Jan. 15, 1865 to Jan. 28, 1875.
Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown, Mar. 16, 1868 to Apr. 10, 1882, died.
Walter S. Burges, of Providence, Jan. 24, 1868 to June 1, 1881, resigned.
Charles Matteson, of Providence, Feb, 11, 1875.
John H. Stiness, of Providence, Apr. 13, 1875.
Pardon E. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket, June 2, 1881.
George M. Carpenter, of Providence, Apr. 20, 1882 to Jan. 1, 1885, resigned.
George A. Wilbur, of Woonsocket, Jan. 29, 1885.

The first Rate Makers of The town of South Kingstown elected in 1722 were: Peleg Mumford, Samuel Helme, and James Perry. The Rate Makers were called "Assessors of Rates," 1787, and "Assessors of Taxes," 1794.

The Ballou's of America. — This beautiful volume of 1340 pages is before us. It is a record of a family numbering about 10,000. The author, the Rev. Adin Ballou, has performed a grand work for his family. For a man of his age (85), it is certainly a wonderful production. It is also a matter of State pride that such a work can be collated, arranged and published by single families. To the Hon. Ariel Ballou, M. D., and the Hon. Latimer W. Ballou, L. L. D., much credit should be given for the financial aid extended in the publication. This generosity on their part, is money well placed and justly entitles them to the thanks and remembrance of every member of the family, as well as all others interested in like pursuits.

The Potter Genealogy. — Through the kindness of the author, Mr. Charles Edward Potter, of Boston, Mass., we have been favored with a copy of this superb work. Its arrangement in many features are original. A moments study only is needed however, to clearly understand it, which when mastered presents the whole work an once to the readers eye. There can be no doubt that the Genealogist of the next generation will have to adopt such a plan as this or one similar in its general character, in order to properly present the family members to the readers attention. The work is both superbly printed and illustrated. The price of the work is $7.50, which is remarkable cheap considering the immense labor of the preparation and great cost of publishing Those wishing the work will please address the author, 24 Franklin street.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN FRIENDS RECORD.

For the Towns of South Kingstown, Charlestown, Westerly, Hopkinton and Richmond.

By the Editor.

IN 1699, the Yearly Meeting of Friends for New England, established Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting consisting of these three Monthly Meetings, viz:

1. Rhode Island Monthly Meeting.

2. Narragansett, (now Greenwich), held for a time at Kingston and hense was sometimes called "Kingston Meeting," but in 1700 moved to "the New Meeting in East Greenwich," where it was held constantly for seven years. In 1707, the Quarterly Meeting directed that it should be held at Providence, Greenwich, Kingston and East Greenwich alternately, as was done until 1718, in the 4th, mo. of which, Providence Monthly Meeting was set off and established by Quarterly Meeting. In the 3d. mo. 1743, it was again devided and the new one was called "Kingston Monthly Meeting," This is now South Kingstown Monthly Meeting now held at Hopkinton.

3. Dartmouth Monthly Meeting 26, 4th mo. 1699.

Marriages.

A

Anthony Sarah, and Joseph Irish, 2 mo., 7, 1754.

B

Babcock Jonathan, of South Kingstown, son of Jonathan
" and Esther, of Stonington, Conn; and Ruth Rodman, of Benjamin and Hannah, of South Kingstown; 1 mo., 29, 1795.
„ Hezekiah, of Dartmouth, Mass., son of Caleb and Waite, of South Kingstown; and Dorcas Peckham, of William and Mercy, of South Kingstown; 1 mo., 28, 1813.
" John, son of Hezekiah and Dorcas, and Mary P. Perry, of William S. and Lois; all of South Kingstown, 9 mo., 25, 1856.

Borden Elizabeth, and Stephen Perry, 6 mo., 2, 1763.
" Sarah, and Joshua Rathbun, 10 mo., 20, 1766.
" Martha, and Peter Davis, 10 mo., 16, 1782.

Boss Solomon B., son of Jabez and Sarah, and Catherine Knowles, of Robert and Lucy Anna, all of South Kingstown, 5 mo., 25, 1813.

Bowen Elizabeth, and John Collins, 3 mo., 15, 1744.

Bradley Joshua, of New London, Conn., son of Joshua and Sarah, and Dorcas Rathbun, of Acors and Lydia, of Stonington, Conn., 1 mo., 1, 1801.

Bragg Anna, and William Wilbur, 6 mo., 3, 1790.
" Temperance, and Ethan Foster, 3 mo., 12, 1801.

Brayton Preserved, son of Stephen dec., and Hannah, of Rehoboth, Mass.; and Patience Greene, of David and Mary, of North Kingstown, 5 mo., 18, 1758.

Browning Thomas, of Charlestown, son of John and Anne, of South Kingstown; and Anne Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, of Richmond, 6 mo., 2, 1767.
" Anne, and Simeon Perry, 4 mo., 29, 1776.
" Eunice, and Othniel Foster, 11 mo., 10, 1803.

Browning Jeremiah 3d., of Stonington, Conn., son of Jeremiah and Sarah, and Martha Foster, of John and Ruth, of Stonington, 11 mo., 12, 1805.
" Amie, and Samuel Sheffield, 9 mo., 13, 1829.
Brown Hannah, and John D. Williams, 10 mo., 3, 1822.
" Anna, and Thomas Williams, 9 mo., 12, 1826.
" Sarah W., and Francis H. Rathbun, 9 mo., 24, 1832.
" William F. of Betterments, Otsego Co., New York, son of Joseph and Mary, of this place; and Elizabeth N. Collins, of Lewis and Lydia, dec., of Hopkinton, 10 mo., 7, 1839.

C

Carr Joanna, and Benjamin Hazard, 5 mo., 12, 1814.
" George W., of Jamestown, son of Benjamin dec. and Elizabeth, and Sarah Foster, of Othniel and Ennice, of South Kingstown, 4 mo., 4, 1838.
Chase Stephen Abbott, of New Market, N. H., son of Abijah and Mary, of Essex, Mass.; and Anna Atmore Robinson, of James and Mary, of South Kingstown, 7 mo., 26, 1830.
Collins John, of John, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Bowen, of Dan and Mehitabel, 3 mo., 15, 1744.
" Joseph, of Hezekiah and Catherine, of Hopkinton, and Bathsheba Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, of Richmond, 3 mo., 8, 1764.
" Catherine, and Benjamin Hoxsie, 2 mo., 7, 1782.
" Joseph Jr., of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Hannah Sheffield, of Samuel and Elizabeth; all of Hopkinton, 2 mo., 5, 1789.
" Abel, of Stonington, of Abel and Thankful, and Mary Wilbur, of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, 10 mo., 14, 1790.

Collins Solomon, of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Sarah Perry, of Stephen and Elizabeth, dec. of Newport, 3 mo., 8, 1792.

" Isaac, of Stonington, of Amos and Thankful, and Mary Collins, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 3 mo., 15, 1792.

" Mary, and Isaac Collins, 3 mo., 15, 1792.

" Lydia, and John Wilbur, 10 mo., 17, 1793.

" Ruth, and John H. Kenyon, 11 mo., 8, 1804.

" Deborah, and Peter Collins, 11 mo., 12, 1807.

" Peter, of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Deborah Collins, of Abel and Mary, of North Stonington, 11 mo., 12, 1807.

" Lewis, of Jabez and Sarah, and Lydia Kenyon, of George and Martha; all of Hopkinton, 12 mo., 5, 1811.

" Hannah, and William Earle, 10 mo., 28, 1812.

" Thankful, and Peleg Kenyon, 3 mo., 3, 1814.

" Dinah, and Asa Sisson, 5 mo., 27, 1818,

" Phebe, and Job Monroe, 11 mo., 25, 1818.

" Isaac, of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Mary, and Rachel Kenyon, of George dec. and Rachel, 2 mo., 13, 1823.

" Timothy C., of Abel and Mary, of North Stonington, and Mary Ann Gardiner, of Peleg and Hannah, of South Kingstown, 10 mo., 2, 1823.

" Sarah, and Joseph Greene, 4 mo., 28, 1824.

" Catherine E., and John H. Knowles, 10 mo., 4, 1827.

" Catherine, and William Earle, 9 mo., 22, 1829.

" Elizabeth N., and William F. Brown, 10 mo., 7, 1839.

Collins Ephraim C., of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Mary, and Mary Foster, of Othniel and Eunice, of South Kingstown, 4 mo., 6, 1836.

" Luke, of Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., son of Hezekiah and Mary, of this place; and Elizabeth Foster, of Ethan and Temperance, 5 mo., 13, 1841.

" Abel Francis, and Electa Jane Collins; married at New Hartford, N. Y., 1 mo., 11, 1844.

" Electa Jane, and Abel F. Collins, 1 mo., 11, 1844.

" Thankful, and John Spencer, 3 mo., 2, 1848.

" Mary A. and Nathaniel Hawkes, 1 mo., 29, 1856.

" Charles G., of Hopkinton, of Lewis and Lydia F., and Mary S. Knowles, of John H. and Catherine E., 3 mo., 10, 1859.

" Anna Elizabeth, and Frederic Augustus Dalton, 8 mo., 9, 1877.

Congdon Martha, and Jonathan Hoag, 4 mo., 25, 1768.

" John, of William and Freelove, and Alice Knowles, of Joseph and Bathsheba; all of South Kingstown, 12 mo., 21, 1780.

" Charles, of William and Freelove, and Sarah Knowles, of Joseph and Bathsheba; all of South Kingstown, 11 mo., 14, 1782.

" Sarah, and Simeon Perry, 5 mo., 30, 1787.

" John, of South Kingstown, of William and Freelove, and Sarah Kenyon, of George and Martha, 11 mo., 7, 1790.

" Joseph, of Joseph and Susannah, and Deborah Rodman, of Benjamin and Hannah; all of South Kingstown, 2 mo., 6, 1807.

" Ann, and Thomas Wilbur, 11 mo., 23, 1825.

Cross Dorcas, and Joshua Gardiner, 2 mo., 10, 1803.

D

Dalton Frederic Augustus, of Providence, of Hiram A. and Maria S., of New York City; and Anna Elizabeth Collins, of Peter H. and Ruth Ann, of Hopkinton, 8 mo., 9, 1877.

" Lizzie Maria, and Isaac Sutton, 8 mo., 23, 1880.

Davis John, of Peter and Mary, of Westerly, and Patience Palmer, of William and Mary, of Stonington, 9 mo., 26, 1747.

" Lydia, and William Palmer 12 mo., 8, 1749.

" Benjamin, of Peter and Mary, of Westerly, and Mehitable Moon, of Robert and Ann, of Exeter, 1 mo., 23, 1752.

" Peter, of Westerly, and Martha Borden, widow of Abraham, late of Westerly, dec., 10 mo., 16, 1782.

" Martha, and Joseph Healey, 9 mo., 11, 1794.

" Lois, and William S. Perry, 7 mo., 4, 1821.

Dockray John, of Newport, son of Benjamin, of Wigton, England, County of Cumberland; and Mary Robinson, of William and Abigail, of South Kingstown, 2 mo., 17, 1757.

" John Bigland, of John and Mary, and Mercy Peckham, of William and Mercy; all of South Kingstown, 11 mo., 8, 1809.

Dye Richard, of Richmond, of John and Thankful, and Zerniah Rogers, of Thomas and Elizabeth, 12 mo., 5, 1782.

" Samuel, of Richmond, of John and Thankful, and Anna Rogers, of Thomas and Elizabeth, dec., 1 mo., 20, 1785.

E

Earle William, of Swansey, Mass., of Caleb and Hannah, and Hannah Collins, of Amos and Thankful, of Stonington, 10 mo., 28, 1812.

" William, of Swansey, Mass., of Caleb and Hannah, both deceased; and Catherine Collins, of Jabez and Sarah, dec., of Hopkinton, 9 mo., 22, 1829.

Eldred Emma L., and George E. Perry, 10 mo., 6, 1879.

F

Foster Card, of John and Margery, of Westerly, and Sarah Mumford, of John and Judeth; both of Exeter, 8 mo., 4, 1750.

" John, of Card and Sarah, of Richmond, dec., and Ruth Hoxsie, of Stephen and Elizabeth, of Richmond, 4 mo., 4, 1776.

" Sarah, and James Sheffield, 1 mo., 15, 1795.

" Ethan, of Stonington, of John and Ruth, and Temperance Bragg, of Hopkinton, of Nicholas and Sarah, of Easton, N. Y., 3 mo., 12, 1801.

" Othniel, of Stonington, of John and Ruth, and Eunice Browning, of Jeremiah Jr. and Sarah, of this place, 11 mo., 10, 1803.

" Martha, and Jeremiah Browning, 11 mo., 12, 1805.

" Elizabeth, and Thomas Perry, 11 mo., 10, 1808.

" Ethan, of Groton son of John and Ruth, of Charlestown; and Mary Wilbur, of William and Anna, of Hopkinton, 6 mo., 3, 1824.

" Thomas, of Ethan and Temperance, and Phebe Wilbur, of John and Lydia; all ofHopkinton, 11 mo., 15, 1827.

Foster Judith, and John Peckham, 10 mo., 28, 1828.
" Mary Ann, and George Shove, 11 mo., 30, 1833.
" Mary, and Ephriam C. Collins, 4 mo., 6, 1836.
" Ethan Jr., of Westerly, of Ethan and Temperance, of Hopkinton; and Anna A. Wilbur, of John and Lydia, of the latter place, 10 mo., 24, 1837.
" Sarah, and George W. Carr, 4 mo., 4, 1838.
" Elizabeth, and Luke Collins, 5 mo., 13, 1841.
Fry James N., of Northbridge, Mass., of Jonathan and Amie, of Bolton, Mass.; and Mary Elizabeth Munroe, of Job and Phebe C., of North Stonington, 11 mo., 22, 1847.

G

Gardiner Abigail, and Richard Smith, 4 mo., 21, 1744.
" Joshua, of Stonington, of Abiel dec. and Ruth, and Dorcas Cross, of John and Susanna, of South Kingstown, 2 mo., 10, 1803.
" Mary Ann, and Timothy C. Collins, 10 mo., 2, 1823.
" Joshua, of Joshua and Dorcas, of Stonington, and Elizabeth Wilbur, of Isaac and Susanna, of Hopkinton, 11 mo., 10, 1825.
" Susan, and Gideon Wilbur, 11 mo., 13, 1828.
Gifford William, of John and Dinah, of Westerly, and Martha Wilkinson, widow of John, of Charlestown, 3 mo., 9, 1745.
Gorton Elizabeth, and Nathan Spencer, 3 mo., 30, 1785.
Greene Patience, and Preserved Brayton, 5 mo., 18, 1758.
" Waite, and Stephen Kilton, 12 mo., 20, 1764.
" Joseph, of Jamestown, of Joseph and Abigail, both dec.; and Sarah Collins, of Jabez and Sarah, of Hopkinton, 4 mo., 28, 1824.

H

Hadsall James, of Joseph, of Westerly, and Rachel his wife, dec.; and Content Worden, of Peter dec. and Rebecca, 8 mo., 12, 1752.

Hawkes Nathaniel, of Ezra and Hannah, of Jackson, Waldo Co., Maine; and Mary A. Collins, of Timothy C. and Mary Ann, of South Kingstown, 1 mo., 29. 1856.

Hazard Thomas, of Robert of Boston Neck, and Elizabeth Robinson, of William, 3 mo., 27, 1742.

" Thomas, of Benjamin and Mehitable dec., and Hannah Knowles, of Joseph and Bathsheba; all of South Kingstown, 10 mo., 2, 1783.

" George, of Richard and Susannah, both dec., and Sarah Knowles, of John and Susannah, dec., 8 mo., 30, 1786.

" Benjamin of Thomas B. and Hannah, of South Kingstown, and Joanna Carr, of Peleg and Sarah, of Hopkinton, 5 mo., 12, 1814.

" William R., of Rowland and Mary, of South Kingstown, and Mary Wilbur, of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, 10 mo., 2, 1828.

" Sarah, and Amos C. Wilbur, 1 mo., 4, 1838.

Healey Christopher, of Hopkinton of Joseph and Rachel, and Alice Sheffield, of Samuel and Elizabeth, 12 mo., 12, 1793.

" Joseph, of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Prudence. of Greenwich, and Martha Davis, of William dec. and Mary, of Westerly, 9 mo., 11, 1794.

" Peter D., of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Martha, dec., and Elizabeth Read, of Martin and Abigail, of South Kingstown, 6 mo., 3, 1819.

Hoag Jonathan, of Portage, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and Martha Congdon, of James, late of Charlestown, 4 mo., 25. 1768.

Hoxsie Benjamin, of Charlestown, son of John, of Westerly, and Sarah Knowles, of Robert and Ann, of Charlestown, 9 mo., 19, 1741.

" Benjamin, of Charlestown, of John, of Westerly; and Mary Stanton, of Thomas and Mary, of Charlestown, 11 mo., 16, 1752.

" Martha, and George Kenyon, 3 mo., 16, 1758.

" Mary, and Thomas Wilbur, 7 mo., 27, 1761.

" Barnabus, of Stephen and Elizabeth, of Richmond, and Elizabeth Wilbur, of Thomas and Edge dec., 12 mo., 8, 1763.

" Bathsheba, and Joseph Collins, 3 mo., 8, 1764.

" Anne, and Thomas Browning, 6 mo., 2, 1767.

" Ruth, and John Foster, 4 mo., 4, 1776.

" Dorcas, and Zebulon Weaver, 11 mo., 6, 1777.

" Mary, and John Knowles, 1 mo., 1, 1778.

" Benjamin, of Charlestown and Catherine Collins of Hopkinton, 2 mo., 7, 1782.

" Peter, of Richmond, of Solomon dec. and Mary, and Sarah Rathbun, widow of Joshua 3d., deceased, 12 mo., 30, 1784.

" Stephen, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, of Richmond, and Anna Kenyon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, 2 mo., 17, 1791.

" Hannah, and Simeon Perry, 2 mo., 6, 1794.

" Esther, and John Warner Knowles, 2 mo., 5, 1801.

" Joshua, of Richmond, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, and Elizabeth Kenyon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, 4 mo., 5, 1804.

Hoxsie Elizabeth, and Joshua Rathbun, 10 mo., 18, 1804.
" Lydia, and Thomas Rodman Knowles, 9 mo., 6, 1810.

I

Irish Joseph of Jedediah and Mary, of Westerly, and Dorcas Sheffield, widow of Nathan, late of South Kingstown, 10 mo., 1, 1748.
" Job. of Jedediah and Mary, of Westerly, and Mary Weaver, of Thomas dec. and Mary, of this place, 5 mo., 3, 1753.
" Joseph, of Jedediah, of Stonington, and Sarah Anthony, of South Kingstown, 2 mo., 7, 1754.

J K

Kenyon George, of Thomas and Catherine, and Martha Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, all of Richmond, 3 mo., 16, 1758.
" Mary, and John Taylor Nichols, 1 mo., 18, 1787.
" Solomon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, and Eunice Sheffield, of Elisha and Lydia, of South Kingstown, 3 mo., 5, 1789.
" Anna, and Stephen Hoxsie, 2 mo., 17, 1791.
" George, of Hopkinton, of George and Martha, and Rachel Sheffield, of Elisha and Lydia, of South Kingstown, 11 mo., 14, 1793.
" Sarah, and John Congdon, 11 mo., 7, 1799.
" Catherine, and Woodman Wilbur, 12 mo., 8, 1803.
" Elizabeth, and Joshua Hoxsie, 4 mo., 5, 1804.
" John H., of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, and Ruth Collins, of Amos and Thankful of Stonington, 11 mo., 8, 1804.

Kenyon Lydia, and Lewis Collins, 12 mo., 5, 1811.
" Peleg, of Solomon and Eunice, and Thankful Collins, of Isaac and Mary; all of Richmond, 3 mo., 3, 1814.
" Rachel, and Isaac Collins, 2 mo., 13, 1823.
" John T., of Solomon and Eunice, and Sarah S. Wilbur, of John and Lydia; all of Hopkinton, 5 mo., 13, 1824.
" Bathsheba, and Isaiah Ray, 1 mo., 13, 1828.
" Mary C., and William A. Sherman, 4 mo., 28, 1841.
Kilton Stephen, of Providence, and Waite Greene, of David and Mary, of North Kingstown, 12 mo., 20, 1764.
Knowles Sarah, and Benjamin Hoxsie, 9 mo., 19, 1741.
Susannah, and William Underwood, 11 mo., 19, 1743.
" Joseph, of Robert and Ann, and Bathsheba Seager, of John and Alice; all of South Kingstown, 10 mo., 11, 1753.
" Ann, and Jonathan Reynolds, 12 mo., 11, 1755.
" Robert, of John, and Catherine Rodman, of Benjamin; all of South Kingstown, 10 mo., 31, 1774.
" John, of Richmond, of John and Hannah, deceased, and Mary Hoxsie, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 1 mo., 1, 1778.
" Alice, and John Congdon, 12 mo., 21, 1780.
" Sarah, and Charles Congdon, 11 mo., 14, 1782.
" Robert, of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Lucy Anna Rodman, of Benjamin and Hannah; all of South Kingstown, 11 mo., 21, 1782.
" Hannah, and Thomas Hazard, 10 mo., 2, 1783.
" Sarah, and George Hazard, 8 mo., 30, 1786.
" John Warner, of South Kingstown, of Robert and

Catherine, and Esther Hoxsie, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, of Richmond, 2 mo., 5, 1801.

Knowles Hannah, and John Knowles, 4 mo., 14, 1803.

" John, of Richmond, of John deceased, and Mary, and Hannah Knowles of Robert and Lucy Anna, of South Kingstown, 4 mo., 14, 1803.

" Thomas Rodman, of Robert and Catherine, of South Kingstown, and Lydia Hoxsie, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, of Richmond, 9 mo., 6, 1810.

" Catherine, and Solomon B. Boss, 5 mo., 25, 1813.

" John H., of Richmond, of John and Hannah, and Catherine E. Collins, of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Mary, 10 mo., 4, 1827.

" Mary S., and Charles G. Collins, 3 mo., 10, 1859.

L M

Mitchell Joseph, of Nantucket, of George and Phebe, and Elizabeth Ray, of Isaiah and Mary, of Hopkinton, 6 mo., 8, 1841.

Moon Sarah, and Card Foster, 8 mo., 4, 1750.

" Mehitable, and Benjamin Davis, 1 mo., 23, 1752.

Munroe Job, of John and Parthenia, of Plainfield, Conn., and Phebe Collins, of Abel and Mary, of Stonington, 11 mo., 25, 1818.

" Mary Elizabeth, and James N. Fry, 11 mo., 22, 1847.

N

Nichols John Taylor, of South Kingstown, of Andrew, and Anne, and Mary Kenyon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, 1 mo., 18, 1787.

" Sarah Ann, and William H. Perry, 11 mo., 9, 1854.

Niles Hannah, and Benjamin Rodman, 3 mo., 29, 1753.

O P

Palmer Patience, and John Davis, 9 mo., 26, 1747.
" William, of William and Mary, of Stonington, and Lydia Davis, of Peter and Mary of Westerly, 12 mo., 8, 1749.
" Elizabeth, and Rowland Robinson, 7 mo., 26, 1756.
Parker James, of George dec. and Elizabeth of West Greenwich, and Elizabeth Sherman, of Ezekiel and Margeret, of Richmond, 2 mo., 1, 1763.
Parke John, of Nathaniel, of Preston, Conn., and Patience Wage, of Joshua dec. 3 mo., 30, 1767.
Peckham Sarah, and Acors Rathbun 2 mo., 12, 1794.
" Alice, and Rowland Rathbun, 10 mo., 14, 1801.
" Mercy, and John Bigland Dockray, 11 mo., 8, 1809.
" Dorcas, and Hezekiah Babcock, 1 mo., 28, 1813.
" John, of Little Compton, of Isaac and Phebe dec., and Judith Foster, of Charlestown, of John and Ruth, 10 mo., 28, 1828.
Perry James, of James, of South Kingstown, and Mercy Potter, of John dec., 3 mo., 3, 1750.
" Alice and Sylvester Robinson, 12 mo., 18, 1755.
" Stephen, of Charlestown, of Samuel dec. and Elizabeth Borden, of Abraham, of Westerly, 6 mo., 2, 1763.
" Simeon, of Charlestown, of Samuel and Susannah, both dec., and Anna Browning, of South Kingstown, widow of Thomas, and daughter of Solomon and Mary Hoxsie, of Richmond, 4 mo., 29, 1776.
" Simeon, of Charlestown, of Samuel and Susannah, both dec. and Sarah Congdon, widow of John and dau. of Joseph and Mary Hoxsie, 5 mo., 30, 1787.

Prrey Sarah, and Solomon Collins, 3 mo., 8, 1792.
" Simeon, of Charlestown, of Samuel and Susannah, and Hannah Hoxsie, of Richmond, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 2 mo., 6, 1794.
" Thomas, of Simeon and Anna, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Foster, of John and Ruth, of North Stonington, 11 mo., 10, 1808.
" William S., and Lois Davis, both of South Kingstown, 7 mo., 4, 1821.
" William H., of William S. and Lois, and Sarah Ann Nichols, 11 mo., 9, 1854.
" Mary P., and John Babcock, 9 mo., 23, 1856.
" George E., and Emma L. Eldred, 10 mo., 6, 1879.
Potter Mercy, and James Perry, 3 mo., 3, 1750.

Q R

Rathbun Joshua, of Joshua, of Westerly and Sarah Borden, of Abraham, 10 mo., 30, 1766.
" Acors, and Lydia Robinson, of John, 11 mo., 9, 1775.
" Sarah, and Peter Hoxsie, 12 mo., 30, 1784.
" Acors, of Joshua and Sarah, of Stonington, and Sarah Peckham, of William and Mercy, of So. Kingstown, 2 mo., 12, 1794.
" Dorcas, and Joshua Bradley, 1 mo., 1, 1801.
" Rowland, of Acors and Lydia, of Stonington, and Alice Peckham, of William and Mercy, of So. Kingstown, 10 mo., 14, 1801.
" Lydia, and John H. Weaver, 11 mo., 10, 1803.
" Joshua, of Acors and Lydia, of Stonington, and Elizabeth Hoxsie, of Peter and Sarah, of Richmond, 10 mo., 18, 1804.

" Francis H., of Rowland, of Smithfield, and Sarah W. Brown, of William and Ann, of So. Kingstown, 9 mo., 24, 1832.

Ray Isaiah, of Alexander and Elizabeth, and Bathsheba Kenyon, of George and Martha, dec. all of Hopkinton, 1 mo., 31, 1828.

" Isaiah, of Alexander and Elizabeth, and Susan C. Wilbur, of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, 3 mo., 4, 1841.

" Elizabeth, and Joseph Mitchell, 6 mo., 8, 1841.

Read Elizabeth, and Peter D. Healey, 6 mo., 3, 1819.

Reynolds Jonathan of John and Hannah, of Exeter, and Ann Knowles, of Robert and Ann, of South Kingstown, 12 mo., 11, 1755.

Robinson Elizabeth, and Thomas Hazard, 3 mo., 27, 1742.

" Abigail, and John Wanton, 10 mo., 8, 1752.

" Sylvester, of South Kingstown, of William and Abigail, and Alice Perry, of James and Anna, 12 mo., 18, 1755.

" Rowland of Westerly, of John and Elizabeth, Palmer, of William, of Stonington, 7 mo., 26, 1756.

" Mary, and John Dockray, 2 mo., 17, 1757.

" John, of Hopkinton, and Sarah Weaver, daughter of Peter Davis, of Westerly, 6 mo., 3, 1773.

" Lydia, and Acors Rathbun, 11 mo., 9, 1775

" Anna Atmore, and Stephen Abbott Chase, 7 mo., 26, 1830.

Rodman Benjamin, of South Kingstown, of Thomas, and Hannah Niles, of Jamestown, of Nathaniel, 3 mo., 29, 1753.

" Catherine, and Robert Knowles, 10 mo., 31, 1774.

" Lucy Anna, and Robert Knowles 11 mo., 21, 1782.

Rodman Ruth, and Jonathan Babcock, 1 mo., 29, 1795.
" Deborah, and Joseph Congdon, 2 mo., 6, 1807.
Rogers Zerniah, and Richard Dye, 12 mo., 5, 1782.
" Anna, and Samuel Dye, 1 mo., 20, 1785.

S

Seager Joseph, of John and Alice, of South Kingstown, and Mary Taylor, of William and Ann, of said town, 11 mo., 24, 1750.
" Bathsheba, and Joseph Knowles, 10 mo., 11, 1753.
Sheffield Dorcas, and Joseph Irish, 10 mo., 1, 1748.
" Dorcas, and Woodman Wilbur, 4 mo., 6, 1769.
" Sarah, and Thomas Wilbur, 1 mo., 15, 1784.
" Hannah, and Joseph Collins, 2 mo., 5, 1789.
" Eunice, and Solomon Kenyon, 3 mo., 5, 1789.
" Rachel, and George Kenyon, 11 mo., 14, 1793.
" Alice, and Christopher Healey, 12 mo., 12, 1793.
" James, of Hopkinton, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, and Sarah Foster, of John and Ruth, of Richmond, 1 mo., 15, 1795.
" John, of James and Sarah, of Richmond, and Anna Wilbur, of William and Anna, of Hopkinton, 6 mo., 28, 1820.
" Samuel, of Richmond, son of James dec. and Sarah, and Amie Browning, of Christopher and Martha, of South Kingstown, 9 mo., 13, 1829.
Sherman Elizabeth, and James Parker, 2 mo., 1, 1763.
" William A., of Fall River, of Lot dec. and Isabella, and Mary C. Kenyon, of Peleg and Thankful, of Hopkinton, 4 mo., 28, 1841.
Shove Josiah, of Mendon, Mass., son of Nathaniel and Han-

nah, late of Dighton, Mass.; and Sarah Wilbur, of Hopkinton, of William Sheffield and Lonis, 9 mo., 22, 1818.

Shove Calvin, of Thomas and Hannah, of Uxbridge, Mass., and Sarah T. Wilbur, of William and Anna, of Hopkinton, 9 mo., 23 1823.

" George, of Smithfield, of Thomas B. and Hannah, of Uxbridge, Mass.; and Mary Ann Foster, of Ethan and Temperance, of Hopkinton, 11 mo., 30, 1833.

Sissou Asa, of North Providence, of Joseph and Ruth, of Seakonk, Mass.; and Dinah Collins, of Jabez and Sarah, of Hopkinton, 5 mo., 27, 1818.

Smith Richard, of James, of Groton, Conn., and Abigail Gardiner, of Stephen, late of Warwick, Conn., 4 mo., 21, 1744.

Spencer Nathan, of East Greenwich, of William and Margeret, and Elizabeth Gorton, of John, of South Kingstown, 3 mo., 30, 1785.

" John, of Westerly, of Fones and Sarah of East Greenwich; and Thankful Collins, of North Stonington, dau. of Abel and Mary A., 3 mo., 2, 1848.

Stanton Mary, and Benjamin Hoxsie, 11 mo., 16, 1752.

Sutton Isaac, of Providence, of Aaron and Mary, and Lizzie Maria Dalton, of Hiram A. and Maria S., of New York City, 8 mo., 23, 1880.

T

Taylor Mary, and Joseph Seager, 11 mo., 24, 1750.

U

Underwood William, of South Kingstown, of William dec., of Newport; and Susannah Knowles, of Henry dec., of South Kingstown, 11 mo., 19, 1743.

V W

Wage Patience, and John Parke, 3 mo., 30, 1767.

Wanton John, of Gideon and Mary, of Newport, and Abigail Robinson, of William dec. and Abigail, of South Kingstown, 10 mo., 8, 1752.

Weaver Mary, and Job Irish, 5 mo., 3, 1753.

" Sarah, and John Robinson, 6 mo., 3, 1773.

" Zebulon, of Thomas dec. and Sarah, of Westerly, and Dorcas Hoxsie, of John, late of Newport, dec., and Mary, 11 mo., 6, 1777.

" John H., of Hopkinton, of Zebulon and Dorcas, and Lydia Rathbun, of Stonington, of Acors and Lydia, 11 mo., 10, 1803.

Wilbur Thomas, of Hopkinton, son of William and Esther, of Little Compton; and Mary Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, of Richmond, 7 mo., 27, 1761.

" Elizabeth, and Barnabus Hoxsie, 12 mo., 8, 1763.

" Woodman, of Thomas and Edith, dec., of Hopkinton, and Dorcas Sheffield, of same town, dau., of Nathan and Dorcas, dec., 4 mo., 6, 1769.

" Thomas Jr., of Hopkinton, of Thomas and Mary, and Sarah Sheffield, of William and Lois, of South Kingstown, 1 mo., 15, 1784,

" William, of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, and Anna Bragg, of Nicholas and Sarah, of Easton, Albany Co., N. Y., 6 mo., 3, 1790.

" Mary, and Abel Collins, 10 mo., 14, 1790.

Wilbur John, son of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, and Lydia Collins, of Stonington, dau. of Amos and Thankful, 10 mo., 17, 1793.
" Isaac, son of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, and Susanna Wilcox, of Elisha and Elizabeth. of Exeter, 10 mo., 15, 1794.
" Mary, and Jabez Wing, 1 mo., 30, 1799.
" Woodman, of Thomas and Edith, of Hopkinton, and Catherine Kenyon, of George and Martha, of this town, 12 mo., 8, 1803.
" Sarah, and Josiah Shove, 9 mo., 22, 1818.
" Anna, and John Sheffield, 6 mo., 28, 1820.
" Sarah T., and Calvin Shove, 9 mo., 23, 1823.
" Sarah S., and John T. Kenyon, 5 mo., 13, 1824.
" Mary, and Ethan Foster, 6 mo., 3, 1824.
" Elizabeth, and Joshua Gardiner, 11 mo., 10, 1825.
" Thomas, of Swansey, Mass., son of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, and Ann Congdon, of John and Sarah, of the latter town, 11 mo., 23, 1825.
" Phebe, and Thomas Foster, 11 mo., 15, 1827.
" Mary, and William R. Hazard, 10 mo., 2, 1828.
" Gideon, of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Susannah, and Susan Gardiner, of Joshua and Dorcas, of Stonington, 11 mo., 13, 1828.
" Anna A., and Ethan Foster, 10 mo., 24, 1837.
" Amos C., of South Kingstown, son of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, and Sarah Hazard, of So. Kingstown, dau. of Benjamin and Joanna, 1 mo., 4, 1838.
" Susan C., and Isaiah Ray, 3 mo., 4, 1841.

Wilcox Susanna, and Isaac Wilbur, 10 mo., 15, 1794.
Wilkinson Martha, and William Gifford, 3 mo., 9, 1745.

Williams John D. of South Kingstown, son of David and Mary, of Newport, and Hannah Brown, of William and Ann, of South Kingstown, 10 mo., 3, 1822.

" Thomas of Troy, N. Y., son of John and Jane, both dec., of South Kingstown; and Anna Brown, of South Kingstown, dau. of William and Ann, 9 mo., 12, 1826.

Wing Jabez, of Smithfield, and Mary Wilbur, widow of Thomas, of Hopkinton, 1 mo., 30, 1799.

Worden Content, and James Hadsall, 8 mo., 12, 1752.

X Y Z

Nothing recorded under these letters.

A liberal installment of the Births and Deaths will be published in our next.

The Lewis Letter Vol. I. — We have just received this interesting little monthly, and must say that we are very much pleased with the plan here followed. The plan certainly on the point of economy is the wisest one that could be adopt. ed and be made to work successfully. It is worthy of imitation by other families.

Compendium of the Tenth Census. — Through the kindness of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and Congressman Spooner, we have been favored with a copy of this laborous work. Much information and of great value, can be found in this work which deserves to be well studied by those interested in the objects treated.

RHODE ISLAND BROADCLOTH.

Early in the present century (1808 – 1815), Colonel William Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, R. I., wrote a letter to Dr. Solomon Drowne, of Foster, R. I., enclosing two samples of fine Broad Cloth, the one black, the other green; which he stated were the first two pieces of fine Broad Cloth woven by looms moved by water power in Rhode Island. The letter with the samples I found nearly twenty years ago amongst some papers in a garret of the Drowne Mansion at Mount Hygeria, North Foster. I have at the present time samples of both pieces of cloth, which the family permitted me to take. It is my impression that the cloth was woven at Bellefont, R. I., the manufacturing firm at one time was Robert Rhodes & Sons, and later; William Rhodes & Co. What caused me to look for these samples, was the fact that Col. Rhodes, (whose guest I frequently was when I visited Patuxet), told me several years previously, he had presented a sample of clothes from the first piece of fine Broad-cloth woven by Water Power in Rhode Island to President Madison. After the death of Col. Rhodes, I enquired of his family if there remained any sample of the cloth and was told that they did not recollect of his having mentioned the circumstances of the cloth or the gift. In looking over several letters addressed by William Rhodes to my grand-father, Dr. Solomon Drowne. I noticed that whatever progress was made in arts, manufacturing, or agriculture was generally communicated, and, Dr. Drowne was several times invited to address the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic In-

dustry, at its annual fairs in Pawtuxet, by Col. Rhodes. The letter herewith of William Browne to Dr. Browne, is corroboration of the manufacturing ability of Messrs William Rhodes & Co., as will be perceived. I have a letter about Teasels in 1809 from James Rhodes Browne.

Henry T. Browne.

New York, March 4, 1878.

Foster, Jan'y, 9th., 1815.

Honored Sir:

We send the cloth to be dressed by Messrs William Rhodes & Co., who dress cloth better than in any other place in New England, if not in the United States. Since I have been there, cloth has frequently been sent from Boston and other distant places, and they all give them the preference. All of us boys prefer having a handsome green to a black. Henry will show you a piece of green, and we wish you to take your choice either green or black, and Henry will tell Jackson what color you want according. I have written to Mr. Jackson about it and it will be best to have it under way immediately that it may be finished by the next time we go to town. As you have always had black coats, our folks think you had better have a green one, but we leave it entirely at yonr option and you will please give directions about it, &c.

In haste, — Respectfully I remain your dutiful son;

William Browne.

To Dr. Solomon Browne.

The Rhode Island Manuel, 1888 - 89. — We beg to acknowledge the receipt of this invaluable annal. It is pleasing to us to note that new and interesting features have been added and much historical information. To Mr. Cross, we are also indebted for other courtesies.

Removal. — We take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons, that we have removed the business office of the REGISTER, to No. 30 Eddy street, Room 29, City Hall Block; where in future, we would be pleased to have our letters and favors addressed, and where we shall ever be pleased to see all of our friends, who may be disposed to call upon us. This removal has caused a delay in the issue of this number, But will hasten the issue of succeeding ones of this volume. We here extend our thanks to all our kind friends who have aided us in making this change so very ageeable as well as desirable to us. With the better facilities now afforded, we are in hopes of being able to do better and more effectual work than has before been in our power. This will depend very much however, how well our patrons keep us supplied with funds and now, that we have so fine a location for doing our work, we shall hope that our kind friends will not allow us to suffer from this neglect on their part. Let us work together and see how much good work can be accomplished by this united action.

Announcement. — In the next number of the Register we shall commence the publication of the Baptisms of St. Paul's Church, Narragansett. This Record will open up a mine of solid information to the genealogical student. Mrs. Gregory, the lady who has been so kind as to make a copy of these records for us, deserves also, the thanks of the public for the careful and scholarly manner in which she has accomplished her work.

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A Historical Magazine for the People.

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THE RHODE ISLAND EMIGRATION TO NOVA SCOTIA.

By Ray Greene Huling, A. M., New Bedford, Mass.

RHODE ISLANDERS emigrating to Nova Scotia? How is that? We are not unacquainted with migrations from our little state, – all too small from the outset to contain the adventurous spirit of her sons. Now they carry our well known names to spread over Long Island and the Jerseys. Again, they colonize the western hills of the Bay State, and move northward to the Green Mountains. Then they flock to the banks of the Hudson and the ill-fated valley of Wyoming. Central New York abounds with their descendants, and of the later waves of migration to the remoter states and the Pacific slope there is no need to speak. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," says Bancroft, and the Rhode Islander seems ever to have had his eye upon that luminary.

But when did a colony turn eastward to Nova Scotia? Ah yes! They must have been a group of Tories, paying by exile and loss of estates the penalty for adherence to King George in the terrible days of the Revolution. Some such there were from the southern counties of the state, it is true, but I cannot learn that they united in any settlement in Nova Scotia.

No! The colony of which I speak left the parent stock when all were alike loyal to the sovereign of Great Britain, – indeed at just the juncture when it was the proudest boast of every New Englander that he was a British subject. For there were almost then sounding on the air the cannon which announced the fall of the *fleur-de-lis* over all America and the universal rule upon this western land of English law and Saxon civilization. These colonists went out not by compulsion but by free choice, and indeed upon an urgent invitation. Their aim was simply to open new homes, as had their fathers, in a new land and on richer soil.

One of the saddest episodes in the long struggle for supremacy between the French and the English on this continent was the expatriation of the Acadians. Longfellow in his Evangeline has told us, with a poet's license, all the melancholy story, – and even more. Our historical reading has, no doubt, explained the sad necessity of the step as a military precaution, but the pictures limned by the poet grow even brighter as our eye rest upon the scenes described.

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,
Stand like the Druids of eld, with voices sad and prophetic,
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms.

Loud from his rocky caverns, the deep voiced neighboring ocean,
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wails of the forest.

* * * * * * * *

In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pre
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward,
Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number.
Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labors incessant,
Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons the flood-gates
Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er the meadows.
West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards and cornfields
Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain; and away to the northward
Blomidon rose, and the forests old; and aloft on the mountains
Sea fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the mighty Atlantic
Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station descended."

Such pictures as these it was that attracted to Acadia, within five years after the expulsion of the French inhabitants, the nucleus of the colony from Rhode Island, of which this paper treats.

The country comprising the Maritime Provinces was in the hands of the French and the English by turns until the year 1713, when by the Peace of Utrecht Acadia was ceded by France to Great Britain, in whose possession it has ever since remained. For many years later, however, the only English in the district were the troops at the various posts scattered over the country and a few civilians connected with the government, and with the supply of the army. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia were chiefly French farmers and fishermen, living mainly about the Minas Basin and on the Annapolis River. Over these the English government maintained but a feeble control. In 1749 the English themselves laid the foundation for a settlement on the beautiful and capacious harbor of Chebucto and named it Halifax. A jealousy soon sprang up between these English settlers and their French neighbors, the nearest of whom were at Pisiquid, now Windsor, some forty-five miles away. Soon war was renewed between the English and the French Governments, during which both the Acadian settlers and the Indians in Nova Scotia, though professedly neutral, were found in ardent sympathy with the enemy. Blood and religion were stronger than political relations. The Acadians repeatedly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, except one so modified as to exclude service against the French. Moreover, the restless young spirits among them, either openly or in disguise, were found engaged with the Canadians and Indians in forays against the English. The English Governor, Charles Lawrence, clearly saw that the Acadian settlements on the Annapolis and the Basin of Minas offered a constant rendezvous for attack upon the feeble settlement of Halifax, and determined upon the forcible removal of the French to the southern colonies, with such dispersion of them as would effectually prevent their concerted return. To accomplish this required

hasty and secret preparations. No word was sent even to the Home Government though the two Admirals on the station were consulted. Seizing an opportune moment when a New England force under Lieut. Col. John Winslow was at hand, brought thither for the capture of the French forts at the head of the Bay of Fundy, Governor Lawrence instructed his officers to collect the Acadians in the whole region, prevent any from escaping and put all on board transports which would be provided. Families were to be kept together as far as possible. The work was done by Winslow at Grand-Pre and that neighborhood, and by Capt. Murray at Pisiquid. The blow fell early in September 1755, and was made by the New England troops as light as their orders permitted. After a little waiting, in order to bring in the men who had fled to the woods, the vessels sailed bearing three thousand souls from home and native land to various points along the coast in what is now the United States. To preclude a return the houses about Grand-Pre, certainly, were burned, but elsewhere the work seems to have been less complete.

The government at Halifax had now its will. The mass of the Acadian settlers had been driven from their homes, the houses and barns had been fired, and the stock slaughtered or left to become wild. The scattered remnant of the farmers and fishermen were hiding in the woods, or had hurried to the Indian camps, or else had taken refuge with the French upon the St. Lawrence. The rich dike lands lay without care, the orchards were of no use to man, the uplands bore no crops. Some of the fairest spots Nature had planted upon the Atlantic, rendered fairer by the improvements of man for more than a century, were now relapsing to wilderness because of neglect. Settlers, therefore, were earnestly looked for, – settlers whose allegiance should be undoubted, and

whose right arms might ever be ready for service in the wars of Britain.

The Home Government desired that the vacant lands should be distributed among disbanded soldiers, but Governor Lawrence strenuously opposed this. A soldier himself, he maintained that no class of persons was by previous training so unfitted to become the founders of a new country as soldiers. Every soldier who had come to Halifax, he added from his personal observation, had either returned to England or become a dramseller. The new settlers must be men of a different type.

To this sensible remonstrance the Lords of Trade acceded. Governor Lawrence was left free to pursue his own plans for the peopling of the despoiled farms. With excellent judgement the Governor turned for help to the stout-hearted colonists at the southwest, by whose valor and perseverance so much of the work of winning new France for the British Crown had been accomplished. A proclamation was adopted in Council Oct. 12, 1758, relating to the settlement of the vacated French lands. Printed descriptions were circulated in which the advantages of the soil were highly praised.

The Governor announced that he was ready to receive proposals for the settlement of this region, containing " one hundred thousand acres of intervale plow lands, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, etc., which have been cultivated for than a hundred years past and never fail of crops nor need manuring. Also more than one hundred thousand acres of upland, cleared and stocked with English grass, planted with orchards, gardens etc. These lands with good husbandry produce often two loads of hay to the acre. The wild and unimproved lands adjoining to the above are well timbered and wooded with beech, black birch, ash, oak,

pine, fir etc. All these lands are so intermixed that every single farmer may have a proportionate quantity of plowland grass land and wood land, and all are situated about the Bay of Fundi upon rivers navigable for ships of burthen."

Throughout New England, and especially south-eastern New England, this flattering proclamation excited great interest. There were enough old soldiers of the French Wars, who had seen service at Louisburg and Fort Cumberland, or had been the agents in expelling the Acadian farmers, to confirm by word of mouth the accuracy of the statements made in the proclamation. Consequently the Nova Scotian agent at Boston, Thomas Hancock, (the uncle of John Hancock of Revolutionary fame), then the richest and most influential merchant of the town, soon had several propositions to submit to Governor Lawrence. There were numerous settlers ready to come, but as the proclamation had been silent on all points except the quality of the land, his Excellency was required to state in explicit terms, the nature of the constitution, the protection to be afforded to the civil and religious liberties of the subject, and the extent of the elective franchise of the people. There had been too much of stern conflict upon these points by the people of New England for such considerations to be ignored.

Their answer was soon ready for them. Jan. 11, 1759, Governor Lawrence sent forth from the Council Chamber at Halifax, a second proclamation, – a most important state paper, which, as it contains the solemn assurance of the Government on the points named above, has been not inaptly styled, says Judge Haliburton, the Charter of Nova Scotia. It is worth quoting in full.

" By his Excellency Charles Lawrence, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in America, Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc.

" Whereas since the issuing of the proclamation dated the 12th., day of Oct. 1758, relative to settling the vacant lands in this Province, I have been informed by Thomas Hancock, Esq., Agent for the affairs of Nova Scotia, at Boston, that sundry applications have been made to him in consequence thereof, by persons who are desirous of settling the said lands, and of knowing what particular encouragement the Government will give them, whether any allowance of provisions will be given at their first settlement, what quantity of land will be given to each person, what quit rents they are to pay, what the constitution of the Government is, whether any, and what taxes are to be paid, and whether they will be allowed the free exercise of their religion? I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring, in answer to the said enquiries, that by his Majesty's Royal instructions, I am empowered to make grants on the following proportions:

That townships are to consist of one hundred thousand acres of land, that they do include the best and most profitable land, and also that they do comprehend such rivers as may be at or near such settlement and to extend as far up into the Country as conveniently may be, taking in a necessary part of the sea-coast. That the quantities of land granted will be in proportion to the abilities of the planter to settle, cultivate, and enclose the same. That one hundred acres of wild wood land will be allowed to every person, being master or mistress of a family, for himself or herself, and fifty acres for every white or black man, woman, or child, of which such

person's family shall consist at the actual time of making the grant, subject to the payment of a quit rent of one shilling sterling per annum for every fifty acres; such quit rent to commence at the expiration of ten years from the date of each grant, and to be paid for his Majesty's use to his Receiver General, at Halifax, or to his Deputy on the spot.

"That the grantees will be obliged by their said grants to plant, cultivate, improve, or enclose, one third part of their lands within the space of ten years, another third part within the space of twenty years and the remaining third part within the space of thirty years, from the date of their grants. That no one person can possess more than one thousand acres by grant, on his or their own name.

"That every grantee, upon giving proof that he or she has fulfilled the terms and conditions of his or her grants, shall be entitled to another grant in the proportion and upon the conditions above mentioned. That the Government of Nova Scotia is constituted like those of the neighbouring Colonies; the Legislature consisting of a Governor, Council, and House of Assembly, and every township, as soon as it shall consist of fifty families, will be entitled to send two Representatives to the General Assembly. The Courts of Justice are also constituted in like manner with those of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other Northern Colonies. That as to the article of religion full liberty of conscience, both of his Majesty's royal instructions and a late act of the General Assembly of this Province, is secured to persons of all persuasions, Papists excepted, as may more fully appear by the following abstract of the said act, viz: –

'Protestants dissenting from the Church of England, whether they be Calvinists, Lutherans, Quakers, or under

what denomination soever, shall have free liberty of conscience, and may erect and build Meeting Houses for public worship, and may choose and elect Ministers for the carrying on divine service, and administration of the sacrament, according to their several opinions, and all contracts made between their Ministers and congregations for the support of their Ministry, are hereby declared valid, and shall have their full force and effect according to the tenor and conditions thereof, and all such Dissenters shall be excused from any rates or taxes to be made or levied for the support of the Established Church of England.'

"That no taxes have hitherto been laid upon his Majesty's subjects within this Province, nor are there any fees of office taken upon issuing the grants of land.

"That I am not authorized to issue any bounty of provisions; and I do hereby declare that I am ready to lay out the lands and make grants immediately under the conditions above described, and to receive and transmit to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order that the same may be laid before his Majesty for approbation, such further proposals as may be offered by any body of people, for settling an entire township under other conditions that they may conceive more advantages to the undertakers.

"That forts are established in the neighborhood of the lands proposed to be settled, and are garrisoned by his Majesty's troops, with a view of giving all manner of aid and protection to the settlers, if hereafter there should be need.

Given in the Council Chamber at Halifax, this 11th., day of January, 1759, in the 32nd· year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed.) CHARLES LAWRENCE."

The significance of this document in one respect must have struck the attention of all who are Rhode Islanders in spirit; I refer to its lofty sentiments with regard to liberty of conscience. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia in succeeding periods have had reason to be grateful to these colonists of 1760 for having elicited such satisfactory pledges from the royal government that no abridgement of their religious privileges should be suffered in consequence of their removal. And Governor Lawrence himself builded better than he knew when he gave his sanction to measures so liberal. The single exception to complete religious toleration, – in the case of the Roman Catholics, – was never, so far as I can learn, made practically grievous to any individuals. Certainly there have always been French Catholics within the province and considerable emigrations of Scotch and Irish Catholics have at times been encouraged. The spirit of the community has been tuned to a key even higher than the letter of their ancient law.

The proclamation of Governor Lawrence was favorably received in New England, and led to active steps toward emigration. In April, 1759, agents from a number of persons in Connecticut and Rhode Island who designed to become settlers on the Bay of Fundy came to Halifax. They were Major Robert Dennison and Messrs. Jonathan Harris, Joseph Otis and James Fuller from Connecticut, and Mr. John Hicks from Rhode Island. A Council was held at the house of Governor Lawrence at which these gentlemen were in attendance. They put several questions to the board respecting the terms of the proposed grants, and received very encouraging answers.

As they were the first applicants they were promised some aid from government for the poorer families. The vessels

belonging to the Province were to be at the service of the settlers to bring them with their stock and furniture to Nova Scotia. Arms were to be supplied for a small number and protection by block houses and garrisons. Furthermore the government expressly engaged that the settlers should not be subjected to inpressment.

The agents were highly pleased with the results of the conference and desired to be shown the lands upon which settlement was proposed. They were sent to the Basin of Minas on the armed scow Halifax, attended by Charles Morris, a member of the Council and Chief Land Surveyor of the Province. An officer of artillery with eight soldiers served as guard for the party.

In May the agents returned to Halifax, after having viewed the vacant lands from which the French farmers had so rudely been torn. So well satisfied were they with their inspection that immediate arrangements were made to secure the grants of land. The four gentlemen from Connecticut who represented 330 signers to an agreement for settlement, proposed to take up a township adjoining the river Gaspereaux including the great marshes, the Grand Pre of Longfellow's story, and constituting the present township of Horton. This township of 100.000 acres was to be given in fee simple, subject to the proposed quit-rent, to 200 families. Block-houses were were to be built and garrisoned for their defence. Fifty families of the number were to have from government an allowance of one bushel of corn to each person per month or an equivalent in other grain. This was to continue for one year. These families were also furnished arms and ammunition for defence. All the people with their movables, stock, etc., were to be transported at the expense of the government.

There was also made an agreement for 150 families to settle 100.000 acres on the river Canard to the westward upon the same terms. This township was named Cornwallis. Formal grants of Horton and Cornwallis passed the seal of the Province on May 21. 1759.

At the same time Mr. John Hicks from Rhode Island, and a Mr. Amos Fuller (possibly the James Fuller of Connecticut named above, though Murdoch gives the name Amos) desired the Governor and Council to reserve land for them and their constituents at Pisiquid on the north side of the river. (So says Murdoch. The settlement was made upon the west side also.) They engaged to settle fifty families in 1759 and fifty more in 1760 on the same terms as were accorded to Horton and Cornwallis. This was agreed to, and July 21, 1759 a formal grant was made of 50.000 acres between the river Pisiquid and the town of Horton. Of this tract a long range of mountains forms the rear, a gradually sloping upland the centre, and a border of marsh the front. To this township the name Falmouth was given, and here was the home of a part of the first settlers from Rhode Island.

That summer of 1759 was not a season of entire peace in Nova Scotia. During this very month of July a party of French and Indians, about a hundred in number, appeared before Fort Edward at Pisiquid and continued there some days, but departed without an engagement. The same month a party of committee men inspecting lands near Cape Sable was fired upon by the same or a similar band of foes. Three fishing vessels were captured off Canso by the Acadian French. Even across the harbor from Halifax and within sight of the citadel, two persons had been murdered, while numbers of the enemy had been seen lurking about Lunenburg and Fort Sackville. In view of these facts the Government postponed

the new settlements along the Basin of Minas to the following spring. But additional settlements, chiefly by men from Massachusetts, were projected at Chignecto and Cobequid in the north, and at Granville and Annapolis in the south of the province.

The succeeding autumn brought to Governor Lawrence and to New England the joyful tidings of the fall of Quebec, though their joy was shadowed by the death of the gallant Wolfe at the very moment of victory. The French were not yet wholly vanquished, it is true, but had retired upon Montreal. Yet their influence along the lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces was nearly gone. Within eighteen months thereafter, there was concluded at Halifax a solemn treaty of peace with the leading chiefs of the Micmacs, by which they transferred their allegiance from France to England, and ceased to be an annoyance to the province.

The first settlers from Rhode Island arrived in the spring of 1760. Haliburton says there arrived from Rhode Island four schooners carrying one hundred settlers. I am inclined to think, however, that the earliest to arrive were the persons referred to in the following document.

"List of Settlers brought from Newport Rhode Island to Falmouth Nov. in the Sloop Sally. Jona. Lovatt, Master, in May, 1760.

		Persons	
Benjamin Sanford & family		7	£ 8, 15, 0
Nathaniel Reynolds,	do.	4	5, 0, 0
Samuel Bentley,	do.	2	2, 10, 0
James Hervie,	do.	5	6. 5, 0
James Smith,	do.	6	7, 10, 0
John Chambers,	do.	1	1, 5, 0
James Weeden,	do.	6	7, 10, 0

Joshua Sanford,	do.	3	3, 15, 0
John Hervie,	do.	1	1, 5, 0

In the whole 35 persons

35 persons at £1, 5, 0., each is £43, 15, 0.

These are to Certify that the above is a true and perfect list of the settlers brought to the township of Falmouth in the Sloop Sally and of the numbers of tneir families as appears by the of the several persons therein named.

(No signature.)

List of settlers brought from Newport in Rhode Island to Falmouth in the Sloop Lydia, Saml Toby Master, in May, 1760.

Benjamin Burdin & family	3	persons.
Caleb Lake	do	7 "
Henry Tucker	do.	3 "
Jams Mosher	do.	8 "

23 persons at £1, 5, 0 each is £28, 15, 0 "

(The above copy was kindly made for me by Thomas B. Akins Esq., of Halifax.)

This document is in the handwriting of Isaac Deschamps, then Government Agent and Magistrate at Fort Edward, across the river from the Rhode Island settlements. He was ever a firm friend of the Rhode Islanders and often represented them in the Provincial Assembly. Subsequently he rose to the dignity of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. The paper is evidently a memorandum of the bills presented by the masters of the vessels for services in transporting the immigrants. An extended search has thus far failed to bring to light other similar lists, which must have existed.

The names, except that of Chambers, will readily be recognized as common family names in the Island towns of our state and the mainland towns near by. Indeed the same is true of a large proportion of the names of persons to whom lots were granted in the townships of Falmouth and Newport. Lists of these are subjoined in an appendix. They purport to have been made in the first year of settlement, but undoubtedly contain names added subsequently as new settlers arrived.

On arrival the Rhode Island men separated into two settlements, one on the north side of the Pisiquid and St. Croix, and the other on the west side of the former river. For a year both settlements were called Falmouth, one being termed East Falmouth, and the other West Falmouth. First let us follow the fortunes of the latter, which finally had the original name all to itself.

The first proprietors' meeting was held June 10, 1760. The location is stlyed "Falmouth on the west side of the Pisiquid river." The chairman was Shubael Dimock, a Baptist from Mansfield, Connecticut, who, finding himself uncomfortable at home by reason of his religious belief, had joined the Rhode Islanders. (He afterwards went to reside at Newport, N. S., where he died in 1781 at the age of 73.) The clerk was Abner Hall. Three committee-men were chosen to manage affairs: Wignal Cole, Abner Hall, and David Randall. At the outset 200 acres were laid out for a common, 60 acres for a town, (i. e. a village), and a certain tract for a public cemetery. Each man had a half-acre town lot, a six-acre lot, a ten-acre marsh lot, a farm lot, and two wood lots. One of these was from 100 to 200 acres in size quite accessible, the other contained about 400 acres back on Horton Mountain.

The settlement grew steadily although not with the rapidity of the more open and level towns of Horton and Cornwallis. In the early autumn after their arrival, the settlers learned of the capitulation of the French forces at Montreal, by which all prospect of further war was prevented. It was late in the season, however, when the farmers had come, and the crops for the first year were scanty. Yet by the opening of winter, the President of the Council could write to the Board of Trade at London thus:

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships that the townships of Horton, Cornwallis, and Falmouth are so well established that everything bears a hopeful appearance; as soon as these townships were laid out by the Surveyor, palesaded (sic) forts were erected in each of them by order of the late Governor with room to secure all the inhabitants, who were formed into a militia to join what troops could be spared to oppose any attempts that might be formed against them by Indian tribes, which had not then surrendered, and bodies of French inhabitants who were hovering about the country. After the necessary business, the proper season coming on they were employed in gathering hay for the winter. One thousand tons were provided for Horton, five hundred for Cornwallis, and six hundred for Falmouth, and about this time they put some corn and roots into the ground, and began to build their houses."

(Charles Lawrence, by whose wisdom and kind services the New Englanders had been induced to come to Nova Scotia, had died suddenly in October, 1760, before he had seen the full fruition of his generous plans.)

In Falmouth the upland was in very good condition for planting and was much more extensive than the marsh. The dike-lands were at this time in very poor condition. In 1755

the dikes had been cut in some places to discourage the return of the Acadians, but the most serious harm had been done by an extraordinary storm in November 1759, which had made breaches in nearly all the dikes, and overflowed the drained marshes with salt tides five feet higher than were ever seen there before. Governor Lawrence had begun repairs before his death, and the work was continued by his successor. Subsequently vastly larger areas were reclaimed by the English than the French had ever tried to drain.

Fortunately we have the means of looking upon the physical features of Falmouth with much the same vision as that of the early settlers. Under date of Jan. 9, 1762, Charles Morris, the Chief Surveyor previously mentioned, made to the Government an extended report upon the condition of the various townships of the province. Here is what he says about Falmouth. (Mss. in Province Library at Halifax.)

" This township was granted to one hundred proprietors, of which eighty families are at present settled, containing 350 persons. The settlement was begun in 1760. Several other grants of the lands adjoining have been granted and added to this township, so that the whole will consist of one hundred and fifty proprietors or shares This township contains about 2500 acres of marsh land. [Judge Haliburton says 1184 acres of diked marsh in 1828.] and 3,000 acres of cleared upland, the proprietors having divided the cleared land and improvable land into lots. It amounts to about eighty acres to each share. The other parts of the township being the termination of two long ranges of mountains is broken mountain and steep precipices and mostly unimprovable lands. These inhabitants have imported large quantities of cattle and have this year cut hay sufficient for supporting them, but the excessive dronght of the summer has blasted

most of their corn. The river Pisiquid running through this town is navigable for sloops to all the settlements, there being three fathom at high water for six miles. The town is situated in the centre of the settlements. The woods having suffered at the same time as Horton, the growth of timber is small, of the same kind as Horton."

In another place he explains this last allusion as follows:

"In Horton the natural growth is spruce, fir, white birch, poplar and white pine. The growth of timber is small, the woods having been levelled by fire about fifty years since."

The river Pisiquid, now called the Avon, as it flows out between Falmouth and Windsor, receives the St. Croix. By the union is formed a broad basin some two miles wide, across which at low tide men have been known to wade, but which at high tide contains from fifty to sixty feet of reddish muddy water, having during the flood a current inward strong enough to bear "three-masters" up stream. To the northward of this basin a part of the Rhode Island men had chosen their farms including the thirteen families who came in the sloops Sally and Lydia. Their first landing place, now called Avondale, is a flourishing ship-building village, abounding in Rhode Island names. As we have said, the settlement was first called East Falmouth, but in 1761 it received with the formal grant of the township, a new name, Newport, which it still retains. The tradition prevails that this name was given in honor of the old home of the settlers in Rhode Island, but this explanation, though so natural, is certainly incorrect, as is shown by the following letter.

(For a copy of this letter, I am indebted to David Allison, LL. D. Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, a native of Newport, from whom numerous courtesies have been received.)

Halifax, March 31, 1761.

Sir:

Capt. Maloney, upon the application of the Inhabitants of Horton and Cornwallis, is to return to New London to take in provisions, but half his lading. He is then to proceed to Newport to take in provision for East and West Falmouth. He has orders to take Dr. Ellis and family and effects and one Mr. Mather, [this name is somewhat uncertain], if they are ready.

The Inhabitants of East Falmouth have petitioned to be set off as a distinct town and it has been mentioned in Council, but nothing conclusive done. There is an objection because of the fewness of proprietors, but if they will consent to have an addition of 20 rights, a sufficient quantity of land being added to that end, I believe they may obtain it. I have proposed to have it named Newport, from my Lord Newport, a friend of Mr. Belcher's, and which I believe will be agreeable to the people if they think it will be of advantage to them. I think the addition of 20 shares will be no disadvantage, as they have land equivalent. You can inform yourself of their opinion on this head.

I shall endeavor to send the iron by the vessel bringing the provision.

I am obliged to you for the assistance you gave my son among the inhabitants.

It will not be long before you will be here and then I will fully inform you of the other affairs, till when I am, in haste,

Sir, your most obt servant,

C. Morris,

(Surveyor General)

To Isaac Deschamps, Esq.

Fort Edward.

This same gentleman in the report of Jan. 9, 1762, previously mentioned, gives a description of the 58,000 acres to which the name Newport was affixed:

"This township, granted to seventy proprietors, began its settlement in 1761. (He must refer to the grant of 1761. The settlement began previous to June 1760.) The present number of families is sixty, containing about 240 persons. They imported a sufficient number of neat cattle and have this summer cut hay sufficient for them. They have also raised a considerable quantity of English grain, but not enough to subsist them, being cut short by the drought. They have but little improved land in proportion to the other townships. It contains about 1,000 acres of marsh land and 600 acres of cleared lands. This township contains in proportion to its bigness a greater quantity of improvable lands than any of the fore-mentioned townships. The soil in general is rich and great part free from stones; it is heavy timbered, not having suffered by fire, as the others neighboring. Its natural growth is fir, pine, spruce, oak, beach, (sic) birch, etc. The river Conetcook runs through the middle of this township, navigable for sloops at high water for ten miles, and on the southern end the river St. Croix, navigable for four miles."

The names of the grantees of Newport are given in the appendix. Among them are a dozen or more which are plainly not of Rhode Island origin. It will be remembered that Mr. Morris spoke in his letter of "an addition of 20 rights" to the original settlement. The great mass of the names, however, are the same as are well known now in the southern counties of our state. Perhaps the most interesting single name is that of "William Hallyburton," for he was the great-grandfather of Judge Thomas C. Haliburton, the

distinguished Nova Scotian historian and humorist, better known as "Sam Slick."

[Since it is not generally known that this family is of Rhode Island origin, let me here insert a copy of a certificate now existing in Newport, R. I., which is conclusive on this point.

"Newport, Rhode Island, }
September 15th, 1762. }

This may Certify all it may Concern that I the Subscriber did sometime in the Fall of the year 1760 draw a memorandum (for Mrs. Sarah Wright late deceased) of several Bequests, &c., which she was minded to make, But any of the Particutars I do not really Remember.

William Hallyburton.

I further add, the said Memorandum was drawn at the Request and Desire of the said Sarah Wright.

Newport } Newport,
to wit. } Sept. 15th day, A. D. 1762.

Personally appeared the above-named William Hallyburton and made Solemn Oath to the Truth of the above said Evidence and Signed the same.

Taken and Sworn to the Day and Date above said.

Before me, John Davis Jr.,
Justice of the Peace."

It is interesting in this connection to note that among those who removed to Halifax from Newport, R. I., at the close of the Revolution, was a Dr. John Haliburton, father of the late Sir Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia at his death in 1865.]

The records of Newport, still extant, show the same procedure in general as on the other side of the river. The proprietors held their first meeting on June 9, 1760, one day

earlier than at Falmouth proper. James Weeden was chosen moderator and Zerobabel Waistcoat clerk. Captain Edward York, Joseph Baley and Benjamin Sanford were chosen a committee to regulate affairs. A month later they ran out "town lots," providing for a compact village at what is now Avondale. Subsequently other villages have sprung up, but none of large size. The neighboring town of Windsor, clustering about Fort Edward, became the business centre for Newport and Falmouth, as well as for its own township. The settlers at Newport, as also at Falmouth, made provision for a school, and for religion, in their division of lands. Each proprietor appears to have had by allotment some 500 acres, partly marsh, partly upland, and largely woodland, besides six acres in the proposed "town." Much of this land, however, was not improved for many years.

The township has had a quiet and peaceful development as a farming region, with some ship building and some quarrying of "plaster." Being the nearest fertile district to Halifax, it has always had a ready market for such products as were needed by a garrison town, especially for horses and hay. The marsh lands are apparently of inexhaustible fertility and the uplands of good quality. To the settlers of Rhode Island origin have been added numerous others of English, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish descent, all a worthy stock for the upbuilding of a new country. The names of Mosher, Simpson, Smith, Sanford, and Knowles are still common and prominent. The faces to be seen on the hillsides are the exact counterparts of those in our own rural districts. Indeed in riding over the pleasant hills of both Newport and Falmouth, everything reminded me of certain parts of my native state, except the beds of the rivers. For here we have nothing like the Avon, the ancient Pisiquid, at low tide, a broad

slimy chasm, forty to fifty feet deep, lined everywhere with a reddish ooze. It was when gazing on this spectacle from Windsor, that Charles Dudley Warner declared that he never understood before how much water added to a river.

There is still a third township on the Bay of Fundy which had its origin in a colony from Rhode Island, but of this I cannot speak at length. It is the town of Sackville in New Brunswick, lying on a part of the famous Tantemar marshes, "the granary of Nova Scotia." Some twenty five families had settled there in the summer of 1761 and the other grantees were expected by Mr Morris to arrive in the spring of 1762, as many of them had been down the previous year to build houses in preparation for their families. There is at Halifax in the Province Libary a "List of the Subscribers for the Township lying on the Tantemar River, Represented by Benjamin Thurber, Cyprian Sterry, and Edmund Jenckes from Providence in Rhodisland," which list is given in the appendix. The 154 names upon it are nearly all common in the northern towns of Rhode Island. Probably most of them represent actual settlers, who were at Sackville for a time, if not permanently. For the settlement at this point had a somewhat different history from those of which we have spoken. There was, for instance, a whole Baptist Church in Swansea, Massachusetts, that emigrated bodily, under the leadership of the pastor, Nathan Mason, to Sackville in 1763 and after a residence there of eight years returned to its former abode. Moreover, when the War for Independence broke out, many of the settlers at Sackville and Cumberland sympathized so strongly with their brethren in the revolting colonies, that they joined the patriots in arms, and in consequence lost their homes, as the Province remained loyal to King George. Yet, I am told, the majority

of the population of the township today is of New England ancestry. As I rode through Sackville upon the train, I got a glimse of Mt. Allison University, and Mt. Allison Ladies' College, institutions for higher education, which give some hint of the prosperity of the township and of the type of character prevailing among its residents. Rhode Island has no reason to be ashamed of her representatives at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Of individual reminiscences relating to the period of the immigration of 1760, little can now be obtained. Not many of that first generation became prominent above their fellows in matters that have interest for succeeding generations. There was, indeed, but one of the Rhode Island settlers whom I should care to follow personally in this paper, and in that one I hope to find you sharing a hearty interest.

His name was Henry Alline. (As to spelling, the name is variously written Alline, Allin, and Allen.) Although he died of consumption at the early age of 36 years, he had meantime revolutionized the religious condition of his adopted land and had cleared the way for men of a different type to build strong and sure. Indeed his services had earned for him the title of the Whitefield of Nova Scotia.

Henry Alline was born in Newport, R. I., June 14, 1748. His father and mother, William and Rebecca Alline, appear not to have been of the Rhode Island family of similar name, but by their son are said to have been born and brought up in Boston, where he had numerous relatives. The boy Henry was but twelve years old on that summer in 1760 when with his father's family he clambered over the sloop's side and landed in the red mud of the Pisiquid at Falmouth. In his journal, marvellously constructed in a short-hand that is well

nigh a cipher, he has told us how his boyish fears were stirred by the frequent rumors that the Indians were about rising, and by the occasional coming of the Micmacs themselves, with their faces made hideous by war paint, to declare that the English should not settle in their country.

At an early age he became the subject of very strong religious impressions. Fear of death and the judgement constantly haunted him. Yet for twenty years he lived a miserable life under the terrors of the law and the lash of an accusing conscience, but stubborn and unyielding. In his twenty-seventh year for the first time he obtained light and learned to hope in Christ. Through the prayerful study of the bible, and the reading of religious books, he then obtained more correct views of his own character, and the disposition of God to save repentant sinners. When finally enabled to rest firmly upon the atonement of Jesus Christ, his joy in the possession of pardon became as intense as his depression under a sense of guilt had previously been. "Oh! the astonishing wonders of His grace," he exclaimed, "and the ocean of redeeming love. Millions and millions of praise to His name! And oh! the unspeakable wisdom and beauty of the glorious plan of life and salvation." The emotional type of his religious life, so evident in these quotations, was never changed. It was the key at once to the extent and the character of his whole work.

At this time he attempted to take passage for New England in order to secure the education necessary to enable him to preach the gospel. It was, however, at the outbreak of the Revolution, and communication was not easy. He returned to Falmouth and soon commenced to address his friends and neighbors. For three years he preached almost daily, confining his meetings to the neighboring townships,

and meeting with much hardship and opposition. In 1779 he was regularly ordained, and thereafter roamed through the length and breadth of the lower provinces, on horseback in summer and on snowshoes in winter, visiting every English speaking settlement, and everywhere arousing intense excitement, which took practical form in breaking up old church establishments and forming new societies. In August 1783, he found himself doomed for the grave, and started upon a journey to New England and a milder climate. On the way he preached as opportunity offered, but was overtaken by the destroyer while still in New Hampshire, and died at North Hampton in that state Feb. 2, 1784, without having reached the longed for refuge with relatives at Boston. His young life seemed fairly to have burned out with the intensity of its own fires.

Henry Alline was not an educated man; nor yet was he illiterate, for from the age of nine he was a devoted reader of thoughtful books. His journal shows evidence of great intellectual activity, and, indeed, of marked natural gifts for the pursuit of philosophy. Yet he was too fully absorbed in his religious work to devote much time to study or to literary composition. The most important of his literary productions are two books published after his death. The one is "*Hymns and Spiritual Songs*," a collection of nearly five hundred original hymns, which had reached a third edition in 1797. The other is his "*Life and Journal*," published at Boston in 1806. Both display genuine power, but need to be judged by the standard of his day, rather than by the criteria of our own highly favored age.

The first effect of Alline's religious efforts certainly appeared to be more largely for evil than for good. He broke in upon the settled congregations of the day with a deter-

mined purpose to disturb the existing ecclesiastical relations and this purpose was accomplished, even to painful results. Families were divided; old neighbors became fierce enemies; old churches became disintegrated, and new organizations took their places.

But there were reasons why such pioneer work in religion was needed. The churches of the provinces were then apparently at a very low ebb spiritually. If we may believe John Wesley, the clergymen of the Church of England in this region were not all worthy of their appointment. In 1780 that divine wrote to the Bishop of London as follows:

"Your Lordship observes there are three ministers in that country (Newfoundland) already. True, my lord; but what are three to watch over the souls in that extensive country. Suppose there were three score of such missionaries in the country; could I in conscience recommend these souls to their care? Do they take care of their own souls? If they do, (I speak with concern) I fear they are almost the only missionaries in America that do. My lord, I do not speak rashly; I have been in America, and so have several with whom I have lately conversed, and both I and they know what manner of men the greatest part of these are. They are men who neither have the power of religion, nor the form; men that lay no claim to piety, nor even decency."

(Smith's Methodism in Eastern British America.)

These are serious statements to be made by a clergyman about fellow preachers in the same communion. Possibly they did not apply to the eight of this denomination then in Nova Scotia. But it is certain that after nine years of labor along the Basin of Minas, Rev. Joseph Bennett, the resident missionary, had but 48 communicants in a population of fully a thousand Protestants.

The Presbyterianism of that day, moreover, lacked the life and fervor which now give it such aggressive zeal. Most of the New England settlers are said to have been Congregationalists, who had come out of the New England churches at a time when the absence of religious earnestness in them is a matter of well known history.

On every side, therefore, Alline found religious apathy, indifference, and formality, where he looked for vital and practical religion. Social services were rarely held. In 1782 one of the solid men of Liverpool, N. S., prominent in the Congregational church there, wrote in his journal thus: (Smith's Methodism in Eastern British America.)

"A religious meeting was held at my house in the evening; a large concourse of people, I believe nearly one hundred and fifty, attended; which is till of late a very strange thing in this place, such a meeting having scarcely been known since the settlement of it, till since Mr. Alline was here."

The disturbance of these cold and formal church relations could not be an unmixed evil; indeed, it was a necessary condition of genuine religious progress. Few men could have done the work better than Alline. "To the one extreme of cold religious doctrine he opposed the other extreme of feeling. His religion was a religion of feeling. His writings glow with it." The rapture he had felt when conscious of pardon he assumed to be the test of religion in himself and others. He appealed incessantly to the feelings of his hearers. "He dwelt upon the greatness and glory of Christ, his compassion, his humiliation, his bleeding love, his joy in saving sinners; or else mourning over the insensibility of those whom he addressed he sought to alarm them into feeling." He enforced his teachings with affectionate earnestness, and throughout all his toils and hardships displayed an elevated cheerfulness

and joy. He was a good singer, fervent in prayer, and possessed of a copious flow of language. This is evinced not only by his printed sermons, but by the book of hymns which he composed. Many of the young men who flocked to him as leader, and who were converted and joined him in the ministry, were of the same type. Passing from settlement to settlement, "like religious knight-errants," they made, as was natural, a profound impression. The slumbers of the churches were thoroughly disturbed and the members were led to active effort.

Alline's doctrinal views appear to have been fragmentary and but slightly systematized. He saw in the plainest narratives and announcements of Scripture marvellous allegories. He was indeed a mystic, but amid all his extravagances of opinion his eminent and uniform piety showed that he "loved God out of a pure heart fervently."

No distinct organization now exists as the result of the work of Alline and his colleagues. The movement was an offshoot of the great New Light movement which followed the preaching of Whitefield in America, and in which Rhode Island had no small share. Alline's followers were grouped into churches resembling the Congregationalist bodies of New England; but little attention was paid to order or discipline, and as a consequence these organizations failed to be permanent. In process of time the larger number of the New Light preachers and their adherents, who had been awakened under Alline's preaching and influence, became Baptists and were gathered into churches of that faith and order. A few became leaders among the Methodists. Certain it is that to the pioneer work of Alline and his fellow laborers the Baptist denomination owes not only its numerical predominance in the fertile valleys of Nova Scotia, but

also the earnest, active type of practical religion which characterizes it in that province. An appropriate gift, therefore, was Henry Allíne from the land of John Clarke and Roger Williams to the colony at the north.

Of the descendants of the Rhode Island founders of Nova Scotia, many have honorably distinguished themselves in public and commercial life. The most eminent literary representatives of the blood now living are doubtless Thomas B. Akins, Record Commissioner at Halifax and editor of the Archives of Nova Scotia, and Edward Young, LL. D., now U, S. Consul at Windsor, N. S., but long connected with the Treasury Department at Washington. Nicholas Mosher, Esq., of Newport, was one of the pioneer ship-builders of Nova Scotia, who represented his township in the Legislature, and was a man of most extensive influence. The Northups of Falmouth, have also been prominent. Jeremiah, the original settler, was the first member of the Provincial Assembly from that township. His son John was for many years a leading merchant of Halifax. A grandson of the latter, the late Jeremiah Northup, was Senator of the Dominion of Canada for Nova Scotia. Edward Albro, Esq., is an aged and prominent hardware merchant in Halifax. At Sackville, the descendants of Valentine Esterbrooks have ever been numerous and influential; some thirty of the name are now upon the voting list. A grandson of Eliphalet Reed still lives at the age of ninety years and more, to encourage his two sons in their work as Christian ministers. Dr. Edward A. Bowser, the distinguised professor of mathematics at Rutgers College, a native of Sackville, has a Rhode Island ancestry. It is now evident, also, that we can add to this list the genial and witty Thomas C. Haliburton who died in 1865, having been thirteen years a Judge in Nova Scotia and six years a Member

of Parliament in London, the author of "Sam Slick" and also of a "History of Nova Scotia." Thus Rhode Island can claim to have furnished the stock from which Canada has developed her finest literary flower.

In closing, let me allude to the interesting field opened by a knowledge of this emigration to our Rhode Island genealogists. The proprietors' records and probate records relating to the three townships of Falmouth, Newport, and Sackville, together with the lists of grantees and other lists of various periods found at Halifax, afford abundant ground for research respecting families and individuals who went thither. In some cases there is documentary evidence concerning Rhode Islanders who never left this colony. For example, on the Falmouth records I found an interesting page about a controversey relating to 43 acres of land in Charlestown, R. I., in which Capt. Edward York, of Falmouth, his wife Hannah, her father John Larkin, and her brother John Larkin, Jr. all figured. At Windsor I found a power of attorney signed by Christopher Allen of North Kingstown in 1761, and also the will of Edward Church of Little Compton, probated the same year. None of these, except Capt. York and his wife, were ever residents of Nova Scotia. Occasional references appear to the names of relatives in Rhode Island. I need not enlarge upon the value of such clues in the search for missing links.

I must, in a word more, allude to the aid rendered me in my hasty examination by several gentlemen and one lady upon the field. These are, in particular, Dr. David Allison and Mr. Thomas B. Akins of Halifax, Mr. C. W. Knowles and Dr. Edward Young of Windsor, Miss. Margaret Young of Falmouth, and Mr. William H. Knowles and Rev. John A. Mosher of Newport. These all, except Dr. Allison, share

in a Rhode Island ancestry; and all, without exception, merit the kindest thoughts of their kindred in Rhode Island for their generous service to a stranger, who bore no claim to their favor save his birth in the city of Roger Williams, and his deep interest in the land from which their fathers came.

APPENDIX.

I.

List of Persons to whom Town Lots were assigned at Falmouth Nov. 15, 1760. Taken from the Proprietors' Records.

(It is possible that some of these names were added at a later date.)

Henry Dennie Denson	1	Joseph Wilson	14
"	2	Jabez Harrington	15
Henry Maturin Denson	3	Luke Horswell	16
Henry Maturin Denson John Denson	4	Joseph Steel Perry Borden	17 18
"	5	John Shaver	19
Timothy Saunders	6	Meeting Minister's Lot	20
Lucy Denson	7	Alex. McCullough	21
Nehemiah Wood	8	Adam McCullough	22
Edw. Ellis Watmouth	9	Ebenezer Millet	23
James H. Watmouth	10	George Lyde	24
Edmund Michenor	11	Thos. Akin	25
Michel Michenor Matthew Michenor	12	Moses Marsters Martha Dyer	26
Abel Michenor	13	Edward York	27

Ichabod Stoddard	28	Benj. Gerrish, Esq.	61
" }	29	Jonathan Davison	62
Wignnl Cole }		William Shey	63
"	30	Jona. Marsters	64
Thos. Woodworth	31	Jesse Crossman	65
Stephen Akin }	32	Benj Salter	66
John Lovelass }		John Meacham	67
John Steele	33	David Randall	68
John Hicks	34	Dan'l Hovey, Jr.	69
Abraham Wheeler	35	Eleazer Doane	70
Constant Church	36	Sam. Brow	71
Edward Church	37	William Wood }	72
Terence Fitzpatrick	38	Peter Shaw }	
Benoni Sweet }	39	William Nevil Wolesley	73
Edw. Manchester }		Abr. Marsters	74
Church of England Lot	40	Benj. Hicks	75
Walter Manning	41	Wm. Nevil Wolesley 1-2	76
John Gray	42	Fred'k. Delks Hore	77
Benj. Thurber	43	"	78
Chris. Dewey }	44	Charles Proctor	79
Samuel Davison }		John Hicks }	80
John Davison	45	John Hicks Jr. }	
William Allen	46	St. John Broderick	81
Mary Paysant	47	Samuel Broderick	82
James Wilson	48	Amos Wenman	83
Peter Shaw	49	William Shey	84
Condemned	50 to 54	Joseph Baley }	85
Alex. Grant	55	Edward York }	
Jere Northup	56	Dan'l Greeno	86
Joseph Northup	57	Benj. Gerrish	87
David Randall }	58	Joseph Gooding	88
Cyprian Davison }		Benj. Meyer	89
F. T. Muller	59	J. R. Muller	90
Joseph Jess	60	Shubael Dimock	91

John Simpson	92	William Church	100
Alex. Grant	93	Fork of River	
David Pake	94	Zach. Chase	1
Condemned	95	Nath. Reynolds	2
Abner Hall	96	Edw. Humblehatch	3
Barnabas Hall	97	Lieut. DesBarres	4
Abner Hall Thomas Parker	98	School Lot Henry Lyon	5 6
Amos Owen	99	John Almand	7

II.

Grantees of the Township of Newport, N. S., 1761, as entered upon the Proprietors' Records. Taken from an article in the Hants Journal contributed by Mr. Joseph Allison.

Joseph Bailey	Jonathan Babcock
Benjamin Sanford	Daniel Wier
Joshua Sanford	Jeremiah Baker
Benjamin Reynolds	Silas Weaver
Caleb Lake	James Card
James Mosher	Stephen Macumber
James Harvie	Levi Irish
John Woolhaber	Ichabod Macumber
Peter Shey	Cornelius Potter
Samuel Bentley	William Albro
James Smith	Samuel Brenton
James Simpson	Benjamin Wilcocks
Arnold Shaw	Michael Fish
Samuel Albro	John Wood

Joseph Sanford
Elisha Clark
John Slocum
Jonathan Rogers
John Gosbee
Zerobable Wastcoat
Robert Wastcoat
Benjamin Borden
Richard Card
James Weeden
Stephen Chapman
Gilbert Stuart
John Chambers
John Harvie
George Mumford
John Shaw
Edward Ellis
Encom Sanford
Joseph Straight
Henry Knowles
Robert Wastcoat Sr.
Stukely Wastcoat
John Jeffers
Daniel Dimock
James York
James Juhan
George Brightman
John Woodman
Joseph Wilson
Edward Church
Archibald Harvie
Samuel Borden
William Allen
William Hallyburton
Daniel Sanford
Aaron Butts
Moses De Les Dernier
Gideon De Les Dernier
Peter Bourgeois
Jonathan Card
Abel Michener
James Harvie Jr.
Isaac Deschamps
Benjamin Walley
Amos Walley

III.

"The List of the Subscribers for the Township Lying on Tantimar River, Represented by Benjamin Thurber. Cyprian Sterry and Edmund Jinks, from Providence in Rhodisland." Taken from records in the Province Library at Halifax. The date is probably 1761, but possibly 1760.

Jos. Olney
John Jenckes
Solo. Wheat
Benj'n Thurber
Cyprian Sterry
Edmund Jenckes
David Burr
Jos. Tower
Seth Luther
Jno. Young
Sam Thurber
Jacob Whitman
Edmund Tripp
David Waters
William Sheldon
Dan'l Wear
Rich'd Brown
Volintine Easterbrooks
Charles Olney
Thos. Field
Thos. Bowen
Jona. Jenckes
Step. Jenckes
James Olney
Wm. Brown
Sam'l Lethredge
Gershom Holden
Sam'l Currey
John Foster
Sam'l Clark
Nathan Case
Eben'r Robins

Wm. Clark
Jona. Olney
Wm. Ford
Sam'l Wetherby
Step. Angel
Peleg Williams
Jona. Allen
Peter Randal
John Tripp
Nath Day
John Malavery
Noah Whitman
Nath Bucklin
Noah Mason
Rob't Sterry

The above mentioned names for One share and a half.

47
23 1-2

70 1-2

Elisha Hopkins
Wm. Walcot
David Alberson
Rob't Potter
Dan'l Wilcocks
John Mullin
Robt Woodward
Peter Bateman

Daniel Thurber
Daniel Cahoon
Chas. Symons
Benj. Gorman
John Howland
Nathan Jenckes
David Tift
Jos. Brown
Gideon Smith
Jos. Hawkins
Sarah Cottle
Isaac Cole
Obediah King
Thos. Woodward
Rob't Foster
Jer. Brownel
Nath'l Finney
John Dexter
Steph. Carpenter
Levi Potter
Nedebiah Angel
John Brown
James Foster
Sam'l Briggs
James Young
Ichabod Cumstock
Morris Hern
Jos. Burden
Ezra Heyley
Obediah Sprange (sic)
Edward Thurber
John Olney

Sam'l Toogood
Jos. Olney, Jr.
Wm. Whipple
David Wilbur
Oliver Casey
Elisha Smith
Nathan Case Jr.
Charles Angel
Jos. Taylor
Oliver Man
Moses Man
W. Whipple, Jr.
Wm. Phillips
Benj. Robinson
Jona. Pike
George Wear
Edward Giles
John Smith
Gilbert Samons
Woodbery Morris
John Wiever
Nehemiah Sweet
Stephen Goodspeed
Abraham Olney
James Muzey
Jeremiah Dexter
William Jenckes
Henry Finch
Sam'l Shearman
Wm. Olney
John Olney Jr.
James Olney

William Olney, Jr.		Francis Swan, of Massachus's	
Coggeshal Olney		Daniel Ingols,	"
John Power		John Wilson,	"
Aaron Mason		Nath'l Brown,	"
Nathan Jenckes		Abiel Fry,	"
Freelove Tucker		Simon Fry,	"
Benja. Cousins		Bemsley Stevens,	"
Rowland Sprague		Rob't Davis,	"
Nathan Giles		Jer. Dexter (erased)	
Benja. Medberry			
Nathanael Woodward			
Zeph'r Woodward		These single	
James Jenckes		shares each	
William Emerson		154	
Chas. Spaulding		47	
John Downer		———	
Nath'l Packer		107	
Thos Sterry		70 1-2	
Amasa Kilburn		———	
Nathan Sterry		177 1-2	
Samuel Mott			
James Day of Massachusetts.		45 first settlers	
Asa Foster	"	66 2	do.
John Peabody	"	66 3	do.
Peter Parker,	"	———	
Isaac Blunt,	"	177	
Caleby Swan,	"		

On the back of the paper is written:

"List of Tantamar Proprietors,"

also

"A List of the Settlers from Providence in Rhode Island Colony."

IV.

"Return of the State of the Township of Falmouth, Jan, 1, 1770." Taken from records in the Province Library at Halifax. The names alone are here given; but the original states the number in each family and classifies the property of each.

Henry Denny Denson
Abel Michenor
Joseph Wilson
Joseph Jess
Levi Irish
Ichabod Stoddard
Edward Yorke
Wignall Cole
Thomas Woodworth
Stephen Aken
John Potter
Constant Church
John Simpson
Jonathan Vickery
Tamerlain Campbell
George Stuart
Christopher Knight
Peter Manning
John Davison
William Allen
Malachy Cagan
Edward Manchester
Jeremia Northup
Jacob Mullar
William Shey.
Benjamin Gerrish
Jonathan Marsters
John Loveless
I. F. W. DesBarres
George Faesch
Henry Lyon
James Wilson
Luke Horswell *
Timothy Davison
Terence Fitzpatrick

(* The record states that this man and his family had left the province within a year.)

V.

Return of the State of the Township of Sackville, Jan. 1, 1770. Taken from the records in the Province Library, Halifax.

Sam'l Bellew
John Peck
Joseph Collins
Gideon Young
Sam'l Rogers
Joshua Sprague
John Olney
William Lawrance
Robert Foster
James Jinks
John Barnes
Jacob Bacon
George Shearman
Nath'l Finney
William Olney
William Alverson
Ezekiel Fuller
Jeremiah Brownell
Daniel Hawkins
David Tift
Ameriah Telland
Thomas Irons
Thomas Collins
Nathan'l Rounds
Amasa Kellum
Robert Scott
Calyb Finney
Stephen Johnson
Samuel Lettimore
Gideon Smith
George Shearman, Jr.
Nathan Mason
Nathaniel Mason
Nathan Simmons
Samuel Emerson
David Alverson
Benjamin Tower
Joseph Tower
John Day
Valentine Esterbrooks
Robert Lettimore
Eliphalet Reed
Seth Hervey
Gilbert Simmons
Jacob Fuller
Josiah Tingley
Benajah Lewis
John Thomas
Job Simmons
Epherim Emerson
Benja. Emerson
Ebenezer Salisbury
Eben Salisbury, Jr.
Isreal Thornton
Isaiah Horton
Nehemiah Ward
Jonathan Cole
William Baker
Joseph Baker
William Simmons
Benja. Mason
Samuel Lewis
Samuel Eddy
John Wood
Sam'l Irons

VI.

Roll or Inventory of Estates in the Township of Newport, Dec. 30, 1772. Taken from records in the Province Library, Halifax. The date and some of the names are almost illegible.

Encom Sanford
George Brightman
James Smith
Joseph Bailey, Esq.
Henry Knowles
John Smith, Canetcook.
John Lawrillard
Benja. Wier
John M . . . . . .
Thomas Baker
William Reed
William Sterling.
Thomas Allen
William Coffell
Isaac Deschamps, Esq.
Barzillai Mosher
Francis Smith
Samuel Cottnam
Archibald Harvie
John Brown
James Simpson
(agent for Tucker)
Ichabod Macomber
Daniel Dimock
Abraham Ada . . . . .
Robert Waistoc
James Dormond
Sam'l Bentley
John Wood
Woodward Sanford
James Card
Jeremiah Baker
Thom. Cochran
John Simson
Robert Scott
Daniel Wiever
Stephen Wilcox
James Campbell
John Anthony
James Harvie, Jr.
Benjamin Burges
George Sharahe
James Fish
Michael Fish,
widow her share
Daniel Greeno
James Simpson
John Harvie
John Mosher
William Bentley
James Harvie
John Chambers
Shubael Dimock
Amos Walley

Stephen Macomber
William Smith
Hugh Smith
Benja. Sanford
John Canavan
John Dinsmore
James Mosher
William Smith, Irish
William Wier
William Wier for Mr, Shay
Caleb Lake
. . . . . Sanford
George Mumford
James Harvie. Jr. & Stephen Wilcocks
Benja. Wilcocks
Robert Salter
Archibald Harvie
John Woodman
John Carder
Phillip Mosher
Job Card
James Dormond
Cornelius Potter
Abel Michenor

VII.

"A list of persons in Newport Township, Nova Scotia, qualified to serve on Juries," 1781. Taken from the papers of Isaac Deschamps by Thomas B. Akins, Esq.

James Camble
James Mosher
Allen Mosher
John Cannan
Hugh Smith
Wm. Smith
. . . . hen Macomber
Amos Waley
Acey Limock
Thomas Baker
John Marsters
Dan'l Dimick
John Lawald
Ichabod McComber
Stephen Macoomber
John Almand
James Fogson
. . . . . Mosher
John Bentley
Barsiler Mosher
Jonathan Knowles
John Smith

John Chambers
James Ballor
Wm. MacCoy
Shub'l Dimock
. . . . . McComber
. . . . . Pawper
. . . . ham Reid
Francis Mason
Dan'l Weden
Wm. Weden
Philip Mosher
Edw'd Mosher
John Macnutt
Beniamen Wier
John Brown
Joseph Baley
Archibald Harvey
Francis Smith
Wm. Smith
John Roug
Jas. Fish
Daniel Greno
Geo. Sharon
John Harvie
Wm. Coffin
Jas. Simpson
Thos. Smith
Particat Casey
Arnold Shaw
Juda Shaw
John Wier
James Dearmet
Sam'l Donsmore
Jas. Donsmore
Francis Donsmore
Francis Parker
Ezek'l Marsters
Wm. Sterling
Beniamen Sweet

Sept. 5, 1781. E. Mosher, Constable.

This is a list of all th . . . . . this side of Cannetcut River.

Wm. Smith
John Anthony
David Anthony
Noah Anthony
John Smith
James Wier
Wm Wier
Caleb Lake
Will'm Lake
. . . . . Britman
. . . . . Sandford
Benjamen Wilcocks
Stephen Wilcocks
Rob't Wilcocks

Woodward Sanford
Osborn Sanford
Peleg Sanford
James Harvie
Rob't Salter
Will'm Salter
John Burges
Edward Burges
Cornelius Potter
Stephen Potter
John Card
Job Card
Thomas Allen
William Albro

VIII.

Notes relating to the Rhode Island Settlers at Newport and Falmouth, N. S., taken from the offices of the Register of Deeds and the Register of Probate, at Windsor, N. S.

Transfers of Real Estate.

1. Christopher Allen of North Kingstown, R. I., to Stukeley Wascoat of Newport, N. S.; power of attorney relating to draught of lands; June 23, 1761.

2. James Mosher, attorney for Aaron Butts, to John Chambers; Apr. 14, 1763.

3. John Jeffers, lease to John Harvie and John Chambers; Apr. 15, 1763.

4. Joseph Straight to John Chambers; Apr. 14, 1763.

5. John Steele to Moses Deles Dernier, Nov. 9, 1763.

6. Benjamin Borden to Benjamin Sanford, Dec. 13, 1763.

7. James Mosher to James Simpson, Mar. 2, 1762. Encom Sanford, witness.

8. Joshua Sanford to James Simpson, Feb. 6, 1762.

9. Jonathan Babcock to James Simpson, Oct. 25, 1762.

10. James Weeden to James Card, Sept. 30, 1762. Silas Wever, witness.

11. Sam'l Bentley to . . . . . June 1, 1762.

12. Nehemiah Wood to . . . . . Mar. 1, 1763.

13. Benjamin Reynolds to Stephen Macomber, May 12, 1764.

14. William Albro to James Smith, Apr. 14, 1763.

15. Zerobbabel Wastcoat to John Chambers and James Smith, 1763. (Probably Apr. 14.)

16. John Woodman to John Chambers, Apr. 14, 1763.

17. Sam'l Brown, bricknaker, to Sam'l Watts, tavern-keeper, Falmouth.

18. Eben'r Millett to Thomas Woodworth, Sept. 8, 1764.

Wills.

[Dat. – dated; p. – admitted to probate.]

1. Edward Church of Little Compton, dat. Aug. 15, 1757, p. Sept. 17, 1761; mentions son Constant.

2. Stephen Chapman, Newport, N. S.; dat. 3d. mo., 12, 1765; mentions wife Zeruiah, children Nathaniel, Rufus, William, Dorcas, Lucy.

3. James Wilson, Falmouth; mentions brother William Wilson, sister Ruth Wilson, cousin Barnabas Wilson.

4. Richard Card, dat. Sept. 28, 1773, p. Sept. 18, 1775.

5. James Card, dat. Jan. 13, 1778, p. Mar. 28, 1778.

6. James Weeden. dat. May 27, 1777, p. Dec. 29, 1783; mentions wife Mary, children Daniel, Naomi Weeden, William, Mary Canavan.

7. George Brightman, dat. Jan. 5, 1786, p. May 1, 1786; mentions honored father, children (under age) George, Susannah, Lydia, Mary, Elizabeth, Esther and Hannah, his nephew George Dimock, and his brother Thomas Brightman.

8. Joseph Bailey, dat. Apr. 7, 1787, p. Aug. 27. 1787; mentions son Joseph Sanford Bailey, daughters Deborah Dimock and Sarah Brown, grandchildren (the above mentioned children of George Brightman) and his wife Hannah.

9. James Harvey, dat. June 26, 1786, p. Dec. 19, 1792; mentions sons John, Archibald and James, and daughter Margaret.

10. Wignal Cole, dat. Mar. 27, 1789, p. May 23, 1794; mentions sister Susannah Cole in Rhode Island, and William Cole, son of eldest brother John, in Rhode Island.

11. Benjamin Wilcox, Mar. 3, 1813, mentions eldest son Stephen, sons Robert and Gardiner, daughters Else Harvey, Hittabel Sanford, Francis Card, Esther Mosher, Susannah Lake, Hannah Brown, Mary Armstrong, and his granddaughter Esther.

12. Henry Knowles; inventory Jan. 20, 1800, mentions daughter Martha sixteen years old, his mother, and his wife Molly. Receipts are signed by William Knowles, Sabray Knowles, Nathan Knowles, ... (possibly Catharine) Knowles, Joshua Smith, Sarah Smith, Molly Knowles and Martha Knowles.

From the Sunday Telegram, June 2, 1889.

The Narragansett Historical Register is a publication to which we have had frequent occasion to call attention. It is one which is deserving the support of the citizens of Rhode Island for its reclamation of historical facts of interest as for its accuracy in those matters, while not of general value to all, as a whole, are one of importance in detail to many. Mr. Arnold, the editor, has bestowed a labor upon his magazine which can only be appreciated by those who have cultivated the same field, and the result is that we have in accessible form history which is as attractive as it is to the ordinary person inaccessible. There has been, it is said, of late years a craze for ancient furniture for which almost any price has been paid; if this interest could be so modified or enlarged as to take in the history of those who have left the furniture, and the incidental history of the State, the money expended for the illustration would be well bestowed. It is to be hoped that the Register will receive that pecuniary assistance which it deserves, and which would speak so well for the Rhode Island spirit of Rhode Island.

The First Church of Dedham.

Again have we been favored with another publication of the Dedham Historical Society. Such enterprise excites our admiration, and we honor men who will do such work as this and do it in so desirable a way. The cost of the publication of these works while considerable of an outlay, is a first class investment and such a one as the satisfaction of having done so commendible a service will never grow less, but rather increase with each coming year. The people of Dedham, Mass., should be congratulated that they have such enterprise among them.

NOTES ON THE HOPKINS FAMILY.

Genealogical and Biographical.

By a Descendant.

Introduction.

REFERENCE to "*One Line of the Hopkins Family*," published by the writer of this, in 1881, shows that the genealogical record therein, is confined to the descendants of William Hopkins, (2) son of the first Thomas, while his brother Thomas's name appears on page 10, noted as having died April 21, 1718, and thenceforward dropped from consideration.

It is proposed in this publication to take up the unconsidered descendants of the second Thomas, so far as particulars relative to them of a genealogical character have been obtained, not assuming that it approaches to a full record of such descendants which is left for others better circumstanced for the work to develop.

In connection with this arrangement, the families appearing in the earlier work will be simply tabulated, to show their relation to those appearing as descendants of the brother to whom this later work is more particularly devoted.

It may be well to observe here, that after the first publication referred to was issued, important information was obtained from investigation of records at Oyster Bay, Long Island, which showed that Thomas Hopkins, the first, of Rhode

Island, died their in the summer or early fall of 1684, while residing with a daughter Elizabeth, who was then the wife of Richard Kirby, by whom she had children probably as follows viz, William, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Mary, as would appear by Richard Kirby's will, made October 27, 1688, and probated January 10, 1688-9. She also had children, probably by a former husband named Ichabod and Anne Hopkins. These facts were entirely new and unanticipated by the writer of this, and believed to be so by all in any way connected to the Hopkins family in Rhode Island. But they effectively clear up a doubt regarding the time that Thomas died, and established the fact that he had, at least, a third child, of which no record existed in Rhode Island. This Elizabeth, it is supposed, was a daughter-in-law of Thomas and former wife of a son of his who had deceased before this settlement of a part of the family on Long Island, or soon after that event, which probably occurred about the time of the breaking out of King Philip's Indian war in 1675, and was prompted by a desire to escape the perils incident to that struggle.

Thomas Hopkins (1) was the son of William and Joanna (Arnold) Hopkins, born in England April 7, 1616, emigrated to America and settled in Providence, R. I., about the year 1640. He at first was assigned a home share of land situated near the south end of the town, it being the fourth lot south of what is now known as Power street, running east from the town street. Six other shares of land were successively assigned to him, as shown by "*The Home Lots of the Early Settlers*," published by Charles W. Hopkins, in

June 1886. These were all located in the near vicinity of the town proper, none prebably being outside of a radius of five miles from its centre. In addition to these, as the growth of population required outlying regione to be utilized, other divisions of territory were made and assigned to the original proprietors in shares of larger dimensions. On one of these last named, Thomas made a permanent settlement. Its location was a little west of the Pawtucket or Blackstone river, about ten miles north of his first assigned home lot.

These outlying settlements were more exposed to the incursion of the red men in their warfare against the settlers at the time of King Philip's war, and their homes were mostly abandoned, some seeking refuge in the garrison houses prepared for that purpose, some on the island of Rhode Island and others to more remote regions where greater protection seemed probable.

The island of Long Island proved an asylum for many and became a permanent home for some who prefered to remain as residents there rather than return to their early settlement. Among those that thus decided was Thomas Hopkins, then about sixty years old, with a part of his family. His two sons, William and Thomas, "staid and went not away," as the quaint expression of the times terms it, and took their chanches as to the result of the conflict.

The son, Major William, (2) retained a residence upon or near the early settlement, while his brother Thomas, (2) home is known to have been at the place noted as the outlying settlement referred to. There has been much speculation relative as to what was the name of Thomas's wife. As nothing conclusive has been advanced since the publication of the earlier book on this line, nothing new can be presented in regard to it.

Children.

2. I. WILLIAM, (2) b. about 1647, d. July 8, 1723.
3. II. THOMAS, (2) b. about 1650, d. April 21, 1718.

2. WILLIAM, (2) married —— 1682, Abigail, widow of Stephen Dexter, and daughter of John and Sarah Whipple.

Child.

4. WILLIAM. (3) b. d. 1738.

3. THOMAS, (2) married 1698, Mary Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith. The date of the event is not otherwise given than as shown by record of their intention of marriage in Providence Book of Miscellaneous Records, page 450, as follows:

" Thomas Hopkins and Mary Smith, both of Providence, were published in a way of marriage, by a writing fixed upon a public place in the said town bearing date April 1st., 1678, under the hand of Thomas Olney, Assistant."

The father of Mary was called John Smith, mason, as was also his father, to distinguish them from other John Smiths, of which name there were several then resident of Providence, hence the necessity of the affix.

Thomas, (2) and Mary, settled upon the homestead belonging to his father, before alluded to, in the northerly part of the township of Providence, in that part which was in 1731 set off to make the town of Smithfield, and more recently, again set off to make the town of Lincoln.

On the death of Thomas, senior, at Oyster Bay in 1684, the title to this estate, by the laws of primogeniture was vested in the elder brother, William, (2) who on December 27, 1692, " in consideration of the mutual love and affection between him and his brother, and for other good causes," made a gift deed to Thomas of the estate, representing it as

" being the place where Thomas now dwelleth, and formerly belonging to my honored father, Thomas Hopkins, deceased."

On this homestead estate, Thomas and his wife reared their large family of eight sons and four daughters, and Thomas died there as before noted, April 21, 1718. All of his sons, except one, lived to become heads of families, and from them have sprung a large proportion of those bearing the name of HOPKINS, now of Rhode Island, besides many others scattered broadcast throughout the country, and many of other surnames changed through marriage of the females into other families.

He made his will, April 26, 1711, distributing in an equitable manner his possessions among his children and providing for the support of his widow. Much of his landed estate was situated in the western part of the town that was afterwards set apart to make the towns of Scituate and Glocester, and to this section every member of his family subsequently made a settlement and were prominent among its leading inhabitants.

In the State Census of 1774, which was arranged to give the names only of heads of families, and the number contained in each family, classified as to age and sex, the returns from Scituate showed twenty-seven families under the name of Hopkins, which was more than double the number of any other name on the list which showed a gross population of 3601. All of these were evidently emigrants from the old home of Thomas, or descendants from them. As no Hopkins name occurs in the return from Smithfield where that home was located it shows that the exodus was complete.

Children of Thomas (2) and Mary (Smith) Hopkins.

5. I. THOMAS, (3) b. d. after 1746.
married Elizabeth —— b. d. Feb. 1, 1751.

6. II. WILLIAM, (3) b. d. married Deborah Allen, daughter of Isaac, of Attleborough.
7. III. JOSEPH, (3) b. d. July 19, 1740.
married 1st. Bethia Allen, daughter of Isaac, of Attleborough.
married 2nd. Martha —— b. d.
8. IV. EZEKIEL, (3) b. d. 1762. married Elizabeth —— b. d.
9. V. ELIZABETH, (3) b. d. unm. Feb. 26, 1731.
10. VI. MARY, (3) b. d. married Robert Davis, March 8, 1716.
11. VII. RACHEL, (3) b. d.
12. VIII. ZEBEDEE, (3) b. Feb. 22, 1697, d. March 4, 1789, married Susanna Jenckes, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Jenckes, b. May 24, 1700, d. March 18, 1755.
13. IX. ELISHA, (3) b. d. married Mercy Waide January 13, 1722. b. d.
14. X. AMOS, (3) b. d. 1769. married Sarah Smith, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Smith, Oct. 29, 1727.
15. XI. JEREMIAH, (3) b. d.unm. April 26, 1733.
16. XII. ANNE, b. d.

4. WILLIAM, (3) the only child of Major William and Abigail (Whipple) (Dexter) Hopkins, married Ruth, dau. of Samuel and Plaine (Wickenden) Wilkinson, b. January 31. 1686, d. before 1738.

Children.

17. I. WILLIAM, (4) b. about 1705, d. Feb. 17, 1755.
18. II. STEPHEN, (4) b. March 7, 1707, d. July 13, 1785.

19. III. RUFUS, (4) b. d. unm.
20. IV. JOHN, (4) b. d. Feb. 1, 1745.
21. V. HOPE, (4) b. March 3, 1717, d. July 20, 1803.
22. VI. ESEK, (4) b. April 26, 1718, d. Feb. 26, 1802.
23. VII. SAMUEL, (4) b. d. unm. Sept. 1744.
24. VIII. ABIGAIL, (4) b. d. January 30. 1772.
25. IX. SUSANNA, (4) b. 1728, d. unm. Nov. 8, 1745.

5. THOMAS, (3) the first child of Thomas (2) and Mary, was married and well settled on his father's farm at the date of the latters will, (April 26, 1711). By the terms terms of that will the parent gave to the son as follows:

" To my eldest son, Thomas Hopkins, the one third part of my land, that adjoining to my house, and it is that part that my said son, his house standeth on, he leaving on the north end and on the south end, each one third part of the aforesaid and," followed by other bequests.

June 9, 1718, he sold to John Cowen, ten acres of land " on the south side of my land where I now dwell."

April 27, 1720, sold to Richard Sayles, " in consideration of £250, sixty-nine acres of land, by estimation, in the northly part of Providence, at a place called Lcousquissett, with dwelling house, farm buildings, orchards, &c."

These sales with others following, of lands in the vicinity, covered Thomas's interest in the old homestead and indicate the approximate time when he made the change of residence before alluded to.

Children.

26. I. SUSANNA, (-4) b. Oct. 8, 1708, d. married Judah Brown, Jr., Oct. 31, 1731.
Issue:
i. *Susanna*, b. August 29, 1734.
ii. *Stephen*, b. Dec. 1, 1736.
iii. *Phebe*, b. Oct. 16, 1738.
iv. *Eliza*, b. Oct. 18, 1740.
v. *Hannah*, b. Sept. 16, 1742.
vi. *Philip*, b. Aug. 22, 1745.
vii. *Dorcas*, b. Aug. 18, 1747.
viii. *Judah*. b. July 3, 1751.
ix. *Bethiah*, b. Jan. 11, 1754.

27. II. SARAH, (4) b. May 27, 1710. d. married Smith.

28. III. BETHIAH, (4) b. Feb. 24, 1713. d.

29. IV. THOMAS,) 4) b. Sept. 9, 1715.

30. V. REUBEN, (4) b. July 1. 1717, d.

31. VI. HANAN, (4) b. July 17, 1719, d. unm. 1743.

32. VII. MERCY, (4) b. Feb. 5, 1721, d. married Nehemiah Angell. Issue:
i. *Pardon*, b. 1749, d. June 3, 1838.
ii. *Nehemiah*, b. Sept. 2, 1752. d. August 3, 1828.
iii. *Abraham*, b. d.
iv. *Zilpha*, b. d. unm. July 12, 1839.
v. *Martha*, b. d. married Thomas Knight.
vi. *Mercy*, died young.
vii. *Mercy*, b. d. m. Potter.

33. VIII. JONATHAN, (4) b. Sept. 25, 1722 d. unmarried 1746 ?

34. IX. MARY, (4) b. Feb. 17, 1724, d. married (probably) Charles Harris, March 19, 1748.
35. X. TIMOTHY, (4) b. July 25, 1725, d. married Penelope ———
36. XI. ELIZABETH, (4) b. August 9, 1726, d.
37. XII. ANNE, (4) b. Jan. 24, 1729, d. unmarried Nov. 13, 1759.

6. WILLIAM, (3) second son of Thomas [2] and Mary, received by his father's will as follows:

" I give to my son William Hopkins, one third part of all my land where I now dwell, after the decease of my loving wife, Mary Hopkins, it being the south part of the land where I now dwell, and is bounded on the north with land I gave to my son Thomas Hopkins."

On this portion of the farm stood, evidently, the house that constituted the paternal residence, in which, probably, William dwelt with his parents, or perhaps as a house-keeper, as there is evidence showing that he was married previous to the date of the will.

August 22, 1724, he sold to Col. Joseph Whipple, for £178, 10s., a lot of land estimated to contain 80 acres, his mother Mary and wife Deborah uniting with him in the transfer. This land was a part of the homestead estate but situated on the westerly side of the highway, while the home residence was on the easterly side. [See Prov. Land Record, Volume VI. page 123.]

October 19, 1728, he mortgaged to Col. Joseph Whipple, the part of his farm " at Loqusquissett, on the east side of the highway, and on which stands my dwelling house."

This deed is not signed by his mother Mary, which tends to show that she had deceased since the sale of August 22,

1724, and previous to this second sale. This mortgage rested upon the estate until May 23, 1732, when it was cancelled. [Prov. Records.] At same date, the property was sold by Hopkins to Capt. Joseph Brown, of Smithfield. [See Smithfield Records, Book I. page 71.] In these deeds he was called William Hopkins, carpenter.

His removal to Scituate soon followed these transactions, as he was resident there April 10, 1733, at which date, according to Providence Records, Vol. A 10, page 79, he sold to John Hoyle, physician, of Providence, for five pounds ten shillings, " one *Pue* on the south side of the church, the next *Pue* to Mr. Robert Carrie's Pue, on the left hand, in the said Church of England."

He married before Feb. 2, 1711,Deborah, daughter of Isaac Allen, of Attleborough. She was born according to her family record, May 7, 1691, and died April 11, 1781. According to town records now of Rehoboth, her birth date is entered as Feb. 25, 1690.

The Allen's although of Attleborough, Mass., were near neighbors to the Hopkins family. Their different neighborhoods being only separated by the Pawtucket or Blackstone river, the Attleborough side, called Attleborough Gore, until it was annexed to Rhode Island in 1747 and given the name of Cumberland. The only issue of this Hopkins-Allen marriage that has come to the writers knowledge was a son.

Child.

38. I. JABISH,] 4] b. July 15, 1713, d. July 1, 1790. married Bethiah, b. Mar. 6, 1715, d. Mar. 15, 1781.

7. JOSEPH, [3] son of Thomas and Mary, received by his father's will as follows:

" I give to my son Joseph Hopkins, all my upland lying

at Shenegachoconett, and my part of meadow in the Slang at Shenegachoconett, the said Land and Meadow I give to my son Joseph Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever, in Fee Simple."

The Indian name of Shenegachoconett, it is said was applied to a territory in Attleborough [now Cumberland], on the east side of the Blackstone river and presumably, not remote from the Hopkins homestead, on the opposite side of the river.

He married, first, Bethiah, daughter of Isaac Allen, who was a sister of Deborah, that afterwards became the wife of his brother William. She was born July 3, 1685, and died, probably, before Feb. 9, 1708; certainly before Feb. 2, 1711. At the latter date Joseph united with heirs of the Allen estate in the sale of certain lands in Attleborough, and signs the deed in his own name, and in behalf of his wife, deceased, as it is expressed. At the earlier date, he executed a deed for the sale of land in Attleborough, to Benjamin Allen of Rehoboth, in connection with Deborah Allen, then unmarried, which is signed by himself and Deborah, without the signature of his wife Bethiah, or anything to identify her interest in it. His early married life was probably spent on the Attleborough side of the river, in the neighborhood of his wife Bethiah's family. Bristol County Mass., records Vol. XI. page 400, shows a sale by him, Nov. 28, 1713, to Andrew Hartley, of Attleborough, of " 50 acres of land in the North Purchase, lying by the new road that goeth to wading river, being 92 poles in length and 87 poles in breadth." He was then of Providence, and if not at the time a resident west of the seven mile line, he evidently became of that locality before a part of was set off as the town of Scituate. He married for a second wife, Martha —— Surname not obtained.

Children by first wife.

39. I. JOSEPH, [4] b. d. m. Mary Padden.
40. II. OZIEL, [4] b. d. before Feb. 28, 1768. married Martha Rhodes, Dec. 27, 1744.

Children by second wife.

41. III. JEREMIAH, [4] b. d. married Dorcas Herenden, Dec. 27, 1744.
42. IV. ABNER, [4] b. d. married Mary Pray, July 16, 1749.
43. V. JONAH, [4] b. about 1724, d. Nov. 18, 1805. married Abigail Whitman.
44. VI. DORCAS, [4] b. d.

JOSEPH, [3] was of Scituate, November, 1733. The 10th., of that month he made a gift deed to his son Oziel, of 100 acres of land, and on the 23, a similar deed to his son Joseph, of " a part of his homestead farm " situated therein. These elder sons being thus provided for, the legatees named in his will, made July 4, 1740, and presented for probate Sept. 1, 1740, were confined to his second wife and her children. A synopsis of his will is herewith presented. Bequeaths to son Jeremiah, 60 acres of land on the eastern side of his homestead. But if Jeremiah should die before he was twenty-one years of age, and without issue, and his son Abner be then living, he [Abner] should have the said 60 acres. Also, to Jeremiah, one eight part of one whole purchase right in the undivided lands on the west side of the Seven Mile Line, that was in the original right of Thomas Hopkins, deceased.

To son Jonah, the remainder of the homestead, he to pay Abner at twenty-one years of age, £200. And if Jonah dies without issue, Abner being living, is to have Jonah's part, by paying to Jeremiah £150 and to daughter Dorcas £50.

To daughter Dorcas, £100 in money when she attains to the age of eighteen years.

To Martha his beloved wife, the income and profits of half the homestead until Jonah is twenty-one years of age. After that, the income of one eighth part so long as she remained his widow.

To daugher-in-law, Desire Tucker, one bed and bedding, and one milch cow that is called hers now. [This latter clause indicates that the wife Martha, was the widow Tucker at the time of her marriage with Joseph, and that the daughter Desire was a member of the family.]

Wife Martha and son Jonah named as Executors.
Witnesses. William Hopkins, Jabish Hopkins, and Stephen Hopkins.

At the meeting of the Council when the probate of the will was acted upon, the son Jonah appeared and informed the Council that he was about sixteen years old and he had chosen his brother Joseph to be his guardian, whereupon he was appointed.

(8) EZEKIEL[3], son of Thomas and Mary was recorded of the paternal homestead as follows:

" I give to my son Ezekiel Hopkins, all my land that is laid out to me on the west side of the Seven Mile Line, and one quarter part of Common on the west side of said Line; all which land and common, I give to my said son, Ezekiel Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever in fee simple."

It may be well to note here that the arrangement pursued thus far, in placing the order of the births of the sons of Thomas and Mary, has been in the order that they appear in the will of Thomas[2]. But it is shown by investigation that the arrangement is not correct, unless there is an error in the record of the family of Zebedee[3], who is the only one whose

birth date is given. This was furnished to the writer, with much other matter pertaining to Zebedee's family, by his grand-daughter, Amey Hopkins, who died in Providence, November 23, 1876. Her record seemed to be intelligently prepared, and bore upon its face strong presumptive evidence of authenticity. As there represented, the birth of Zebedee[3], occurred Feb. 22, 1697, and as his brother Ezekiel[3] was made a freeman of the Colony, May 6, 1712, fifteen years after Zebedee's birth, Ezekiel's birth must have occurred prior to Zebedee's by several years.

Ezekiel[3], was a member of the first Town Council elected in Scituate in 1731, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1745.

He married Elizabeth ———— b. ———— d. ————

Children.

45. I. DANIEL, (4) b. d.
married Martha Jenckes.

46. II. EZEKIEL, (4) b. d.
married

47. III. CHARLES, (4) b. d.

48. IV. NICHOLAS, (4) b. d.
married Martha Mathewson.

49. V. ABIGAIL, (4) b. d.

50. VI. PATIENCE, (4) b. d.

51. VII. MARY, (4) b. d.
married Robert Baxter, Nov. 14, 1754.

52. VIII. KATHARINE, (4) b. d.
married Reuben Hopkins, Nov. 25, 1742.

Ezekiel's[3], will was made Sept. 16, 1761, and presented for probate August 16, 1762. His wife and all his children excepting his two married daughters, Mary and Katherine,

are named as legatees, also Ruth, Katherine and Sarah Hopkins, children of Reuben and his daughter Katherine.

Names his wife and sons Daniel and Nicholas as Executors. September 18, following the date of the probate of the will, his daughter Abigail and her estate was placed under the guardianship of Robert Baxter, on her own petition, supported by her brothers, Daniel, Ezekiel and Charles.

(12) ZEBEDEE[3], son of Thomas[2], and Mary was named in his fathers will as the recipient of the following:

"I give to my son, Zebedee Hopkins, one third part of my land which I dwell on, which is the north part, and is bounded on the south with the land which I gave to my son Thomas Hopkins, And I also give to my son Zebedee, the one half part of my meadow in the great meadow at Shenegachoconett. All the said land and meadow I give to my son Zebedee Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever, in fee simple. "

And I do bind my said son to pay to my daughter, Anne Hopkins, when she shall attain to the age of twenty and one years, or at the date of her marriage, which first shall happen.

[This clause in the recorded copy of the will terminates here, probably by some error of omission by the recording clerk. A. H.]

When he left the paternal domain he settled in Glocester and was prominently identified in the public affairs of the town. He was made a freeman of the Colony from Providence, in 1720, and from Glocester in 1747, a member of Glocester Town Council in 1744 and a Justice of the Peace in 1767.

He married Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Balcom) Jenckes, b. May 24, 1700; d. March 18, 1755.

Children.

53. I. RACHEL, (4) b. Dec. 1725; d. Dec. 1791.

married William Hawkins, b. Feb. 25, 1726, d.

54. II. SUSANNA, (4) b. Oct. 5, 1728; d.
married Peleg Rounds, b. d. Dec. 1796.

55. III. DEBORAH, (4) b. 1730; d. 1757.

56. IV. ZEBEDEE, (4) b. Nov. 5, 1737; d. Dec. 4, 1819.
married First, Elizabeth Waide, b. March 8, 1737.
married Second, Mary (Knowlton) Borden, b. March 19, 1756; d. 1842

(13) ELISHA[3], son of Thomas and Mary, received as his portion of his father's estate, by will as follows:

"I give to my son Elisha Hopkins, sixty and four acres of land, situated about one mile and a half west from my house, it being in two parts; which land I give to my son Elisha Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever in fee simple."

Elisha settled in Glocester, near to his brother Zebedee's home, for confirmation of which see deed of land from Andrew Harris, (Prov. Rec. Vol. vi, pages 94, 95.) Records show many real estate transactions of which he was a party as grantor or grantee. He married July 13, 1722, Mercy Waide. No record seen by the writer, shows as born of this union, but one child:

57. I. ELISHA, (4) b. d. Nov. 13, 1798.
married Martha Cady, born about 1725; died in Providence September 1815.

(14) AMOS[3], son of Thomas[2] and Mary, with his younger brother Jeremiah, who died unmarried was named as legatees in their father's will as follows:

"I give to my two sons, Amos and Jeremiah Hopkins, equally to them, all my undivided lands on the west side of the Seven Mile Line and half my right of commonage on the west side of the Seven Mile Line, all which donations of land and commonage, I give to my two sons, Amos and Jeremiah Hopkins, to them, their heirs or assigns forever in Fee Simple."

Amos and Jeremiah were of Scituate at the time of its organization as a town in 1731. The year following, Feb. 10, 1732, there was conveyed to them by their brother Ezekiel, "for divers good causes and considerations," [probably nominal], his interest in 208 acres of land, each receiving a moiety as described, with certain rights of commonage.

Jeremiah died as before noted, April 26, 1733, his estate being settled by his brother Thomas, under probate jurisdiction.

Amos continued to reside in Scituate until 1753, serving the town as a member of its Council for seven years, terminating on his removal to Providence in that year or the year next preceding. Providence land records, Vol. xiii page 205, notes a sale made May 14, 1752, by Job Arnold, of Smithfield, by authority of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, to Amos Hopkins, of Scituate, of 92 acres of land situated in Providence, it "being the property of John Turpin, Lunatick," sold "on petition of Turpin's wife for the support of herself and family." This estate comprised the homestead farm of Turpin that was given to him by his father, William Turpin, by his will made March 12, 1744.

By deed recorded in Vol xv, page 119, it is shown that Amos sold to Esek Hopkins, June 26, 1756, for £1600 of the current money of the Colony, about forty acres of the

foregoing named land together with my dwelling house which I now live in and all other out-buildings that is thereon standing." This dwelling house served the Commodore as a home until his decease in 1802, and is now [1889] owned and occupied by one of his descendants. It is situated near the Corliss Steam Engine Company's Works in Providence.

Amos[3] married October 29, 1726, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Smith. Joseph was a grand son of the Rev. William Wickenden, an early Baptist minister of the First Church in Providence, through his daughter, Ruth Wickenden, who married Thomas Smith, son of Christopher Smith, an early settler in Providence. Joseph's parents were both accidently drowned in the river at Pawtuxet, January 16, 1670.

As far as records show, the children of Amos and Sarah were as follows.

58. I. AMOS, (4) b. died at sea about 1770. married Jan. 18, 1761, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah and Ruth Smith.

59. II. JEREMIAH, (4) b. d. married Dec. 10, 1769, Avis, daughter of Daniel Mathewson, of Johnston.

60. III. URIAH, (4) b. Dec. 26, 1738; d. April 3, 1825. married Lucy, daughter of Captain William and Martha Lanksford, b. July 26, 1745; d. Dec. 5, 1816.

* * * * *

QUERIES.

Page 9 5. Thomas[3], married Elizabeth ——. Give surname of Elizabeth.

" " 7. Joseph[3], married second Martha ——. Give surname.

" 12 27 Sarah[4], married —— Smith. Give Christian name.

" 16 38 Jabish[4]. Was this the only child of 6. William[3].

" 23 57 Elisha[4]. Was this the only child of 13. Elisha[3] and Mercy.

" 13 35. Timothy[4], married Penelope ——. Give surname. In addition to Penelope, Timothy's wife's name has been given as Freelove, also as Lillis. Which of the three is right?

When dates or names are omitted, supply the deficiency if possible.

The Reports of Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

The First and Second Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, both very neatly bound, has been laid on our table. We considered the First a very good beginning considering the opposition and predjudices which the Commissioner has had to encounter, but the Second is indeed a triumph. It shows a trained mind, a skilled laborer, a well arranged and matured plan, a patient research, and an able presentation of the subject to the attention of the reader. If these reports increase in like interest in the future, then indeed our State will have at least one department of her government of which to be proud. Our people should thank the able Commissioner that he has been able to establish the office upon so firm and judicious a foundation in so short time.

THE LIPPITT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Editor of The Narragansett Historical Register.

In Mr. Arnold's interesting paper on *The Pawtuxet Valley*, are a few errors which it is well to correct. He states, see page 247 of the Register for July 1888, that the Lippitt factory was first built by William and Warren Lippitt. On November 9, 1809, Col. Christopher Lippitt, father of William, Charles Lippitt, father of Warren and brother of Christopher, Benjamin Aborn, George Jackson, Amasa Mason and William H. Mason, formed a copartnership to continue for the term of ten years from the 1st. of January 1810, under the name of the Lippitt Manufacturing Company. It is a matter of history that they built the Lippitt factory in 1810. Tradition says that the old Roger Williams factory, the predecessor of the present Phenix factory, and the Lippitt factory were both raised 4th. of July 1810, there being a contest between the rival contractors as to who would raise his building first and both being ready simultaneously and each fearing that the other would take advantage of Independence Day both determined to commence erection of the frames, and forego the pleasures, and patriotic celebration of the time.

On the same page it is said by Mr. Arnold that the Clyde Works were built by a Mr. Pike and Hon Simon Henry Greene. Mr. S. H. Greene and Mr. Edward Pike formed a copartnership in 1828, and on the 15th. of April in that year hired of the Lippitt M. Co., a land and water privilege, there being no buildings on the land at the time. The Lippitt Company however, agreed and did erect a building eighty feet long, forty feet wide, two stories high, with a basement and an attic, making practically four floors. The general

appearance of this structure was like the Lippitt mill, but was without a belfry, its bell being hung from an outrigger, or beam projecting from the north gable. In this building Greene & Pike commenced the business of bleaching and and finishing brown cottons, and about 1837 put down one printing machine. The premises which had been owned by them since their purchase of the Lippitt M. Co. in 1831, were totally destroyed by fire May 7, 1838. They immediately rebuilt the establishment and continued in partnership until the death of Edward Pike July 31, 1842. Afterwards the business and the manufacturing property became known as the Clyde Bleachery and Print Works und was owned solely by Simon Henry Greene, who bequeathed the whole to his sons who are the present owners. Mr. Greene died April 26, 1885, in his 87th. year. The bleachery building which succeeded the one destroyed in 1838, was burned in its turn May 1870, and a third one now stands on the same site.

May 20, 1889. Henry L. Greene.

Ancestry of Thirty-three Rhode Islanders.

Mr. John O. Austin, the author of the *Genealogical Dictionary ofRhode Island*, has recently issued another work under the above caption which makes a very appropriate supplement to his former great work. Mr. Austin is a close student in his favorite studies. He is a true scholar and a perfect gentleman in every sense of the term. It is a pleasure to have the acquaintance of such men and to know that our State can boast of such an honorable citizen. Mr. Austin has done and will continue to do such a work that posterity will yet pay unto a just merit, and will enroll him among the names of those who have labored for the good of others and have labored, not in vain.

THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD.
1732 to 1850.

By the Editor.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 55.

Q R

MARRIAGES.

Randall Phebe, and Jeremiah Winsor, Nov. 24, 1763.
" Job of North Providence, son of Joseph, and Irene Sayles of John, Jr.; m. by Elisha Olney, Justice, Feb. 27, 1803.
" Levi of Mendon, Mass., son of Reuben of Richmond N. H.; and Adeline Aldrich of Simeon, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Jordan Rexford, May 1, 1831.
" Henry of William, and Mary Ann Wood of Andrew, both of Scituate; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Feb. 17, 1840.
" Zeberra R., and Louisa M. Smith; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Mar. 2, 1844.
" Vesta Ann, and Henry Gee; July 3, 1844.
Rankin John, and Mercy Bowen; m. by Nathan Aldrich, Justise, May 12, 1819.
Rathbone Nathan, and Stacy Young; m. by Rev. William Stovyer, May 10, 1840.
Raymond Caleb, and Larana Arnold; m. by William Jenckes, Justice, Nov. — 1750.
Ray Marian, and Peter Aldrich; Nov. 20, 1738.

Ray Samuel of Joseph, of Cumberland, and Susan Carroll of Joseph, of Smithfield; m. by David Aldrich Justice, Apr. 8, 1813.

" Benjamin, and Abigail Higgins; m. by Elisha Arnold, Justice, Mar. 24, 1816.

" James E., and Mary A. Thurber; m, by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Sept. 5, 1848.

Razee Simon B., of Cumberland, and Sarah Gulley, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Stephen Cutler, July 27, 1829.

Razy David, and Freelove Scott; m. by Jonathan Sprague, Justice, Mar. 12 1738.

Read Anne, and Ephraim Taft, June 29, 1747.

" Oliver of Jonathan, and Dinah Jenckes of Thomas; m. by Ichabod Comstock, Justice, Mar. 12, 1775.

" Huldah, and Ebenezer Trash, Jr., Apr. 1, 1783.

" Dinah, and Elijah Arnold, Feb. 5, 1789.

" David of Smithfield, and Hannah Chace of Glocester; m. by Rev. William Bowen, Mar. 16, 1790.

" Patience, and Asa Arnold; Nov. 17, 1796.

" Ahab of Oliver, deceased, and Ruth Arnold of Elijah; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, Oct. 25, 1805.

" Ahab, and Mrs. Mercy Arnold; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 20, 1839.

" Margaret, and William Hughes; Aug. 23, 1841.

" July M., and Edward R. Armington; Jan. 29, 1844.

Remington Caleb, and Martha Mowry; m. by Rev. John Winsor, Nov. 1, 1795.

" Daniel of Mendon, Mass., son of Benedict, and Patience Morton of James; m. by Elijah Arnold, Justice, Dec. 27, 1807.

" Martha, and Robert Aldrich; May 5, 1836.

" Mahala, and Smith W. Pain; Mar. 21, 1841.

Remington Jefferson of Smithfield, and Eunice Waterman of Burrillville; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 12, 1843.

" Jefferson of Smithfield, and Naomi Pain of Burrillville; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Sept. 28, 1848.

Reneham Chilone, and Nathan Staples; Sept. 20, 1840.

Reniff Misha Carpenter of John, of Cumberland, and Anne Nap of Joshua, of Uxbridge; m. by Edward Thompson, Justice, Apr. 15, 1781.

" Abisha C., and Anna Mowry; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Mar. 22, 1784.

Renworthy William, and Ellen Shirt; m. by Rev. C. H. Titus, Apr. 27, 1848.

Reynolds Sally M., and Richard M. Allen; Dec. 2, 1832.

" Abbie A., and John C. Tallman; Oct 25, 1850.

Rice Huldah P., and Asa Young; May 4, 1845.

" Ephraim of Thompson, Conn., and Laura Bowman of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Sept. 29, 1850.

Richardson Nancy, and Jonathan Smith; Aug. 10, 1817.

" Daniel, and Amie Ann Anthony; m. by Simon A. Sayles, Justice, Mar. 21, 1844.

" Mrs. Elsa, and Thomas Smith; May 2, 1844.

Richmond Paris, and Delia Hall; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Aug. 13, 1829.

Riley Abigail E., and Horace Arnold; Nov. 11, 1849.

Robinson Bryant, and Freelove Whipple; m. by Samuel Man, Justice, June 26, 1808.

" Richard, and Anstis Proffat; m. by Simon A. Sayles, Justice, June 4, 1843.

" Robert of North Providence, and Jane Brown,

dau. of James McCarthy; m. by Rev. Charles Hyde, Nov. 25, 1846.

Robins Olney, and Lydia Inman of Esten; m. by Ephraim Sayles. Justice, Jan. 9, 1843.

" Erastus of Walpole, Mass., and Elizabeth C. Smith of Smithfield; m. by Rev. N. S. Lovell, at Bellingham, Mass., May 6, 1846.

Rogers John, and Plain Wilkinson; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Nov. 7, 1738.

" James of Cumberland, and Mary Cook of Smithfield; m. by Thomas Arnold, Justice, Nov. 2, 1750.

" Anne, and Daniel Wilcox; Dec. 21, 1766.

" Dorinda, and Whitley Royalston; Sept. 28, 1846.

Rome James Corbett, and Hannah Booth; m. by Rev. Henry Waterman, June 24, 1839.

Ross John Gray, and Patience Brayton, of James, dec.; m. by Elijah Arnold,, Justice, June 29, 1809.

" Nancy Adeline, and Thomas Bacon; Aug. 11, 1841.

" Oliver, and Fidelia Snow, both of Cumberland; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 28, 1841.

Rounds Rev. Daniel of Nantucket, son of Daniel and Sarah, and Elizabeth Ann Fitts of Smithfield, daughter of Abijah W., and Betsey; m. by Rev. Joseph Smith, Apr. 1, 1840.

" Lawton formerly of Foster, son of Thomas, and Mary Ann Irons of Glocester, daughter of Jesse; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Mar. 28, 1841.

" Cyrus formerly of Foster, and Waitey Ann Kimball; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Apr. 11, 1841.

Rowley Hugh, and Phila Mason; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, Feb. 6, 1825.

Rowley John Jr. of Webster, Mass., and Ann Booth of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Asel D. Cole. May 5, 1844.
Royalston Whitley, and Dorinda Rogers; m. by Rev. Thomas C. Brown, Sept. 28, 1846.
Rumblemarsh Hannah, and Tom. Wosamogue; Oct. 5, 1748.
Russell Mary E., and George W. Jenckes; Nov. 24, 1844.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Rankin Robert, of John and Mercy,		Dec. 12, 1819
" Thomas, " "		Apr. 30, 1822
" Sarah, " "		Aug. 11, 1824
" Catherine, " "		June 15, 1827
Rathbun Lydia, of Rowland and Alice,		July 13, 1803
" Mercy Peckham, " "		Apr. 2, 1805
" Mary, " "		Oct. 1, 1806
" Edward Burrough, " "		Oct. 7, 1809
" Francis Howgall, " "		Aug. 19, 1811
Raymond Phebe, of Caleb and Lavina,		Dec. 16, 1753
" Caleb, " "		Sept. 2, 1757
Ray Albert, of Levi and Elizabeth.		Jan. 31, 1812
" Caroline, " "		July 21, 1813
" Edward, " "		June 3, 1818
" Hannah, " "		Oct. 6, 1820
" Sarah, " "		Oct. — 1822
" Levi Clark, " "		Jan. 25, 1826
" Cynthia, of Samuel and Susan,		Feb. 15, 1816
" Abba Carroll, " "		Jan. 24, 1819
" Joseph Carroll, " "		July 26, 1820
" Mary, " "		Oct. 12, 1823
" Samuel Stillman, " "		Jan. 10, 1826
" James Edwin, " "		Feb. 21, 1829
" Charles, " "		June 13, 1832

Read Anna, of John and Abigail, Mar. 4, 1756
" Abigail, " " Mar. 12, 1758
" Mercy, of Benjamin and Elizabeth, Oct. 29, 1756
" Taborah, " " Apr. 5, 1758
" Patience, of Hanson and Hannah, Jan. 16, 1758
" Moses Farnum, of David and Hannah, May 20, 1791
" Rhoda, " " Oct. 11, 1792
" Anson, " " Jan. 3, 1797
" Hiram Nelson, of Ahab and Ruth, Mar. 15, 1806
Remington Elizabeth, of Daniel and Patience, Mar. 18, 1809
" Minerva, " " June 24, 1810
" James Mussey, " " Jan. 14, 1812
Reniff Delilah, of Misha and Anna, Oct. 30, 1784
" " " " died, Feb. 3, 1785
" Mowry, " " May 27, 1786
Richardson Mary Lawton Alany, of William and Mary, June 1, 1817
" William Augustus, of John E. and Sylvia, June 30, 1828
Rowley Nancy, of Hugh and Phila, Apr. 1, 1826
" John, " " June 22, 1827
" Mary, " " Aug. 17, 1829
" Hugh, " " Sept. 21, 1833
" James William, " " Oct. 19, 1837

(*To Be Continued in our next.*)

From the Lewis Letter.

In the June number of this energetic little monthly the editor after recording our opinion of his publication, adds:

The First number of Volume VII, of Mr. Arnold's excellent magazine, *The Narragansett Historical Register*, just out: . . . . . contains 88 pages of valuable records, articles, historical and editorial notes.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN FRIENDS RECORD.

For the Towns of South Kingstown, Charlestown, Westerly, Hopkinton and Richmond.

By the Editor.

(Continued from page 85.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A B

Babcock Peleg, b. 4m. 29, 1742, d. 6m. 7, 1826.
" Esther Hazard,(his dau.) b. 5m. 24, 1772, d. 4m. 25, 1819.
" Susan Perry, (his dau.) b. 1m. 28, 1787, d. 5m. 3, 1824.
" Lucy, (his dau.) d. 4m. 14, 1813.
" Sarah, (his dau.) b. 6m. 28, 1793.
" Ruth Hannah, of Jonathan and Ruth, 11m. 26, 1795.
" Ruth, wife of Jonathan, d. 12m. 16, 1795.
" Dorcas Gardiner of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 2m. 26, 1816.
" William Peckham, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 4m. 28, 1818.
" Hezekiah, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 10m. 31, 1820.
" Adam, " " 12m. 24, 1822, d. at Providence, 10m. 26, 1872.

Babcock John, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 5m. 23, 1831.
" Hezekiah Sen. d. 3m. 4, 1870.
" Dorcas (Peckham of William,) his wife, d. 10m. 22, 1859.
" Waite, widow of Caleb and mother of Hezekiah, d. 4m. 12, 1836.
" Lucy, of Peleg and Lucy, d. 4m. 14, 1813.
" Lois Elma, of John and Mary, 9m. 6, 1857
" John Edward, " " 10m. 7, 1858
" William H., " " 12m. 15, 1864
Bicknell Mary Alma, of Japheth and Julia, 2nd. wife, 4m. 6, 1830.
" Julia Ann, of Japheth and Julia, 2nd. wife, 5m. 17, 1832.
" Japheth, d. 9m. — 1831.
" Ruth, wife of Japheth, d. age 49 years, 3m. 5, 1824.
Bradley Joshua, b. 4m. 30, 1775.
" Dorcas, his wife, b. 12m. 29, 1782.
" Lydia, of Joshua and Dorcas, 6m. 15, 1803
" Mary, " " 6m. 6, 1805
" Sally M., " " 5m. 6, 1807
" Joshua T. C." " 4m. 4, 1809
" Deborah, " " 5m. 6, 1811
" Abby Ann, " " 6m. 13, 1813
" Clarinda W.," " 10m. 13, 1815
Bragg Daniel, of Nicholas and Sarah, 4m. 22, 1769
" Temperance, " " 4m. 28, 1771
" Benjamin, " " 7m. 2, 1773
" Isreal, " " 3m. 24, 1775
" " " " d. 10m. 27, 1783
" Sarah, " " 8m. 21, 1777
Briggs Prudence Autum, d. aged 70 years, 1786

Boss Lucy Anna, of Solomon B. and Catherine, 6m. 27, 1814

Bowen Mehitable, widow of John, d. aged 92 years wanting 8 days, 11m. 15, 1792; buried 18th. in Friends' burial yard Hopkinton.

Browning Jeremiah Jr., b. 9m. 7, 1758.

" Sarah, his wife, b. 10m. 10, 1762.

" Jeremiah 3d. of Jeremiah and Sarah, 10m. 23, 1783.

" Eunice, of Jeramiah and Sarah, 7m. 26, 1785

" Robert, " " 9m. 17, 1788

" Sarah, " " 3m. 29, 1791

" Catherine, " " 4m. 21, 1793

" Peter Yarnall, " " 5m. 7, 1795

" Anna, " " 4m. 8, 1797

" Hannah, " " 5m. 21, 1799 died 1m. 18, 1805; buried 20th. in Friends' burial yard Hopkinton.

" Christopher, b. 9m. 25, 1758, d. 11m. 3, 1840

" Amie, (his dau.) b. 5m. 24, 1804, d. 2m. 8, 1845; wife of Samuel Sheffield.

" Elizabeth, (his dau.) b. 7m. 28, 1795.

Bull Hannah, of Ephraim and Patience, 7m. 26, 1727

" Ephraim, " " 7m. 6, 1729

" Jerah, " " 11m. 15, 1731

" Joseph, " " 12m. 28, 1733

" Hannah, " " 3m. 9, 1736

" Henry, " " 5m. 4, 1738

" Thomas, " " 9m. 7, 1740

" John, " " 12m. 19, 1742

" Patience, " " 6m. 13, 1745

Burdick Willie Lincoln, b. 3m. 20, 1865.

C

Carr Sarah, 5m 29, 1765, d. 7m. 16, 1817.
" Mary, of Sarah, 8m. 4, 1790, d. 4m. 18, 1833.
" Myra, " 3m. 14, 1792.
" Sarah, " 9m. 9, 1793.
" Joanna, " 7m. 1, 1795.

Collins Susannah, wife of John, of Charlestown, d. aged 68 years, 11m, 8d; 1m. 14, 1753.
" Samuel, of John and Susannah, of Charlestown; died 8m. 13, 1753. Accidently struck overboard of a sloop in Egg Harbor and buried there.
" John of Charlestown, died aged 75 years 3m. 9d.; 10m. 20, buried 21, 1755, in Charlestown.
" John of Stonington, son of John and Susannah of Charlestown, d. aged 63 years, 10m 1, 1778; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Samuel, of John and Mehitable, of Stonington, died aged 26 years; 6m. 3, 1779; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Hezekiah, 8m. 1707, d. 10m· 10, 1775.
" Catharine (Hoxsie) his wife, d, aged 83 years; 5m. 13, 1801.
" Joseph, 4m. 18, 1738, d. 9m. 26, 1827.
" Bathsheba, his wife, 5m. 14, 1740, d. 1m. 27 1823.
" Hezekiah, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 1m. 15, 1765
" Solomon, " " 3m. 17, 1766
" Joseph, " " 10m. 8, 1767
" William, " " 1m. 10, 1770
" Beriah, " " 1m. 25, 1772
" Mary, " " 5m. 1, 1774
" Peter, " " 2m. 1, 1776

Collins Catherine, " " 7m. 6, 1778
" " " " died, 8m. — 1779
" Joshua, " " 6m. 1, 1780
" John, (b. Char.) of John and Mehitable, 2m. 2, 1745
" Susannah, " " " 12m. 5, 1746
" Amos, " " " 5m. 16, 1749
" Benjamin, " " " 7m. 5, 1751
" Samuel, " " " 4m. 24, 1754
" Sarah, " " " 12m. 6, 1756
" Abigail, (Stonington) " " 4m. 6, 1760
" Stephen, " " " 2m. 6, 1763
" Ruth " " " 7m. 20, 1765
" Timothy, (b. Stonington) of Amos, 5m. 25, 1768
" Abel, (Hopkinton) " 5m. 2, 1770
" Isaac, (Stonington) " 12m. 13, 1771
" Amos, " " 2m. 20, 1773
" Susannah, " " 3m. 12, 1775
" Timothy, " died 3m. 25, 1776
" Lydia, " " 4m. 29, 1778
" William, " " 3m. 26, 1780
" John, " " 11m. 19, 1781
" Ruth, (Hopkinton) " 5m. 2, 1784
" William, (Stonington) " died 5m. 11, 1785
" Hannah, " " 8m. 29, 1786
" Nancy, " " 5m. 2, 1789
died 9m. 11, 1790.

The above who died buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

" Amos W., died aged 72 y. 9m. 14 d.; 12m. 22, 1845
" Lucy F., his wife, b. 2m. 1, 1810, d. 3m. 21, 1863
" Abel James, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 5m. 12, 1840.

Collins Jonathan Fry, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 4m. 18, 1848.
" Mary Amie. of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 11m. 18, 1849.
" Giffard, of Jabez, 7m. 25, 1776
" Dinah, " 10m. 17, 1777
" Lewis, " 3m. 7, 1779
" Sarah, " 10m. 14, 1780
" Catherine, " 4m. 21, 1783
" Susanna, " b. 3m. 17, 1785, d. 2m. 17, 1812
" Martha, " 8m. 12, 1787
" Catherine, of Hezekiah and Mary, 1m. 24, 1789
" Hezekiah, " " 12m. 10, 1790
" Elizabeth, " " 8m. 26, 1792
" Joseph, of Joseph Jr., 2m. 13, 1790
" Beriah, " 3m. 25, 1792
" Sheffield, " 7m. 24, 1793
" Job, " 12m. 25, 1794
" Hannah, " 8m. 22, 1796
" Rhoda, " 8m. 19, 1798
" Bathsheba. " 6m. 5, 1800
" Elizabeth, " 3m. 24, 1802
" Peter, " 5m. 16, 1804
" Obediah, " b. 8m. 16, 1807, d. 3m. 2, 1808 buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Deborah, of Abel and Mary, 9m. 30, 1791
" Ira, " " 3m. 3, 1793
" Phebe, " " 8m. 25, 1794
" Mary Wilbur, " " 6m. 7, 1796
" Timothy Clarke, " " 1m. 4, 1799
" Abigail, " " 3m. 12, 1801
" Amos, " " 3m. 8, 1803

Collins Thankful, of Abel and Mary, 3m. 8, 1803
" Gulielma, " " 6m. 22, 1805
" Abel, " " 1m. 22, 1809
" Ira, (died) " " 3m. 10, 1793
" Abigail " " " 7m. 00, 1834
" Gulielma, " " " 7m. 4, 1845
" Abel, died aged 64y. 4m. 19d.; 9m. 17, 1834
The above children born in Stonington.
" Elizabeth, of Solomon and Sarah, 12m. 8, 1792
" Solomon, " " 8m. 18, 1796
" Hezekiah, " " 9m. 27, 1798
" Stephen Perry, " " 6m. 3, 1800
" Sarah, " " 7m. 22, 1802
" William C., of Isaac and Mary, 5m, 31, 1793
" Nancy, " " 1794
died in Hopkinton 12m. 7, 1879.
" Thankful, of Isaac and Mary, 8m. 31, 1795
" Amos, " " 3m. 29, 1797
" Mary, " " 3m. 23, 1799
" Isaac, " " 12m. 20, 1801
" Catherine Eliza, " " 1m. 28, 1803
" Joseph, " " 12m. 27, 1805
" Ephraim, " " 4m. 12, 1807
" John W., " " 8m. 15, 1811
" Charles Willetts, " " 5m. 22, 1813
" Thomas J., " " 3m. 7, 1815
The five eldest of the above children born in Stonington, the others Richmond.
" Isaac, died, 1m. 3, 1841
" Mary J., " 12m. 3, 1863
" Bathsheba," 10m. 8, 1847
" William C.," 8m. 17, 1832

Collins Mary, died 5m. 9, 1853
" John W., " 10m. 5, 1873
" Joseph, " 8m. 12, 1874.
" Mary, wife of Dr. Isaac, died, 12m. 3, 1863
" Amos, died, 5m. 22, buried 25, 1796.
" Thankful, his wife, died, 7m. 30, buried 31, 1831
Both buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Timothy, b. 1m. 4, 1799, d. 5m. 5, 1867
" Mary Ann, his wife, b. 11m. 15, 1800, d. 11m. 19, 1863.
" Mary Ann, of Timothy and Mary Ann, 12m. 24, 1825 died, 2m. 19, 1847.
" Abel Clarke, of Timothy and Mary A., 8m. 17, 1828
" Peleg G., " " 8m. 17, 1828
" Hannah Clarke, " " 10m. 15, 1831
" John, " " 4m. 23, 1836
died, 2m. 29, 1847.
" Lydia W., of Lewis and Lydia, 8m. 21, 1812, died, 1m. 3, 1833.
" Mary D., of Lewis and Lydia, 6m. 25, 1814, died, 3m. 29, 1815.
" Sarah Ann, of Lewis and Lydia, 4m. 2, 1816, died, 8m. 10, 1853.
" Eliza N., of Lewis and Lydia, 11m. 6, 1817, died, (wife of William Brown), 1m. 1, 1840.
" George Lewis, of Lewis and Lydia, 12m. 31, 1820, died in Providence, 8m. 10, 1853.
" Charles Gilbert, of Lewis and Lydia, 7m. 4, 1828
" Lydia, wife of Lewis, died aged 58y. 00m. 27d., 4m. 13, 1834.
" Catherine Hosena (Gifford), wife of Hezekiah, died aged 83 years, 5m. 13, 1801.

Collins Samuel, of Hezekiah and Catherine H., died aged 61y. 11m. 25d., 7m. 29, 1811.
" Abel Francis, b. 1m. 22, 1809.
" Electa Jane, his wife, (b. New Hartford, N. Y.), 8m. 22, 1818.
" Clarkson Abel, of A. F. and E. J., 12m. 16, 1853
" Francis Wendall, " " 6m. 2, 1845
" Abel Chalkley, " " 3m. 27, 1857
" Peter Hoxsie, of Peter and Deborah, 6m. 5, 1809
" Mary D., " " 12m. 25, 1810 died, 7m. 9, 1873.
" Hannah Dennis, of Peter and Deborah, 8m. 16, 1812 died, 5m. 19, 1842.
" Abel T., of Peter and Deborah, 5m. 12, 1814
" Joseph W., " " 8m. 24, 1816
" Anna Maria, " " 3m. 21, 1821
" Edward William, of Peter and Deborah, 4m. 16, 1826
" Peter Sen., died aged 63y. 6m. 27d., 8m. 18, 1839
" Deborah his wife, (daughter of Abel), died aged 66y. 1m. 27d., 11m. 26, 1857.
" Peter H., b. 6m. 5, 1809.
" Ruth Ann, his wife, b. 6m. 12, 1814.
" Wm., Thurston, of Peter H. & Ruth A., 8m. 19, 1848
" James Robinson, " " 8m. 3, 1850
" Anne Elizabeth, " " 8m. 2, 1858 died, 11m. 26, 1878.
" George W., of Isaac, 4m. 15, 1824
" Gilbert, " 10m. 1, 1826, d. 11m. 14, 1826
" Charles R., " 10m. 6, 1830, d. 3m. 7, 1831
" William C., " 10m. 20, 1832
" Mary E., " 5m. 12, 1836
" Peleg G., b. 5m. 17, 1828.

Collins Mary W., his wife, b. 6m. 2, 1826.
" Hannah Clarke, of P. G. & M. W., 7m. 1, 1852
" Charles Atherton, " " 9m. 30, 1853
" Alfred Gardiner, " " 3m. 18, 1855
" Ella Winslow, " " 4m. 11, 1857
" Mary Winslow, " " 12m. 16, 1858
" Lillian Gardiner, " " 5m. 3, 1862
" Sarah Stanton, " " 5m. 25, 1864
" Peleg Clarke, " " 12m. 14, 1868
" Charles A., " " d. 12m. 23, 1854
" Abel, b. 5m. 17, 1828.
" Mary Tabor, his wife, b. 10m. 11, 1835.
" Francis Wendall, of Abel and Mary T., 2m. 6, 1845
" Alice Victoria, " " 9m. 17, 1855
" Mary Anna, " " 12m. 13, 1864
" " " " 4m. 18, 1877
" Francis Winfield, " " 12m. 12, 1878
" Thomas Foster, of Ephraim, 6m. 6, 1837
" Abel James, of Amos W. and Lucy F., 5m. 12, 1846
" Mary A., wife of Abel, and daughter of Thomas and Mary Wilbur; died aged 85y. 3m. 11d. 2m. 20, 1858, and buried in Hopkinton.
" Deborah, died 11m. 26, 1857,
" Mary Wilbur, d. aged 65y. 2,m 10d. 8m. 17, 1861
" Abby R., of Abel and Mary A., died 7m. 6, 1834
" Abel, died in his 65th. year, 9m. 17, 1835
" Lydia F., 2nd. wife of Lewis, died, 1m. 5, 1862
" Lewis, died, 6m. 11, 1848.
" Gilbert Lewis, of Charles G. & Mary S., 8m. 31, 1860
" Mary Lydia, " " 12m. 15, 1862
" Catherine Elvira, " " 5m. 26, 1865
Congdon John, b. 11m. 21, 1752, d. 9m. 27, 1831

Congdon Alice, his wife, b. d. 5m. 26, 1798
" Sarah, " b. 5m. 30, 1767
" Hannah, of John and Alice, b. 1m. 19, 1782, d. 2m. 13, 1782.
" Mary Alice, of John and Sarah, 9m. 12, 1800
" Sarah Ann, " " 5m. 29, 1803
" Bathsheba, of Charles and Sarah, 9m. 23, 1783
" William, " " 12m. 10, 1785
" Mary, " " 3m. 23, 1789
" Joseph, " " 5m. 26, 1792
" Charles, " " 8m. 2, 1794
" Sarah, wife of Charles, died, 3m. 3, 1796
" Freelove, wife of William, of South Kingstown, died, 8m. 17, 1812.

Cook Rebecca, died, 3m. 18, buried 20, 1792.

D

Davis Content, wife of Peter, died in her 64th. year, 1m. 4, 1781.
" Martha, wife of Peter, died aged 88 years, 4m. 12, 1809.
" Peter, died aged 100y. 11m. 5d. 9m. 22, 1812 buried 24. All the above buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Lois, 6m. 13, 1796.
" Moses, died 12m. 27, buried 29, 1815.

Dockray Mary, wife of John B., died at South Kingstown, 3m. 12, 1814.
" Mercy (Peckham of William), wife of John B., died, 11m. 29, 1850.
" John Bigland, Jr., of John B. and Mercy, of South Kingstown, 4m. 24, 1813.

Dockray William Peckham, of same parents, 1m. 14, 1815
" Mercy, " " 10m. 23, 1819
" James Perry, " " 5m. 18, 1820
Dye Samuel, of John and Thankful, 2m. 26 1757
" Richard, " " 10m. 18, 1760
" Elizabeth, " " 2m. 8, 1765
" Jonah, " " 6m. 15, 1770
" John, " " 10m. 7, 1776
" William, " " 10m. 21, 1781
" Stephen, " " 8m. 1, 1784
" Richard, " " 6m. 15, 1786
" Thankful, " " 2m. 4, 1790
" Russell, " " 5m. 16, 1792
" Elizabeth, " " 3m. 16, 1795
" Daniel, 5m. 28, 1771.
" Elizabeth Nichols, 2m. 9, 1776.
" Andrew, 3m. 19, 1778.
" James, 1m. 10, 1780.
" Rachel Nichols, 3m. 12, 1782.
" Daniel, of Samuel and Anne, 10m. 4, 1785
" Elizabeth, " " 4m. 30, 1788
" George, " " 11m. 22, 1790
" Deborah, " " 10m. 4, 1794

E F

Foster Martha, b. Richmond, of Card & Sarah, 7m. 8, 1751
" Judeth, " " " 11m. 6, 1752
" John, b. 8m. 18, 1755; died, 9m. 27, 1825
" Ruth,
" Sarah, of John and Ruth, 3m. 22, 1777
" Ethan, " " 8m. 15, 1779
" Othniel, " " 6m. 13, 1782

Foster Martha, of John and Ruth, 12m. 22, 1785
" Elizabeth, " " 6m. 18, 1788
" Judeth, " " 12m. 1, 1790
" John, " " 2m. 13, 1793
died, 11m. 3, 1833.
" Temperance, of Thomas and Phebe, 3m. 9, 1829
died, 1861.
" John Wilbur, of Thomas and Phebe, 9m. 1, 1830
" Ethan Bragg, " " 1m. 26, 1832
" Thomas Wilbur, " " 3m. 20, 1834
" George Garfield, " " 9m. 20, 1835
" Lydia Wilbur, " " 10m. 19, 1837
died, 1861.
" Phebe Hannah, of Thomas and Phebe, 6m. 7, 1840
died, 5m. 10, 1862.
" John, of Ethan and Temperance, 9m. 24, 1802
" Thomas, " " 4m. 22, 1804
" Elizabeth, " " 3m. 15, 1806
" Ethan, " " 6m. 5. 1808
" Mary Ann, " " 9m. 1, 1812
" Sarah W., " " 1m. 12, 1815
Two eldest of above born in Richmond, the others not stated.
" John, Jr., b. 9m. 25., 1802.
" Pelina, his wife, b. 5m. 17, 1819.
" John H., of John and Pelina, 6m. 5, 1839
" Charles, " " 10m. 28, 1840
" Eunice, of Othniel and Eunice, 11m. 26, 1804, d. 2m. 31, 1808.
" Sarah, of Othniel and Eunice, 7m. 25, 1807
" Ruth Anna, " " 2m. 14, 1809
" Jeremiah, " " 7m. 3, 1811
" John B., " " 3m. 30, 1813

Foster Mary, of Othniel and Eunice, 1m. 26, 1815
" George, " " 8m. 30, 1816
" Elizabeth, " " 4m. 15, 1818
" Stephen Hoxsie, " " 2m. 1, 1820
" Martha, " " 1m. 29, 1823
" Lydia Mitchell, " " 7m. 27, 1824
" Dorcas Peckham, " " 10m. 26, 1827
" Mary, (formerly Wilbur), died, 9m. 8, 1831
" Ruth, widow of John and daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Hoxsie, died aged 86 years and about 9 months; 9m. 9, 1836.
" Ethan, died 8m. 5, 1838.

G

Gardiner Abiel, b. 1m. 20, 1727, d. 1m. 8, 1801
" Hannah, b 4m. 10, 1760, d. 6m. 13, 1839.
" Joshua, b. 4m. 12, 1762.
" Dorcas, his wife, b. 12m. 22, 1767.
" Joshua, of Joshua and Dorcas, 12m. 25, 1803
" Abiel, " " 12m. 25, 1804
" Susannah, " " 4m. 2, 1807
" John W., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 1m. 9, 1829
" Abbie Wilbur, " " 1m. 21, 1838
" Mary Ann, " " 9m. 8, 1839
Gifford Hannah, of William and Martha, 2m. 16, 1746
" Jabez, " " 12m. 5, 1747
" William, " " 1m. 28, 1750
Greene Sarah, b. 1m. 14, 1793.
" Elizabeth, b. 9m. 19, 1805.

II

Hazard Sarah, of Thomas (of Robert) and Elizabeth (Robinson of William), b. 11m. 10, 1747, died, 5m. 26, 1753.

" Robert, of same parents, 10m. 17, 1753.

" Thomas, " b. 11m. 13, 1755, d. 3m. 15, 1756.

" Thomas, 2nd. " b. 11m. 15.1758.

" Sarah, wife of George, died, aged 26y. 10m.; 4m. 12, 1783; buried in old Meeting-house yard So. Kingstown.

" Sarah, of George and Sarah, b. 3m. 28, 1783, died in South Kingstown 6m. 17, 1818.

" Benjamin, of Thomas (of Benj'n), and Hannah, 11m. 4, 1784.

" Thomas, of same parents, 5m. 8, 1787.

" Hannah, " 11m. 14, 1791.

" Isaac Senter, " b. 3m. 27, d. 29, 1795

" " " 2nd. " b. 5m. 10, d. 11, 1796

" Thomas, of Robert and Sarah, died in his 78 year, 8m. 26, 1798.

" Sarah, of Benjamin and Joanna, 9m. 11, 1815

" Hannah, " " 6m. 9, 1817

" Esther, died in her 47 year, 4m. 21, 1819

" Mary Abbie, of Jonathan Nichols and Mary (Congdon), his wife, 4m. 29, 1828

" Anna Congdon, of same parents, 3m. 19, 1830 died, 7m. 10, 1832.

" Sarah Congdon, of same parents, 12m. 28, 1831

" Anna Congdon 2nd., " 1m. 26, 1834 died, 10m. 11, 1835.

Hazard John Congdon, of same parents, 3m. 31, 1836
" Rowland, " 4m. 20, 1838
" George, died, 8m. 1, 1825.
" Sarah, his wife, died, 10m. 31, 1834.
" Alice R., died. 1m. 1, 1837.
" Mary R., died, 3m. 26, 1837.
" Jane, died aged 73y. 4m. 11d. 4m. 13, 1862
" Thomas B., died 9m. 28. buried 30, 1845
Healey Mary Davis, of Martha, 4m. 11, 1782
" Martha, " 3m. 4, 1790
" Hannah, of Christopher and Alice, 10m. 28, 1794
died, 9m. 28, 1796.
" Samuel, of Christopher and Alice, 4m. 28, 1796
" Elizabeth, " " 6m. 6, 1797
" Peter Davis, of Joseph and Martha, 8m. 11, 1795
" Hannah, " " 10m. 3, 1798
above children born in Hopkinton.
" Joseph S., 2m. 21, 1799
" Rachel, 8m. 30, 1800
" Thomas, 12m. 10, 1802
Hoxsie Martha, of Solomon and Mary, 3m. 2, 1735
" Mary, " " 7m. 9, 1736
" Bathsheba, " " 3m. 14, 1740
" John, " " 6m. 29, 1742
" Peter, " " 11m. 17, 1744
" Anne, " " 1m. 15, 1747
" Solomon, " " 6m. 00, 1751
above children born in Charlestown.
" Barnabus, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 9m. 1, 1735
" Stephen, " " 3m. 8, 1738
" Elizabeth, " " 5m. 13, 1740
" Edward, " " 11m. 9, 1742
died, 9m. 4, 1750.

Hoxsie Hannah, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 11m. 7, 1744
" Samuel, " " 6m. 13, 1747
" Ruth, " " 11m. 4, 1749
" John, " " 5m. 28, 1752
" Edward, " " 11m. 11, 1754
" Mary, " " 3m. 23, 1757
" Gideon, " " 9m. 9, 1759
" Presberry, " " 1m. 14, 1762
The eldest of the above born Westerly, the next six Charlestown, the rest Richmond.
" Elizabeth, wife of Stephen, died age 59 years, 10m. 25, 1778.
" Benjamin, of Benjamin and Sarah, 1m. 14, 1743
" Bathsheba, " " 9m. 13, 1744
" Sarah, " " 8m. 22, 1746
" Ann, " " 6m. 3, 1748
above children born in Charlestown.
" Dorcas, of John and Mercy, of South Kingstown, 5m. 18, 1749.
" Editha, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 7m. 31, 1764
" Stephen, " " 1m. 00 1768
" Enock, " " 7m. 27, 1769
" Elizabeth, " " 4m. 1, 1772
" Esther, " " 5m. 21, 1772
died, 4m. 10, 1778.
" Joshua, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 4m. 8, 1776
" Esther, " " 5m. 7, 1782
" Lydia, " " 6m. 22, 1788
" Barnabus, died, 4m. 11, 1799
" Elizabeth, his wife, died, 4m. 12, 1799
buried in one grave in Friends burial yard Richmond.

Hoxsie Solomon, of Peter and Sarah, 10m. 14, 1784
died, 11m. 3, 1793; buried in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
" Elizabeth, of Peter and Sarah, 10m. 22, 1787
" Solomon, died, 3m. 23, 1781, buried near his house Richmond.
" Stephen, died aged 80y. 00m. 26d.; 10m. 24, 1793
buried 27, in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
" Elizabeth, of Stephen and Anna, 1m. 12, 1792
" Thomas W., " " 9m. 8, 1794
" William B., " " 10m. 25, 1795
" Stephen, " " 8m. 31, 1797
" Anna, " " 10m. 7, 1799
" George, " " 10m. 14, 1801
" Martha, " " 9m. 30, 1803
" Edith, " " 10m. 23, 1805
" Edward, " " 1m. 7, 1808
" Solomon Kenyon, " " 9m. 9, 1811
" John Woodman, " " 8m. 3, 1815
" Benjamin, died at Westerly, aged 78 years lacking 1m. 11d.; 1m. 14, buried 16, 1795.
" Mary, died, aged 90 years and about 5 months, buried 20th. near where she lived; 3m. 18, 1797
" Joshua, Jr., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 4m. 12, 1805
died, 7m. 16, 1806.
" Solomon W., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 8m. 11, 1806
" Edith Ann, " " 6m. 23, 1809
" Rowland K., " " 4m, 1, 1811
" Gideon K., " " 2m. 19, 1815
" Eliza N., " " 2m. 26, 1818
" Peter, died, 8m. 1, 1819

Hoxsie Sarah, (supposed widow of Peter), died aged 79y. 3m. 2d.; 3m. 29, 1828.
" John, died, 3m. 19, 1833
" Anne, widow of Stephen, died, 1m. 23, 1838
Hull Joseph, of Joseph and Susanna, 8m. 14, 1714
" Susanna, " " 2m. 20, 1716
" Mary, " " 12m. 19, 1718
" Experience, " " 6m. 21, 1722
died, 10m. 31, 1748.
" Susanna, wife of Joseph, died in her 62nd. year, 7m. 25, 1748.
" Joseph, died aged 67y. 4m. 10d.; 3m. 24, 1791
buried 26th. in Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill, South Kingstown.

I

Irish Benjamin, of Joseph and Dorcas, of South Kingstown, b. 3m. 16, 1750.
" Mary, of same parents, 6m. 24, 1751.
" Dorcas, wife of Joseph, of South Kingstown, died, 7m. 24, 1752.
" Dorcas, of Joseph and Sarah, 7m. 20, 1755
" Assa, " " 7m. 20, 1755
" Amos, " " 5m. 20, 1757
above children born in South Kingstown.
" Benjamin, of Job and Mary, 11m. 1, 1753
" Elizabeth, " " 2m. 20, 1756
" Lydia, " " 5m. 4, 1759
" Jedediah, " " 3m. 3, 1762
" Mary, " " 10m. 19, 1765

Irish Peter Davis, of Job and Mary, 7m. 14, 1768
the first four of the children born South Kingstown, the next Pomfret, the last Stonington.

" Mary, wife of John, of Stonington, died in her 75 year buried 15th. in Friends burial yard Westerly; died, 4m. 13, 1799.

J K

Kenyon	George,	2m, 4, 1733,	d. 12m. 8,	1819.
"	Martha, his wife,	5m. 2, 1735,	d. 11m. 22,	1818
"	Mary,	of George and Martha,	3m. 25,	1759
"	Catherine,	" "	3m. 25,	1759
"	Martha,	" "	11m. 15,	1760
"	Thomas,	" "	2m. 57,	1762
"	Solomon,	" "	2m. 27,	1762
"	George,	" "	4m. 23,	1764
"	Bathsheba,	" "	11m. 20,	1765
"	Sarah,	" "	5m. 30,	1767
"	Gideon,	" "	5m. 16,	1770
"	Anne,	" "	4m. 6,	1772
"	Elizabeth,	" "	1m. 31,	1774
"	Lydia,	" "	3m. 17,	1776
"	Bathsheba,	" "	4m. 9,	1778
"	John H.,	" "	5m. 24,	1780
"	Martha,	of Solomon and Eunice,	2m. 27,	1790
"	Peleg,	" "	2m. 24,	1892
"	Solomon,	" "	5m. 19,	1793
"	Catherine,	" "	4m. 20,	1795
"	George C.,	" "	11m. 26,	1797
"	Elisha,	" "	7m. 29,	1799
"	"	" "	died, 8m. 9,	1799
"	John T.,	" "	1m. 11,	1801

Kenyon Eunice, Solomon and Eunice, 2m. 9, 1805
" Elwood, " " 4m. 21, 1807
" Lydia, " " 11m. 29, 1809
" " " " died, 1m. 30, 1810
" Thomas Elwood, " " 4m. 21, 1807
the first seven of the above children born in South Kingstown, the others Richmond.
" Mary, of Gideon and Sarah, 11 30, 1793
" Sarah, " " 1m 7, 1796
" Martha, " " 4m. 22, 1798
" " " " died, 5m. 15, 1829
" Deborah, " " 4m. 9, 1800
" Gideon H., " " 4m. 9, 1802
" " " " died, 5m. 24, 1810
" Catherine, " " 5m. 16, 1804
" Elijah, " " 6m. 21, 1807
" Gideon, " " 2m. 19, 1811
" George S., of George and Rachel, 1m. 23, 1795
" Elisha, " " 12m. 30, 1796
" Lydia, " " 8m. 25, 1799
" Elizabeth, " " 9m. 17, 1802
" Rachel, " " 4m. 20, 1804
" Mary, " " 7m. 27, 1806
" David, " " 11m. 28, 1808
" Abel Collins, " " 10m. 3, 1811
the first four of the above children born South Kingstown, the next two Hopkinton, the two last Richmond.
" Rowland, of John H. and Ruth, 11m. 21, 1805
died, 9m. 14, 1807.
" Rowland, 2nd., of the same parents, 8m. 2, 1808
died, 5m. 30, 1814.

Kenyon Mary Ann, of the same parents, 9m. 19, 1810
" Julina, " " 5m. 17, 1814
" John H., " " 4m. 20, 1816
" Eunice, died, 9m. 13, 1819.
Knowles John, b. 5m. 25, 1720, d. 2m. 9, 1793.
buried in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
" Susanna, his wife, b. 7m. 1724, d. 9m. 1767
" Sarah, of Robert and Ann, 3m. 9, 1722
" William, " " 8m, 13, 1725
" Robert, " " 12m. 27, 1727
" Joseph, " " 1m. 16, 1730
" Ann, " " 8m. 20, 1737
" Robert, son of John, b. 6m. 16, 1749.
" Catherine, his wife, b. 12m. 29, 1753.
" John Warner, of Robert and Catherine, 1m 31, 1776
" Elizabeth, " " 4m. 13, 1784
" Thomas Rodman, " " 12m. 19, 1786
" Catherine Fry, " " 1m. 15, 1790
" Benjamin, " " 9m. 1, 1792
" Ruth, " " 6m. 29, 1796
" Alice, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 10m. 24, 1754
" Robert, " " 8m. 29, 1758
above children born South Kingstown.
" Bathsheba, wife of Joseph, died aged near 68 years; buried 31st., in new meeting house yard South Kingstown; 1m. 29, 1800.
" Joseph, died aged 79 years wanting 9 days, 3m. 7, 1809.
" Mary (Hoxsie), wife of John, died, 3m. 23, 1757
" Susanna, of John and Mary, 6m. 2, 1779
" John, " " 3m. 2, 1781

Knowles William, of John and Mary, 4m. 25, 1783
" Daniel, " " 6m. 25, 1785
" Stephen, " " 7m. 27, 1787
" Elizabeth, " " 1m. 19, 1789
" John, died, 8m. 24, 1791; buried 25, in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
" William T., b. 5m. 22, 1758, d. 8m. 20, buried 22, 1803; in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
" Avis, his wife, b. 3m. 8, 1758
" Avis, of William T. and Avis. 12m. 5, 1791
" Sarah, " " 1m. 22, 1793
" John, " " 4m. 12, 1794
" Benjamin, " " 8m. 2[illegible], 1796
" Jonathan, " " 9m. 6, 1797
" William, " " 1m. 21, 1799
" Susanna, " " 5m. 12, 1801
" George, " " 6m. 4, 1802
" Amie, b. 2m. 15, 1769 d. 7m 23, 1850
" Elizabeth, died, 2m. 1, 1785, buried at Richmond.
" Ann, died, 4m. 14, 1785; buried at Friend's burial yard Tower Hill.
" Hannah, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 10m. 14, 1783
" Henry, " " 1m. 27, 1786
" Bathsheba, " " 4m. 19, 1788
" Alice, " " 7m. 8, 1790
" Catherine, " " 7m. 20, 1792
" Anna, " " 7m. 30, 1795
" Benjamin Rodman; of above parents. 8m. 15, 1797
" Sarah, " " 6m. 10, 1799
" Jonathan, of William, 9m. 14, 1797
" George, " died aged 13m.; 7m. 14, 1803

Knowles Elizabeth, of John W. and Esther, 1m. 5, 1802
" Barnabus, " " 8m 30, 1804
" Deborah, " " 10m. 19, 1805
" John H., of John and Hannah, 7m. 1, 1804
" Solomon R., " " 9m. 3, 1807
" Sarah, " " 1m. 9, 1810
" Mary, " " 3m. 9, 1813
" Calvin, " " 5m. 22, 1816
" Robert R., " "
" Anna Almy, " " 9m. 6, 1821
" Horace Rrowning, " " 1m. 27, 1824
" John, of John, died, 11m. 30, 1864
" Hannah, his wife died, 12m. 31, 1871
" John Hoxsie, b. 7m. 1, 1804
" Catherine E., his wife, died, 12m. 2, 1880
" William Collins, of John H. and Catherine E., 7m. 12, 1828.
" Robert, died in his 61st. year, 2m. 1, 1810; buried in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
" Henry A., of Henry and Susanna, 2m. 21, 1811
" Abraham, " " 1m. 10, 1813
" Susanna, " " 5m. 7, 1815
" Mary, " " 9m. 13, 1816
" Abraham, " " died, 7m 18, 1814
above children born in South Kingstown.
" Catherine, died, 3m. 24, 1825

L M

Munroe Phebe, of Collins, died aged 59 years 6 1-5 m. buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton; died, 12m 3, 1854.
" Thankful, 3m. 28, 1855

N

Nichols Martha, b. 10m. 24, 1741
" John Taylor, of Andrew and Anne, 9m. 3, 1764
" " " " died, 1m. 20, 1835
" Andrew, " " 1m. 3, 1766
" Elizabeth, " " 9m. 10, 1768
" William, " " 11m. 22, 1770
" Elizabeth, " " 8m. 29, 1773
" Susanna Neau, " " 7m. 17, 1796
" Andrew, " " 6m. 28, 1808
" Rachel, died aged 88 y. 7m. 3d., and buried in Friend's burial yard; died, 5m. 15, 1792.
" John, of Andrew and Rachel, died aged 64 years; 9m. 17, 1800; buried in Friend's burial yard.
" Mary, wife of John Taylor Nichols, died 12m. 9, 1841, aged 82 years.
" John Taylor, Jr., died aged 73 years, 2m. 17, 1870
" Andrew, died aged 82 years, 9m. 4, 1841
" Mary, his wife, died aged 80 years, 4m. 1, 1844
" Elizabeth, died at her birth, buried next day.
" William, died 1m. 27, 1853, buried the 30th.
" Elizabeth, died 11m. 27, buried 30, 1882

The burials of the above family were in the Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill.

O

Oatley Mary, died aged 83y. 5m. 24d., was buried near house in lower meeting house lot South Kingstown died 5m. 20, buried 22, 1786.

P

Parker Catherine, died aged 77y. 11m. 19d., 11m. 14, 1781
buried in Friend's burial yard Tower Hill.

Peckham Sarah, of William and Mercy, 11m. 28, 1777
" Alice, " " 1m. 19, 1780
" William, " " 11m. 4, 1781
" Mercy, " " 7m. 11, 1783
" Dorcas, " " 2m. 7, 1787
" Perry, " " 6m. 30, 1789
" Elizabeth, " " 11m. 9, 1792
" " " " 3m. 1, 1878
" Mary, " " 3m. 27, 1795
" " " " died, 1m. 27, 1827
" William, died aged 68 years, 5m. 19, 1820.
" Mercy, his wife, died, 7m. 24, 1810.
" Dorcas, widow of William, died, 4m. 15, 1831
" Elizabeth, wife of Peleg, died, 9m. 12, 1788
" Mary, died, 10m. 1, 1827

Perry Mary, of James and Alice, 8m. 25, 1719
" James, " " 8m. 27, 1728
" Alice, " Anna, 5m. 20, 1736
" Jonathan, " " 7m. 2, 1738
" Samuel, " " 12m. 24, 1739
" Alice, wife of James, died, 12m. 7, 1731
" Thomas, of Simeon and Anne, 12m. 7, 1776
" Hoxsie, " " 5m. 10, 1778
" Sarah, " " 8m. 17, 1780
" Solomon, " " 6m. 25, 1782
" Anne, wife of Simeon and daughter of Solomon Hoxsie deceased, died, 10m. 27, 1785.

Perry Elizabeth. wife of Simeon, died aged 35y. 10m., buried 22, near house in Hopkinton, died, 6m. 20, 1778
" Martha, of Stephen and Elizabeth, died, 4m. 2, 1789 buried near house in Hopkinton.
" Sarah, wife of Simeon of Charlestown, d. 6m. 1, 1792
" Simeon of Charlestown, died, 12m. 2, 1802
" Hannah, widow of Simeon, died 4m. 10, 1817
" William S., b, 3m. 1, 1799, died, 8m. 4, 1862
" Lois, his wife, b. 6m. 13, 1796
" Edward Burrough, of Wm. S. & Lois, 3m. 3, 1822
" Francis Howgall, " " 9m. 5, 1824
" Lois Anthony, " " 7m. 6, 1827
" Mary Peckham, " " 3m. 29, 1829
" William Henry, " " 5m. 1, 1831
" Robert Barclay, " " 11m. 23, 1833
" " " " " d. 9m. 12, 1854
" Preserved, " " 1m. 22, 1837
" " " " 9m. 19, 1841
" Susan Amie, " " 5m. 2, 1840
" " " " d. 9m. 23, 1841
" Susan Amie, 2nd. " " 9m. 4, 1843
" Charles, of Thomas and Elizabeth, 9m. 27, 1809
" Anna. " " 9m. 2, 1812
" Thomas, " " 6m. 6, 1814
" William Henry, b. 5m. 1, 1831
" Sarah Anna (Nichols), his wife, b. 6m. 15, 1836 died, 5m. 29, 1880.
" Elizabeth, his wife, b. 6m. 4, 1837
" George E., of William H. and Sarah, 8m. 26, 1855
" William F., " " 3m. 12, 1857
" Herbert Burton, " " 1m. 28, 1859

Perry Elvira Maria, of William H. and Sarah' 5m. 14, 1861
" Daniel Edward, " " 10m. 31, 1863
" Albert Henry, " " 11m. 14, 1865
" John Branch, " " 11m. 14, 1867
" Sidney Howard, " " 11m. 5, 1869
" Lois Anna, " " 10m. 19, 1871

Q R

Rathbun Joshua, of Joshua (dec.) and Sarah, 8m. 25, 1767
" Abraham Borden, of same parents, 11m. 10 1769
" Acors, (b. Stonington) " " 1m. 23, 1772
" Benjamin Bagnall, " " 3m. 17, 1774
" Rowland R., of Acors and Lydia, 9m. 1, 1776
" Mary, " " 8m. 27, 1778
died in her 5th. year.
" Joshua, of Acors and Lydia, 10m. 4, 1780
" Dorcas, " " 12m. 29, 1782
" Lydia, " " 11m. 29, 1785
" Lydia, wife of Acors, died, 8m. 14, 1788
died at Stonington Point, buried with her father and mother in Hopkinton.
" Sarah, of Abraham B. and Deborah, 7m. 21, 1793
" Joshua, of Acors and Sarah, 11m. 24, 1794, d. 1m. 24, 1795.
" William, of Acors and Sarah, 2m. 18, 1796
" Sarah, " " 11m. 11, 1797
" Solomon, " " 6m. 30, 1799
" Wells, " " 2m. 12, 1801
" Deborah, wife of Abraham Borden Rathbun, of South Kingstown, died aged 27y. 6m. 10d., buried 29th. in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton, died, 5m. 16, 1795.

Rathbun Solomon Hoxsie, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 10m. 19, 1805.
" Sarah, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 8m. 15, 1807
" George, " " 10m. 27, 1810
" " " " died, 4m. 19, 1812
" George Fox, " " 6m. 10, 1813
" Peter Hoxsie, " " 11m. 4, 1815
" Mary Alice, " " 3m. 4, 1818
" Rowland Robinson, of above parents, 9m. 11, 1822
Ray Bathsheba, 2nd. wife of Isaiah, died, 10m. 20, 1838
Read Elizabeth, 2m. 16, 1796
Richmond Stephen, b. 8m. 3, 1704, d. 6m. 26, 1787
" Anne, b. 9m. 1, 1706, died, 5m. 12, 1785 married John Hoxsie.
" Jane, of Cyrus and Phebe, 4m. 7, 1733
" Cyrus, " " 3m. 6, 1737
" Phebe, " " 8m. 25, 1739
" Abigail " " 5m. 16, 1743
" Mary, " " 5m. 15, 1745
Robinson William A., (b. Huntington, N. J.) 10m. 18, 1797.
" Dorcas (Brown), his wife, (b. Danby, Vt.) 3m. 26, 1807.
" Mary Atmore, of William A. and Dorcas, 8m. 28, 1829.
" James, of same parents, 5m. 19, 1831
" Edward Hadwin, " " 1m. 16, 1833
" Caroline, " " 6m. 8, 1834
" Anne Atmore, " " 5m. 30, 1837
" William Atmore, " " 5m. 7, 1841 above children born in South Kingstown.
" Rowland, of James and Mary A., 5m. 29, 1806

Robinson Sylvester C., of James and Mary A., 11m. 19, 1808, died at Salem, Mass., 3m. 2, 1883.
Rodman Robert, of Samuel and Penelope, 9m. 28, 1745
" Daniel, " " 3m. 4, 1747
" William, " " 9m. 19, 1748
" Catherine, " " 5m. 9, 1751
" Penelope, " " 5m. 9, 1751
above children born in South Kingstown.
" Catherine, of Benja'n and Hannah, 12m. 29, 1753
" Mary, " " 12m. 16, 1755
" Anne, " " 12m. 11, 1757
" Lucy Anna, " " 4m. 28, 1760
" Ruth, " " 8m. 12, 1763
" Deborah, " " 8m. 5, 1766
above children born in South Kingstown.
" Abigail, wife of Thomas of South Kingstown, died aged 78 years 5 months, and buried 19th. in the Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill, died, 1m. 16, 1761.
Rogers Anna, 1m. 28, 1764
" Zerniah, 4m. 29, 1765

S

Seager Hannah, of John Jr. and Elizabeth 11m. 12, 1746
" Alice, " " 3m. 16, 1748
" John, " " 7m. 18, 1749
" Samuel, " " 7m. 19, 1740
" John, " " 1m. 14, 1743
" Elizabeth, " " 1m. 23, 1755
" John, " " died, 2m. 18, 1750
" John Jr., died, 9m. 24, 1754

Seager Elizabeth, wife of John Jr., died, 3m. 3, 1755
above children born in South Kingstown.
" Rebecca, b. 3m. 13, 1762, died, 2m. 11, 1850
Sheffield Hannah, 12m. 15, 1770
" James, 1m. 27, 1773, died 6m. 10, 1825
" Alice, 8m. 8, 1775
" Joshua, 12m, 1, 1777
" Samuel, 10m. 1, 1780
" Elizabeth, 6m. 2, 1783
" John, 6m. 7, 1786
" Mary, 11m. 5, 1788
" James, b. 1m. 27, 1773, d. 6m. 10, 1825
" Sarah, his wife, 3m. 22, 1777
" John, of James and Sarah, 7m. 20, 1796
" Ruth, " " 9m. 3, 1798
" Samuel, " " 11m. 4, 1803
" Card Foster," " 2m. 28, 1816
" John, died at Richmond aged 31 years 3 months, 10m. 19, 1827.
" Eunice, of John and Ann, 3m. 4, 1821
" Edward, " " 3m. 22, 1823
" " " died, 3m. 2– 1823
" Edward K., " " 10m. 31, 1824
" Mary P., " " 1m. 25, 1826
" " " died, 10m. 19, 1826
" Martha, of Samuel and Amie, 11m. 8, 1830
" Elizabeth, " " 12m. 19, 1833
" James, " " 1m. 18, 1838
" Amie Knowles, " " 9m. 17, 1835
" Samuel Christopher," " 2m. 2, 1845
Slocum Jonathan, 3m. 10, 1808

Smith Mehitable, of Richard and Abigail, 7m. 20, 1745
" Abigail, of Richard, of Groton, Conn., died, 6m. 15, 1799.
" Richard, of Groton, Conn., died, 8m. 28, 1800

T

Tripp Ann, of Lot and Susannah, 7m. 11, 1743
" Mary, " " 6m. 11, 1745
" Lot, " " 5m. 18, 1747
" Joseph, " " 3m. 5, 1750
" " " " died, 9m. 25, 1752
" Experience, " " 11m. 4, 1752
" " " " died, 12m. 10, 1752
" Experience, 2d. " " 2m. 22, 1754
" Tabitha, " " 8m. 29, 1755
Tucker Joshua, b. 9m. 4, 1750, died, 2m. 19, 1832

U V W

Watson Jeffrey, b. 8m. 30, 1786, died, 1m. 6, 1838
" Elizabeth, his wife, b. 8m. 19, 1794
" Ezekiel, of Jeffrey and Elizabeth, 12m. 17, 1812
" Dorcas G., " " 3m. 9, 1814
" Elizabeth B., " " 5m. 30, 1821
" William T., " " 4m. 27, 1824
" Elizabeth B., " " died, 8m. 2, 1837
" Hannah, widow of Ezekiel, b. 6m. 5, 1767, died, 2m. 5, 1832.
Waud Eliza, of Eliphalet, 5m. 12, 1807
Weaver Anne, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 10m. 1, 1778
" John Hoxsie, " " 5m. 3, 1780
" Ruth, " " 12m. 24, 1781

Weaver Zebulon, Zebulon and Dorcas, 9m. 26, 1783
" Lydia, " " 11m. 3, 1785
" Joshua, " " 2m. 21, 1788
" Dorcas, " " 8m. 7, 1792
Wilbur Woodman, b. 10m. 13, 1743, died, 7m. 24, 1825: buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Dorcas,
" Esther, 12m. 17, 1769
" Thomas, of Thomas and Mary, 5m. 7, 1762
" William, " " 6m. 10, 1765
" Solomon, " " 2m. 11, 1768
" Isaac, " " 6m. 2, 1771
" Mary, " " 11m. 9, 1772
" John, " " 7m. 17, 1774
" Dorcas, died, 1m. 1, 1770
" Thomas Burgeuss, of William and Anna, 3m. 7, 1791, died, 3m. 25, 1795; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Mary, of William and Anna, 4m. 25, 1792
" Sarah Greene, " " 2m. 10, 1794
" Ann, " " 6m. 4, 1797
" William, " " 5m. 30, 1799
" Hannah S., " " 4m. 14, 1805
" Thomas, of Isaac and Susanna, 12m. 8, 1795
" Isaac, " " 6m. 7, 1798
" " " died, 7m. 19, 1799
" Elizabeth, " " 5m. 22, 1800
" Gideon, " " 4m. 6, 1803
" Abbie, " " 3m. 20, 1806
" Alice, " " 2m. 8, 1809
" Daniel, " " 1m. 22, 1812
" Isaac Peckham, " " 2m. 3, 1815
" Mary Ann, " " 1m. 11, 1818

the first of the above children born Richmond, the second South Kingstown, the rest Hopkinton

Wilbur Thomas, of John and Lydia, 1m. 16, 1795
" Amos Collins, " " 11m. 25, 1796
" Lydia, " " 8m. 23, 1798
" Phebe, " " 5m. 29, 1800
" Susan Cole, " " 4m. 12, 1802
" Sarah S., " " 5m. 4, 1804
" Mary, " " 10m. 2, 1806

above children, eldest born Stonington, the next four Hopkinton, two youngest not stated.

" Thomas, died, 8m. 3, 1796, buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
" Solomon, died, 5m. 17, buried 18, 1779
" Thomas, of Thomas and Mary, died aged 39y. 4m. 18d.; 9m. 26, 1801.
" William, of Thomas and Mary, died aged 55y. 9m. 16d.; buried 28, died, 3m. 26, 1821.

both of the above buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

" John, of John and Lydia, 7m. 4, 1809
" Hannah Collins. " " 8m. 19, 1811
" Ruth, " " 12m. 24, 1813
" " " died, 8m. 5, 1814
" William Hale, " " 3m. 10, 1816
" Anna A., " " 4m. 20, 1818
" Elizabeth Walker," " 1m. 16, 1821
" Isaac, died aged 54y. 5m., 2m 11, 1825, buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton
" Isaac Gardiner, of Gideon and Susan, 3m. 15, 1830
" Benjamin Knowles, " " 7m. 8, 1832
" Benjamin Hammond, " " died, 1m. 4, 1878

Wilbur Susan Howland, of Gideon & Susan, 11m. 7, 1835
" " " " " died, 1m. 17, 1878
" Benjamin T., died, 3m. 6, 1879
" Hannah Collins, of John and Lydia, died aged 21y. 00m. 3d.; 6m. 21, 1832.
" Lydia, of John and Lydia, died aged 38y. 9m. 21d. 6m. 14, 1837.
Wilcox Susanna, 11m. 27, 1773
Wilkinson Mary, of John and Martha, 3m. 16, 1735
" William, " " 10m. 14, 1736
" Dinah, " " 9m. 14, 1738
" Mary, " " 12m. 16, 1740
" John, " " 3m. 9, 1742
" Mary, " " died, 1m. 28, 1738
" Mary, 2nd. " " " 1m. 6, 1750
two youngest of the above born in Charlestown.
Williams Caroline Smith, of John Dockray and Hannah (Brown) 3m. 24, 1826, died, 1m. 27, 1838.
" Edward Brown, of same parents, 2m. 2, 1828
" Charles, " " 12m. 22, 1833
" John Dockray, " " 12m. 22, 1835
Wing Mary, widow of John, and formerly wife of Thomas Wilbur, died, 8m. 4, 1827, buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

X Y Z

Nothing recorded under these letters.

From the Woonsocket Patriot, July 19, 1889.

James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register -- a publication, by the way, which deserves more liberal encouragement than it receives -- is writing a series of valuable historical papers for the Rhode Island Pendulum.

THE FORTY TWO STAR FLAG IN RHODE ISLAND.

Under date of July 17, 1889, the *Providence Journal* printed the following in the report of the encampment of our State Melitia at Camp Ladd, at Warwick, of the day preceding (July 20).

The Newport men disputed the claim, that this was the first display of our National Flag of Forty-two Stars. The Register feeling an interest in the matter inquired of its Newport correspondent (Mr. James C. Swan), upon what grounds the Newport claim was based and received the note that follows the Journal's article. The reader can see therefore, upon what grounds both claims are based and judge the matter for himself.

" There was quite a supprise for General Rhodes and the officers of brigade headquarters, when the flag at headquarters was raised. At precisely 12,30 o'clock the signal was given, the National Band struck up the usual patriotic air, the salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the handsome new flag swung to the breeze, and Camp Ladd was formally opened. But here the supprise came in, for instead of the usual 38 stars, there were 42 bright and sparkling gems on the new flag. Explanations were in order, and while the flag was a little ahead of authority nobody seemed to find any fault with it. This is the first 42 star flag ever raised in Rhode Island.

Newport, R. I. July 30, 1889.

James N. Arnold, Esq.;
Dear Sir: 30 Eddy street, Providence, R. I.

On *Election Day Tuesday May* 28, 1889, the Old Colony Steamboat Company, from a permanent staff attached to the derrick on their Wharf in Newport (the whole height of which is about one hundred and twenty-five feet), threw to the breeze a U. S. flag having forty-two stars.

They are in the habit of displaying such a flag on all public occasions.

Yours Truly; James C. Swan.

Epitaphs in the Old Burial Places Dedham, Mass.

This is the latest work published by the Dedham Historical Society. It is a work that should be done more generally than it is, to take a copy of these epitaphs and publish them in this way. To a genealogist such books would prove of great value and would afford great aid in his investigations. The Rev. Carlos Slafter, A. M., the compiler of the work, has done a good thing for the town besides doing himself great credit in spending a portion of his time in so profitable a manner.

Through the politeness of Mr. Hill the President of the above enterprising society, we have also been favored with a history of the three last pastorates of the " First Parish of Dedham Mass." It is a very neat and able summary of interesting events.

NEWPORT IN 1842.

We here present the following editorials published in the Newport papers under the dates given, as a supplement to the article refered too, which was published in our last Register. Here we wish to record the fact that features in the rivalry between Pawtucket and Woonsocket, as well as between Providence and Newport have recently presented a few disgusting elements that belong to blackguards and not to gentlemen. As between Providence and Newport, for ourselves, we have always had an admiration for both places and consider them both worthy. Because Providence is the largest place, that it should seek to crush a smaller one is unworthy serious thought by any fair-minded person. For any set of men to take political advantage of it is contemptable. The people of our State can teach such men a lesson. If any unfair advantage is ever taken of Newport, then that city or town that endorses such action of their representatives will have to move carefully in the future for they will soon find themselves in a position, -- politically speaking, -- of being most beautifully left.

We present also, following these articles, another comment which appeared in the Sunday Telegram of Sept. 2, 1888, and would say that we have had strong wishes to do this before but events have ordered differently. It is our intention to treat the struggle of 1842 in a fair and impartial manner, and have therefore, invited articles from both sides of the contest. This is the only true way to get at the whole truth and the truth as it was at the time is what we are searching for and what we wish to obtain.

From Newport Journal April 27, 1889.

THE RIGHT OF THE LINE: PROVIDENCE VS. NEWPORT.

For the Journal.

Forty-seven years ago there was a rebellion in Rhode Island called the "Dorr War," and the chartered military companies were ordered to assist the civil authority, of which companies were the Newport Artillery, the Bristol Artillery, the Warren Artillery, the Providence Light Infantry and others. Dorr had collected his forces and encamped them on Federal hill near Providence. Wanting artillery he sent a detachment into Providence, and in the middle of the day took two pieces of historic cannon from the company in whose care they were and carried them to Federal hill.

No resistance to this raid was made by the company in whose care they were or by any other chartered company in Providence. The excuse was, "No orders had been given to resist." Armed with these two guns and with from four to six old and useless cannon, Dorr, with his irregulars, made a feint attack on the arsenal, threatening to march into Providence, take possession of the State House and State Officers and seize the government of the State.

The executive authority of Rhode Island then fully realized its danger. Seeing that no dependence could be placed upon the Providence military companies and that assistance must come from the south part of the State, the Governor chartered a steamboat and sent it to Newport, Bristol, and Warren, with orders for the Artillery companies of those places to come to Providence as soon as possible. The boat came down at midnight and at sunrise these three Artillery

companies landed at Providence. Newport came up with fifty-four men, besides its officers and cannon. Bristol and Warren sent full ranks and two cannon each. The Bristol company, "The Iron Book," as they were called, (every mother's son a fighting man) had in addition a band, consisting of a bass drum, sharp drum and a clarinet These three companies landed at India Point, and after some delay were ordered to the Tockwotten House for breakfast; but before any one of them could sip his coffee or eat a crumb of bread a report came flying on fearful wings that Dorr was marching into the city. Orders were given to "take arms" and hurry along to Weybosset Bridge. The orders were obeyed and the companies, the band playing "Federal Hill," as the Newport men afterwards called the tune, marched to the junction of Weybosset and Westminster streets, where they met their companions-in-arms, who were exceedingly glad to see them. There could be no doubt of this, for there they were huddled together, silent and still, apparently not daring to move or to speak, as if fearing to be seen or heard. "Not a drum was heard, not a —— note." Occasionally a scout was sent around the corner to see which way Dorr would come.

After further delay and much talk the line was formed and orders were given to attack Dorr on Federal Hill. The Providence Light Infantry boldly led the way, the Bristol band playing "Federal Hill" and the three Artillery companies were escorted up Westminster street and up Atwell's avenue. A halt was then ordered, for the escort had discovered that it was in the wrong place, that military etiquette had been violated and that the right of the line belonged to the Newport Artillery Company, being the oldest in the State, and that one hundred and fifty men (the three Artillery companies) with six pieces of cannon should precede the

Light Infantry Company of Providence in the attack on Dorr, each being an older company. This breach of military etiquette was discovered in this way. The knees of the escort were getting rather shaky and the nearer they came to Federal Hill the weaker they became. All the legs sympathized with the knees and the valiant mouth could no longer command the timid foot.

Very soon a staff officer came down the line and gave the following order to Colonel Swan, commanding the Newport Artillery.

"Colonel Swan. The right of the line belongs to your company. You will march it to the front."

Colonel Swan immediately gave the order "Attention! Newport Artillery! Right oblique! Forward march." The order was obeyed promptly. The Newport Artillery obliqued out of line, took the right of the whole column and kept it until they saw the black months of the old historic cannon pointed at and about two hundred feet from them.

The Newport company was then ordered to halt, some arrangement having been made by the executive of the State and Dorr's irregulars that the guns should be restored and the men should disperse, Dorr having first run away.

We need not say any more of Dorr's rebellion. It was crushed. The Newport Artillery took its part in it and did its part.

During the summer of 1842 the ladies of Providence concerted to present to the several military companies which came to Providence in April and June a color to each and the 10th. of September following was appointed to be the day of presentation. All the military companies were invited to meet at Providence on that day and make a grand pa-

rade through the streets to the Training Ground, where the presentations were to be made.

The Providence Light Infantry, for some reason or other, and perhaps not worth recollecting, claimed the right of line, the post of honor. There being now no danger from the two historic guns, loaded to the muzzle, (the guns being now in the keeping of the Warren Artillery) and no Federal Hill to climb, and it being only a day for grand parade and glorification, the Light Infantry loudly and persistently clamored for the opportunity to march first in the line. The claim was resisted, some sharp correspondence ensued, the Providence brigadiers, that is the committee of arrangements, said that the program was completed; that it would be difficult to make changes; that an opportunity to march first was offered to and accepted by the Providence Light Infantry; that the program could not be changed and that the Newport Artillery must take its place somewhere to the rear, according to the program.

This arrangement was positively refused to be submitted to. The Providence brigadiers, who seemed inclined to act adversely to the Newport Artillery Company, were told that unless the Newport company had the right of the line and post of honor it would not participate in the parade. The assertion of right settled the dispute. The Artillery Company of Newport, on the 10th. of September, 1842, took the right of the line and kept it, as it did in the previous April on Federal Hill, when there was no disputing to whom the honor belonged. The Newport Artillery went to Providence on that day with eighty-four muskets and a full complement of officers. It was the best company in the line and had the best band (Dodsworth's, I think, of New York).

This article is not written to make the Providence Light Infantry feel uncomfortable, but only to show from facts and precedents that the post of honor in time of danger and in time of peaceful parade has been conceded to the Newport Artillery as of right. It is useless to attempt to take it from them.

There was one man at Federal Hill of whom honorable mention should be made. He was Colonel William Blodgett, senior, and he marched side by side with Colonel Swan, about four paces in front of the writer of this article. Had there been fifty as resolute men in Providence who could have had the management of affairs, it is possible that there would not have been a "Dorr War."

From Newport Mercury, April 27, 1889.

EDITORIAL.

We publish in this issue an exceedingly interesting and timely article upon the "Dorr Rebellion," by Mr. James C. Swan, one of the participants in that glorious but bloodless fight. Mr. Swan probably gives a better account of those stormy times in the history of Rhode Island than has ever before been written. The promptness with which the Artillery Company, under the command of Col. William B. Swan, responded to the calls of the Governor of the State shows that this organization could always be relied upon in time of danger. It shows too that our Providence friends, although anxious, then as now, for the place of honor in times of holiday show, yet when they come down to actual business and they smell danger ahead, then they are willing that others

shall bear off the honors. The "right of the line" was awarded to the Artillery Company without a question on that occasion, and the Providence troops were glad to shelter themselves behind the sturdy sons of Newport as they marched up Federal Hill. The same spirit animates the organizations of the two cities now as in the days of '42. The jealousy manifested by the militia of the State towards the Artillery Company has never been more apparent than in the last few weeks. The Providence Light Infantry, nearly half a century ago in the wilds of Chepachet, were only too glad of an opportunity to march behind the Newport soldiery. Now on a dress parade occasion where the eyes of half the nation are to observe them they object to any one but themselves occupying the place of honor. The controversy that our neighbors up the river have been carrying on for some weeks past over the Newport Artillery Company is unworthy the men engaged in it and the sooner it is ended the better it will be for the good feeling that should exist between the two sections of the State.

The article will also appear in the next issue of the Narragansett Historical Register.

From Newport Daily Observer, April 25, 1889.

EDITORIAL.

Our fellow citizen, Mr. James C. Swan, has prepared and will have published in the columns of next Saturday's Mercury, a very delightful article entitled "The Newport Artillery Company in 1842; Federal Hill and Chepachet." It

tells the story of the part the Artillery Company took in the Dorr War, and every incident presented is from personal knowledge, for Mr. Swan was one of the number who follow his gallant brother, the late Col. W. B. Swan, to uphold the State's properly constituted authority and to maintain the dignity of the law. The article, comes at a singularly appropriate time, for the Artillery Company has been very much discussed of late, owing to the petty opposition which sprung up when it became known that Gov. Taft had determined that the ancient and honorable military organization should attend the Washington Inauguration Centennial. We hope every citizen will read the article, for it is, historically speaking, an exceptionally valuable one.

There cannot be a doubt but what the same spirit of sturdy gallantry which was shown by the members of the Company in '42, characterize those individuals who go to make up the roster in '89. They have never yet been found lacking in their duty.

It is understood that Mr. Swan's article will also appear in the next number of the Narragansett Historical Register.

HISTORY MAKERS.

How men differ who write of Rhode Island.

STORIES THAT DO NOT AGREE.

The Dorr War revived by its Algerine Adjutant General.

The making of history is said to depend largely upon the whims, interests, predjudices and passions of those who undertake to write it.

What some historians extol others decry, what some condemn others applaud. That history depends largely upon personal feelings is demonstrated in the history of Rhode Island, its traditions, and its political and social institutions.

If a stranger should seek to become acquainted with the virtues of the Republican party since its existence. he may find in the columns of the Providence Journal all he desires. Its columns for a quarter of a century and more were full of praises for this party. Nothing on earth or heaven could excel the grandness and goodness of the G. O. P. If another man should seek to learn something of the vileness of this same Republican party, the more recent columns of the same paper will afford him material for contempt and condemnation. Perhaps in a few months' time the old praise system will be revived, and those to come after us will be more puzzled still to account for these vagaries of history.

The Dorr History.

Three days ago Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, called at the Telegram office with a copy of his instructive magazine. In it was found what purports to be a history of the Dorr War. It is from the pen of an aged and highly respected citizen, Elisha Dyer, Sr., Adjutant General of the State during the Dorr troubles, and father of the present Adjutant General of Rhode Island. To read Mr. Dyer's account of the Dorr–Algerine campaign one might suppose that the people of Rhode Island who differed politically from Mr. Dyer were a set of cutthroats, robbers and villians.

And yet Mr. Dyer has doubtless written his history as honestly as he is capable of writing it, as honestly as anyone

on the Algerine side has written. In his account he frequently produces extracts of opinion that differ widely from the opinions of many of his fellow citizens. One of these opinions reads as follows:

"Nearly all the troops were ordered from Chepachet, and arrived with about 130 prisonrers at 5 o'clock. The City Guards went out to escort them, and as their arrival was generally expected, the windows and doors of the streets through which they passed were crowded with spectators, and a dense mass assembled in Market Square to welcome the return of their gallant fellow citizens. We never remember to have seen the streets so crowded. Handkerchiefs waved from the windows, cheers ascended from the side-walks, and a perfect shower of flowers fell on both sides of the way. Nearly every soldier had a bouquet in his hand or stuck in the end of his musket, the bridles of the horses were ornamented with them, and the cannons were wreathed around from the muzzle to the breech. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and delight which was manifested on the features of the fair faces that smiled from every window. General Steadman's Brigade, the third, brought in about thirty prisoners. That brigade mustered about 500. The prisoners were marched to the State Prison. Colonel Brown, with the Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, followed with the other prisoners. About one hundred of these prisoners were also carried to the State Prison. The spoils, consisting of the captured cannons, drums, muskets, pikes and munitions of war, were carried along after the companies, and were received with repeated cheers. Including the escort, the number of men under arms was about 1.300, and surely a finer sight never gladdened the good old city. The honest yeomanry

of the State, gallant young men and noble old men, had returned from the performance of the highest duty of a Republican citizen, the vindication of the law; they had put down a traitorous and murderous conspiracy; they had proved themselves worthy of the blood that fills their veins, and had shown that the line of a noble ancestry was destined to suffer no disgrace at their hands.

"To them and to their equally gallant associates who were dismissed yesterday, or who still remain at their posts are due the thanks of the State, and not only of the State, but of the Union, for had Dorr succeeded, the evil would not have been confined to Rhode Island. Every State would have felt the shock, and our Republican institutions would have trembled beneath the blow.

"But the crisis has been met triumphantly, and the great cause of law and order still rests on its unbroken foundation."

"What an escape from such murderous wretches!" says the reader of Mr. Dyer's thrilling historical sketch.

Ah, but wa't. What do other historians say of this war? Another gentleman equally as honest, equally as respectable and with equal facilities for recording the facts, as Mr. Dyer has given to the people of Rhode Island a history of the Dorr war. Hear what he says:

"The Algerines here commenced the course of absurdities which afterwards distinguished all their movements. Martial law was declared by the Legislature, a body of functionaries; and this is, perhaps, the only instance in which martial law was ever known te be declared by the Legislature of any State. The students were dismissed from Brown University, and the college buildings were appropriated as barracks. Armed guards paraded the streets constantly, and, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of all right,

commenced their series of house-breakings and insults. Doors and windows were burst into by these armed ruffians; locks were broken or forced open; private apartments were entered without leave or notice, and not unfrequently half-dressed or undressed females were dragged forth with mockery and insult. Many of those engaged in commiting these outrages held high places in the church. Ministers, deacons and church members invaded the houses of their fellow communicants, and the bonds of Christian union were violently broken. Others held commissions and were receiving salaries from the civil departments under the United States, but no check withheld any from the prosecution of these wicked designs. Neighbors trespassed on the social right, Christians forgot the privileges of Christians and men the rights of men.

* * * * * * * * *

"It should not be forgotten that these 130 prisoners were bound with ropes, eight together, their hands being pinioned behind them. There was a continual wrenching one way and another from uneasiness and pain as well as from a constant struggle of each man to avoid the rough places in the road and get the best path in the road for himself to walk in. The Rhode Island slaves (so their savage captors supposed), had been brought under the yoke years before; and their necks had been pretty well bound, but they had never been broken to harness and they were restive when that harness galled. If anyone lagged behind for an instant he was pricked with the bayonet, or a pistol or a musket was levelled at his head or breast. In addition to all this physical discomfort, hunger, thirst, bruised feet and arms, intolerable fatigue and almost broken hearts, every kind and degree of insult and abuse was continually heaped upon them which

evil spirits under the influence of evil spirits could invent, insult and abuse such as no man ever offered to man, whatever might be his condition; for the wretch who can insult a fallen foe is a libel on the character and a disgrace to the name of man.

"On reaching the city the prisoners were ha'ted; first, opposite to the Hoyle Tavern, when a new accession of blackguard ruffianism appeared; and a law and order mob, continually increasing, escorted the procession through the streets with hooting and hissing and all foul and inhuman abuses. They were halted again opposite Colonel Brown's residence and in various other places, and the lady Algerines waved their handkerchiefs and threw flowers to the conquering heroes in the greatest profusion from every window and terrace as they passed along, thus acknowledging themselves indebted for all of their remaining virtue to the triumphant defenders of 'Banks and Beauty' -- a band of filthy, drunken licentiates! Oh, Modesty! where was then thy blush? And Truth, and Justice, where were your young defenders?

"Led in cruel bonds by wicked men through the city of Roger Williams, and the fair hands of woman garlanding their brutal captors. If there was a time to be ashamed of Rhode Island --- aye! with the deepest, sincerest shame, that was the hour. This conduct of the Algerine woman is hardly to be excused in any way. Whatever might have been their political sentiments, the sight of the prisoners --- men, their neighbors and friends, and in many cases near relatives, driven through the streets, bound with ropes, amid cruel insults and bitter curses, should have subdued their animosity and caused a reactian of feeling; and would have done so if every single particle of the true nature of woman had not been crushed by a passion so monstrous that it is difficult to

believe the female breast could have harbored it. Many of these women are said to have practiced pistol shooting, in order, I suppose, to defend their honor against Thomas Dorr the wholesale violator; and murderous wishes and expressions were not unfrequently on their lips. All history proves that woman naturally inclines to the side of mercy, and that without question of whether the sufferer was friend or enemy or right or wrong. The conduct of the female Algerines of Rhode Island presents a mortifying contrast to this character — a monstrous deformity in the fair proportions of woman.

"And these men, to the eye of the chronicle, had no 'sense of their forlorn condition?' That is not to be wondered at, for the Rev. Dr. Wayland had just began to discover traces of "deep feelings," and of course, it would not do to go beyond a doctor of divinity.

"At the head of College street another halt was made, and orders were given to load with double ball cartridge, and an understanding was conveyed to the men that they were to be taken round back of the colleges and SHOT. This capped the climax of brutal depravity. Many believed they were to be shot, and some boys and young lads could not forbear crying aloud in the intense agony occasioned by the idea of a cruel and unnatural death.

"When the tortured nerves had been wrung to their utmost tension, the captives were marched over to the prison, so exhausted, so worn out, that any shelter was welcome. They were crowded in together, from twelve to fourteen in a cell of 7 x 9 feet, with an aperture 7 x 4 inches, the only opening for the admission of air. No tongue can tell, no imagination can paint the horrors of that prison. Think of it! Fourteen men occupying a space of 7 x 9 feet in that oppressively hot weather, and breathing that putrid air.

Eleven of the fourteen could just lie down wedged in together, 'heads and points,' as they expressed it, and then the remaining three had just, and only room enough to stand in. It is very hard to be crowded at all when one is tired; and think of those harassed, faint and jaded men lying in that manner on the bare pavement. It is horrible. But the worst of all was the perfectly fetid air."

QUERIES.

1. *Havens.* Who was the wife of Thomas Havens, who died 1748 in North Kingstown, and of his father, Thomas Havens, who died 1704 in the same town? When were these men born?

2. *Spink.* What was the parentage of Abigail, the first wife of Nicholas[2] Spink of (Robert[1])?

3. *Woodmansee* -- *Lillibridge.* What was the parentage of Mary Woodmansee who married Thomas[2] Lillibridge (Thomas[1]) in Westerly, June 12, 1726.

4. *Hazard,* -- *Wilcox.* Who was Amy the wife of Robert[3] Hazard (Robert,[2] Thomas[1])? Edward[3] Wilcox of Westerly, (Stephen,[2] Edward[1]) married a daughter of Robert[2] Hazard (Thomas[1]). What was her first name?

5. *Burdick.* What was the parentage of Mary, the first wife of Benjamin[2] Burdick (Robert.[1]), who died in Westerly, 1741?

6. *Barker, -- Swares, -- Bliven.* Is there any evidence confirmatory of a conjecture that Freelove Swares who married Edward Bliven May 12, 1719, in Westerly, is identical with Freelove Barker daughter of Peter Barker and his wife Freelove Bliss?

7. *Lewis.* Who were the parents of Mary Lewis who married April 5, 1731, in Westerly, Joseph[4] Lewis (Joseph[3], John[2], John[1].)?

8. *Munro, -- Taylor.* Who were parents of Sarah Munro, married Nov. 18, 1742, in Westerly, Job[4] Taylor (John, John, Robert.)?

9. *Searle, -- Gladding.* Who were the parents of Solomon Searle who married April 18, 1723, in Bristol, R. I., Elizabeth[2] Gladding (Willima[1] and Mary) and who died at or near Providence, Feb. 17, 1774?

10. *Cook, -- Borden.* Who were the parents of Hope Cook, born 1721, died 1791, who married March 12, 1747 (probably in Tiverton) Richard[5] Borden (Thomas,[4] Richard[3] John:[2] Richard[1] and Joan.)?

New Bedford, Mass. Ray Greene Huling.

A Centennial Ode. Our venerable clerical friend (Rev. A. R. Bradbury, M. A.), has handed us an ode under the above caption which is very interesting reading. Its spirit is devout and throughout the entire work there is a deep vein of thankfulness for the blessings bestowed by the Divine Power upon the first one hundred years history of the Free-will Baptists in America. The work is embellished with a portrait of Elder Bradbury, the house at New Durham, N. H., where Elder Benjamin Randall organized the first church of the order, and the room where the organization was held.

LEGENDS OF NARRAGANSETT.

By Caroline Hazard.

In the *Sunday Journal*, of July 21, Aug. 4, and 16, 1889, we find the following poems by Miss. Caroline Hazard. The local traditions of a place woven into verse has ever found a deep interest with us and hense the excuse of transferring to the pages of the Register these poetical gems. The Editor.

PETAQUAMSCUTT MARSH.

The tide was out at set of sun,
The black marsh shone with gleams of red;
A little island stood alone,
But smoke curled up, a slender thread,
Some man lived on this lonely place,
But bats and owls to see his face.

A lonely place, half hut, half cave,
Plastered with mud and built of stone,
Just out of reach of high tide wave,
And there a hermit dwelt alone;
Shell fish and herbs supplied his store,
He bowed beneath his years three score.

There sat he, withered, bowed and old,
And shivered o'er his scanty blaze.
Upon his coat a gleam of gold
Bespoke its early better days,
And golden lillies of fair France,
The old man sat as in a trance.

He saw, and naught else could he see,
A face, an Indian maiden's face,
This was the place, and he was free,
And she, the fairest of her race.
He played a game, she lost her whole,
He gave a kiss and she -- her soul.

He wandered lightly through the world
And fought and laughed through many a fight.
Where'er the French flag was unfurled
There would he seek some new delight.
But still beneath his careless grace
He saw that Indian maiden's face.

This was the place, 'twas here, 'twas here,
Great God, is that a baby's cry?
He trembles with a sudden fear,
He starts and gasps convulsively,
Then hastens through the night winds harsh,
And gropes his way down to the marsh.

The marsh seems firm, the tide is out,
And black and darksome is the night;
The cry leads on with answering shout,
He hastens on with all his might.
If he could succor this poor child
Perchance his fate will be more mild.

And on, and on, an endless waste --
The night is black -- no one to see --
Whose child? whose child? in frienzied haste
He stumbles on, it may not be --
His youth comes back, and by his side
There is a face -- his Indian bride.

The tide was out, the night was black,
The marsh was soft, and on he sped,
With searching gaze that ne'er looked back,
And knew not that he chased the dead.
When morning came all trace was gone,
The little island stood alone.

THE CHASE OF THE ORPHEUS.

There was war with England, desperate news!
Along the Rhode Island shore
The great ship Orpheus kept up her cruise
Looking for prizes of war.
From Point Judith to Beaver Tail
And over to Newport and back did she sail,
No matter what weather or how blew the gale,
With lookout behind and before.

Twas a stormy time. A heavy ground swell
Rolled in and broke on the coast,
And on the beaches it thundering fell,
But still she kept to her post.
And after one thick and foggy night
Through a rift in the cloud in the dawning light
There was a quarry, just in sight,
Faint and white as a ghost.

There, barely seen, was the Yankee craft
For which had been guarded the mouth of the Bay;
And her cargo they knew would furnish a draught
Of the best that is shipped from the Bay of Biscay;
But how did it happen, how did she glide
Past the Orpheus watch? With the fog to hide

She had sailed up the Bay on the turn of the tide,
While becalmed the Orpheus lay.

She had passed her! The Captain shouted with rage,
And gave orders to put to the chase,
And what good luck did the Yankee engage,
For there was Newport, right in face,
Which, could she gain, she was safe and sound,
Or Bristol has good harbor ground –
And the Captain vented his wrath profound
And righted his ship for the race.

How she sailed, the gallant little brig,
She caught each breath of the morning wind
And forged ahead, while the heavier rig
Of the Orpheus slowly followed behind.
And the Captain shouted with might and main
A health to King George if the prize we gain
From the best of the wine she doth contain,
Each man shall choose to his mind.

Then went up a shout from fore and aft,
And the Orpheus stood with each rope hauled taut,
And each eye scanned the little craft
As the great white sails the fresh breeze caught,
And the Yankee went staggering on in fright,
A few moments more, and with safety in sight
She turned to the left instead of the right,
Instead of starboard to port.

What a shout the Orpheus crew did shout!
She takes the West Passage, she's ours, they cried,
Before she makes Bristol, without a doubt
We shall sail her down, and the prize divide.

And the chase grew hot, and the Orpheus gained,
Her guns were in order and fully trained,
She is ours! they cried, it but remained
To near her for one broadside.

Past Little Neck Beach, past Whale Rock on the west,
With every stitch of her canvass spread,
Past Dickens's Reef, and sailing her best
The gallant little Yankee fled,
But the Englishmen eyed her with satisfied eyes,
Here is Westquag Beach, they computed her size,
We are gaining fast, and will take the prize
Off the Bonnet, they said.

When lo – of all fools, cried the Captain then,
Look what she is doing! No tack that last,
They will run the brig ashore, my men;
They are going to beach her! All aghast
They watched her plunge through the roaring sea,
While the waves dashed round her in frantic glee,
And washed her decks while the spray flew free,
Till her bows in the sand stuck fast.

So the brig was saved from the enemy's hand,
The brave little brig, that was called the Wampoa;
And most of the cargo was got safe to land,
Spite of all the great Orpheus could do.
For she opened fire, and blazed away
And the Wampoa was burned on the beach, they say,
But her cargo made merry for many a day,
While the tale was told anew.

HANNA'S HILL.

Narragansett.

On the heat of the August sun,
And the dance of the flies and midges,
When the cattle gather one by one
To all the sheltered ridges;
When the fire-flies dance, when falls the night
And the glow worm sheds its softest light
About the river bridges.

When the great wide marsh lies black and bare,
At the time of low tide water,
And the rushes shrink in the golden air --
Not a breath from any quarter --
When the swamp mosquitoes sharpen their bills,
And giddily dance round Hanna's Hill
Prepared for their work of slaughter.

So they do now, So did they of yore,
So runs the ancient story,
A hundred years ago and more --
The tale with age is hoary --
Of master and slave, and the slave ran away
Took with him a boat, and for many a day,
They found neither him, nor his dory.

Then the master said, and an oath he swore --
And he said it for all to hear him --
If the slave comes back, it shall be as before,
For not an iron shall sear him.
Nor shall he be whipped, nor have extra task;
If he will come back, it is all that I ask,
And never a lash shall come near him.

Then the slave who had kept in hiding so well,
Heard of the words of his master –
His food was all gone, it was easy to tell
He was weakening faster and faster –
So just at eve in the waning light,
He came back to his home as fell the night,
Thinking no thought of disaster.

Then the master laughed a laugh of glee –
It is true I will have no whipping;
We will take him out on the marsh, said he,
To cure his love of shipping.
Out on the marsh, to the little hill,
Where mosquitoes dance and sharpen their bill,
He can have a taste of their nipping.

They took him out, and stripped him bare,
And on the ground they laid him,
And left him in the warm night air,
And fast and tight they made him,
And the air was dancing with insect life
And he 'gainst them all waged an impotent strife,
And all night long they flayed him.

When the Sun looked up from out the sea,
And sent forth golden flushes,
Silent and still and calm lay he,
Nor saw the morning blushes;
And his master's laughter was turned to dread,
When he came and found it a place of the dead,
Where the marsh flies dance in the rushes.

They dance and they dance in the August noon,
And float as light as a feather,
And all night long hum an insolent tune,

Joining in chorus together.
Men call the place to this day Hanna's Hill,
And there in the marsh they are dancing still,
Through all the summer weather.

We publish the following poem to please our seafaring patrons, and to show that wherever the Yankee Sailor may be, the moment danger arises, then he shows those grand elements of bravery for which he has ever been celebrated. While the poem does not narrate a Rhode Island subject, yet the deeds recorded can be appreciated by our sailors and their friends. The Editor.

WELL WORTH A CENTURY'S ACCLAIM.

By the Rev. Henry G. Perry, A. M.

"It was while we were acting as sails in the rigging that the Calliope made her masterly retreat. We saw her heading for the open seas and struggling manfully against wind and wave As she passed us we gave her three hearty encouraging cheers, and the answer came back: 'Three cheers for the Trenton and the American Flag.' It was an encouraging moment all round, as the English ship was about to gain her point and we about to gain ours."

(Cadet Decker's account of the Samoan hurricane, Apia Bay, March 16 and 17, 1889.)

All hands aloft! rang out the word
From Trenton's deck, in Apia's Bay.
By seething Samoa's shore, that day
The sore-pressed war ship, beat and scarred,
Kept battling still to sheer away
From death upon the reef.

Her anchors dragged, her fires were quenched,
The outpoured oil proved useless, too,
As o'er the raging torrent drew
The Trenton -- with her rudder wrenched
From place -- toward fatal rock. New
Horrors! Is there no relief?

But now the British ship heads on
For open sea and life -- "full steam!"
Staunch Calliope, hail! Abeam
The warship of good Brother John,
See! how the English colors stream --
Defy the blast -- aha!

All hands aloft! Up from the deck
Five hundred men mount -- "Man the yards!"
A sail of human souls! God guards
The brave. It saves the Trenton's wreck;
The blast upon her tars retards
The shock! Hurrah! Hurrah!

Aye! Human sails! Five hundred souls
From those shorn shroud tops send a shout
Of Yankee grit to English pluck! out
O'er the hurtling deep forth rolls
A roar of courage clear and stout
To cheer the Briton heart.

And back from Calliope - free
And prompt as cannon shot -- comes loud
The answer, just as clear and proud:
"Three cheers for the Trenton and the
American flag!" Three cheers! Crowd
Glory on the act, O Art!

O, hearts of oak, and freedom's band,
Old England and Columbia there --
By mad midocean isle -- where
Nations watched disputed land,
Ye did a deed that makes men swear
The race heroic is not run.

A cloud of potentates far East,
A century of Presidents,
(May no political portents
Frown on such grand centennial feast!)
Behold us while Omnipotence
Smiles on our favored West.

Because today, thank God, we see
Throughout our borders plenty, peace,
And promise of the glad surcease
For good, of strife or rivalry.
Welcome, one century's increase,
With every vantage blest.

That act on Apia's stormy flood,
In all that cyclone's wrath and 'larm,
Shows clearly how fraternal, warm
And true to self our common blood!
It shamed foul fury, hate and harm,
The two worlds then shook hands;

And sped love's message, fair and sweet.
O'er wind and wave all men to greet,
And voice "good will" throughout all lands.
Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1889.

A RHODE ISLAND SETTLEMENT.

We are kindly permitted to make extracts from a newspaper article in regard to a few facts relating to events more or less connected with Rhode Island history.

The Berkshire Historical Society took an outing and visited Stafford's Hill, the settlement from whence sprang Adams and Cheshire, Mass. The gentlemen present, made the following remarks artributed to them as per extracts here given.

The Editor.

"Stafford's Hill, was the original settlement from which grew Adams and Cheshire. Stafford's Hill was once a flourishing village with two prosperous churches, a number of well patronized stores, and a good-sized population. To-day all that remains is the ancient weed-grown grave-yard, and one dilapidated house, and Stafford's Hill is the only completely deserted village in Massachusetts.

"One of the most interesting things in the cemetery is a row of three graves, those of a wife and her two husbands. On the centre tombstone are these words, "Freelove, daughter of Joseph Brown, successive consort of William Jenks and David Cushing, physicians of Cheshire who here rest from their labors." Here also are buried Rev. John Worden, who for 58 years was pastor of the Baptist church, Jacob Stafford,

Major Samuel Low, and Stephen Carpenter, all the latter taking part in the battle of Bennington.

"Rev. A. B. Whipple of Pittsfield read a sketch of the life of Rev. Mr. Worden, which was from the sermon preached at his funereal. Twelve persons who had been among his parishioners at Providence, R. I., formed the church over which he presided. They went to Stafford's Hill in 1767, and settled on a piece of land bought by Gov. Nicholas Cooke of Rhode Island and Joseph Bennett of Providence. The place was called New Providence, and in 1774 the old Baptist church was built. The town had about a dozen dwellings and its industries were a tannery, comb factory, grist and saw mill, and fulling mill, and the cause of its final decay was the removal of the industries to Adams and Cheshire where better water privileges could be obtained.

"Shubael Lincoln, 70, said the old church built in 1774, was moved in 1820, to what was called the "ministerial lot," and converted into a house. The new church had been built on the Hill in 1817, when the old building was given up.

"John Wells and John Brown said the day when the church was moved was a beautiful one, and nearly all the persons in the vicinity assembled to witness the novel sight. The church was drawn slowly up the hill by 100 yoke of oxen and safely deposited where it now stands. Mr. Wells who attended school under Elder Bliss with Elias Whipple, father of Rev. A. B. Whipple and a classmate, told of attending church when a boy, and said he still has a piece of one of the chains used in moving the edifice. Capt. Brown said that his father, who was a blacksmith, mended the chains gratis, and in speaking of the moving Mr. Brown remarked; "All the town was there, and a barrel of rum, and a good time and no accident."

"Dr. J. Leland Miller of Sheffield gave an account of Stafford's Hill as the great emporium of trade. His mother, when 15, came on horseback from Clarksburg, to purchase her "come out dress," consisting of four yards of calico at 75 cents a yard, and in this dress she attended a ball in the house now occupied by J. M. Waterman of Williamstown.

"Rev. Dr. Annable of Adams, a great grand-son of Col. Low, next gave some reminisences of the Colonel, who came here in 1776, and was active in all the Revolutionary war. In the beginning of the war he held slaves, and then declared them free. He then gave some examples of the old records and deeds of the old church.

"Judge Barker, descendant of a Stafford Hill family, spoke of the joys of a return to beautiful Berkshire after long absence. He briefly traced the history of the founding of the old village, now deserted, and paid a high tribute to the men who bravely went there from their Rhode Island home to make for themselves a new dwelling place.

"Nearly all present then went to the top of the hill where the old cellars with their few mouldering timbers are about all that is left of the once flourishing village."

It was our intention to have commenced in this number the Baptisms of St. Paul's church Narragansett, but having commenced in our last number the South Kingstown Friend's Record we have thought it best to finish that first which we have done in the present number of the Register. We have done this in order that we might have room in our July number for a liberal installment of this invaluable record. Our Narragansett patrons will feel no disappointment in this matter, for they will find an ample space given to their section of the State in the present number of the Register.

Picturesque Narragansett.

Messrs J. A. & R. A. Reed's edition of this delightful guide book of 1889 is a beautiful one, the entire work having been rewritten and much new and valuable matter added and profusely illustrated. It is well worth the price asked for it 25 cents. In one feature the Messrs Reed display an excellent judgement in our opinion, and that is in the selection of paper. "No paper is too good for one of their books" seems to be their motto, and certainly since they have been in the publishing business there has been no house in the State that has produced better work. This is saying considerable when we have in mind the fact that our State can boast of several superior printing establishments.

A Big Cargo of Salt. The British Bark Lottie Stewart brought to Providence July 20, 1889, for Ryder Bro's, the largest cargo of salt that has yet been brought to this port. The manifest calls for 50.000 bushels, but if it has not shrunk by leakage will probably over-run near a 1,000 bushels. The cargo will weigh about 1,050 tons.

It is said that man is never satisfied with his lot, therefore, the Editor of the Register being human and subject to the pleasures and pains of life, must plead guilty to this charge. He feels that the Register is doing a good work, an invaluable work, and a work that should find a more responsive feeling then it has as yet been its 'ot to find. He feels that he has a good cause and a cause that should be sustained, and while he feels and knows he has the energy and push to keep his publication alive, yet his poverty or want of means has sadly crippled him in his work so far. Our patrons are, many of them wealthy men, interested deeply in our work

and wish it done, but have not the time to do it, and they the means. If these two could be united, then a more successful result could at once be brought about. There are scores of ministers in our State that are enjoying a thousand dollars a year and more. Were the Register so placed that it could have this increase of capitol, our patrons would soon be surprised at the change that would be wrought. Cannot we persuade our wealthy patrons to try this experiment on the Register and witness the result. They would soon be convinced that the Register was doing a work that any man ought to feel a pride as well as a pleasure to both patronize and encourage.

In the matter of our Vital Records which we are now contemplating publishing in separate and distinct volumes and which will when published give book and page for every Birth, Marriage, Death, Inventory, or Will presented; we have thought it best to publish each town distinct by itself. In this way we can hope to secure a local aid in towns that are more or less alive to their own interests than others, that we would not be able to obtain otherwise. Unless we can obtain State and Town aid, one or both, by way of a liberal subscription, then we must allow the work to remain as it is for the present. We shall speak more decidedly of this matter in our next number.

The next number of the Register will be ready in about two months or as soon as means will allow us to set the type and print its pages. It will be fully as interesting a number as the present one. Now that the volume is half printed, our patrons need not hesitate about sending us the subscription, as the rest of the volume will surely be forthcoming if life holds out and no great calamity intervenes to prevent it.

The Editor would call especial attention to the contents of this number of 144 pages. This number is something like what we would have every one, and which can be had, if our patronage would but warrant it. In this connection he would earnestly entreat his patrons to send us our dues as soon as they can make it convenient so to do, as we are in urgent need of it in order to meet the running expenses of the enterprise. We do not see why our patrons cannot do a little better by us than they have been in the way of doing, in order that the Register may get upon its feet in good shape.

It is hard to be obligued to work upon the Register as we do and then not to realize a more responsive encouragement. At this time, now, that we are in so urgent need of our dues will not our patrons help us to them, and will they not interest themselves enough to procure new patrons. If each old patron would but procure a new one, then soon the Register would be in better shape than it is at present.

A great drawback to the success of the Register is the want of means to bring it up to the standard that its Editor wishes. Had he the means in proportion to his will, then the Register would be excelled by no other like publication in the country. Without capitol and with a very limited number of subscribers it has ever been a dreary outlook in the matter of publishing. Added to this is a foolish jealousy of a few miserable cranks, of whom it would be an insult to consider either scholars or gentlemen in any sense of the word and who have in their own narrow and contemptable way, have done the Register all the harm that lay in their power.

The Register has been favored on the other hand, by a few noble friends who have come generously to our assistance and to them is due the fact that the Register is still alive. Thus it ever is, lights and shadows across the pathway of life. The Editor often thinks that he has more of these shadows than belongs to him properly as his share.

THE
Narragansett Historical Register.

A Historical Magazine for the People.

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FURTHER REMINISCENCES OF THE VALLEY OF THE PAWTUXET RIVER AND ITS BRANCHES.

By Noah J. Arnold.

THE former paper which I prepared for the Register related principally to the business and business men in this valley.

We now propose to write of the churches, the religious and moral influences exerted therein, the smaller business men and the ruling traits of character of its citizens generally.

There is a melancholy pleasure in reviewing the past, in looking over the days of our youth so many years after they have passed away, for by so doing we seem to live over again our early days and associate with our fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, our old friends and acquaintances once more.

Rhode Island has four rivers, none of them can be called a large river, yet for this little State, they are considerable streams and they drain it almost entirely of its fresh water. These four valleys comprise about all the business portion of the State. They are the Blackstone, Woonasquatucket, Pawtuxet and Pawcatuck. None of these are more beautiful or important than that of the Pawtuxet.

Two-thirds of the water that waters the town of Foster, runs into the Pawtuxet. This town, therefore, must be included in the valley of that beautiful and useful stream. The small village of Mount Vernon is located in the southern part of the town where the "Mount Vernon Bank" was first located, of which Hon. Obadiah Fenner was President. He had four sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter was the first wife of Hon. Jonah Titus. His youngest daughter Miss. Alce Ann Fenner, was a rare flower, but early went into a decline and died February 12, 1826, aged 20 years, 6 months, and 21 days. Had she lived, would have married Mr. Charles Morse, Jr., of Washington village. Hon. Obediah Fenner was first cousin of Hon. James Fenner, who was Governor of the State eleven years under the Old Charter Government and two years under our present Constitution. Hon. Obediah Fenner was born June 29, 1764, in Glocester, but moved to Foster in 1790, where he lived to be 95 1 2 years old retaining his faculties to the last. He voted for President, for Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. He left three sons, one son and both daughters having died before him. Mr. Harding H. Fenner, who died a few weeks since, was a son of John and grand-son of Hon. Obediah. Mr. Henry Fenner who now resides in Cranston, is another grand son and is the son of James Fenner.

There is a Christian Baptist Church at what is called "Rice City," in the westerly part of Coventry, with a settled pastor, which has existed there for more than seventy-five years. The meeting house is small, but large enough to accommodate the church and congregation. They have a church at Hemlock, and one in South Foster. The Free Baptists have three small churches in Foster. One in North Foster, the Morning Star Church; the Union Church and a Union church at Hopkins mills, composed of several denominations; all it is presumed, are doing a good work. There is a small village in the western part of the town of Scituate, called "Clayville," built by Gen. Josiah Whitaker, about the year 1830 or 1831 and was named in honor of the great Henry Clay of Kentucky. It was built for a comb factory, but no combs have been made there for several years. The factories have been changed into cotton factories for spinning cotton yarn. There are about forty dwelling houses, two country stores for the sale of groceries and dry goods, and 200 inhabitants in the village, also a Christian Baptist church of which the Rev. Mr. Luther is pastor.

Bowen's Hill in Coventry is enclosed by the waters of this beautiful stream. This has been known as a good farming section from the earliest settlement of the state. When Gen. Washington marched the American Army from Boston to New York in 1776, one division of it marched over Bowen's Hill and encamped there one night. Washington himself commanded this division. Mr. Asaph Bowen told me that Washington made his head-quarters at his uncle's tavern. Mr. Bowen was then a young man near eighteen years of age, and said he had an excellent opportunity to see Washington. A class of well to do farmers have lived here from the

earliest settlement of our forefathers, bearing the names of Bowen, Waterman, Rice, Stone, Potter Carpenter, &c. The late Tully Bowen was a native of this hill. Joseph B. Dorrance, quite a brilliant young man was reared here. Of the productions they excelled in butter and cheese.

Not far from this hill, near the town line of Foster, but in Coventry, stood what was called the "Great Chestnut," one of the land-marks in that section of country. Known as such in the border towns, even into eastern Connecticut. It was probably the largest tree of any kind ever grown in Rhode Island. It was a land-mark from the earliest settlement of the State, until it rotted and was blown down some over seventy years ago. A school house now stands on the spot where it once stood and is now known as the "Chestnut School House."

Elder Stone's Meeting House was another old land-mark. It stood in the forks of the roads, one running from Anthony and Washington villages on to Bowen's Hill, and from there to Plainfield, Connecticut, and the other running to what is now called "Coventry Centre," and about one and a half miles from it. This was a Baptist Meeting House and was erected in 1758 or 9. It was the principal house for public worship for several miles around. Elder Worden had the house built and was its first pastor, and continued as such until he was an old man. Rev. Charles Stone was ordained to be pastor of this church in 1798 and was pastor for forty-six years. He never received a salary, but labored as other men for his support. He never had anything but a common district school education. But was quite an eloquent preacher, always sound in evangelical doctrines, and was an instrument in the hands of the Lord of doing much good.

After his death (which occurred in 1844), there was no settled pastor here, the house was neglected and the members

scattered. The house went to decay, and was finally taken down, and the materials carried away. There is now no building on the ground, and there has been no church there for these fifty years, but it was once a noted place, and a land-mark for that section of the State.

Rev. Mr. Stone died as he had lived, an humble follower of Christ.

It was in the town of Coventry that two of the celebrated regicides of Charles I., took up their permanent abode, after living in various places in New England. They were two of Oliver Cromwell's ablest generals in the revolution in England, which dethroned and then beheaded Charles I., King of England. Their names were Goffe and Whalley, and were reputed to be the best swordsmen in Europe. They were members of the Court that tried the king and voted the sentence of death upon him. After the restoration of Charles II., all those who were alive that were members of that Court had to flee from England to such places of refuge as they could find, or they would have been put to death. Goffe and Whalley came to this country, and kept secreted as well as they could. Some anecdotes are related of them while they were thus secreted.

One of these is, that when the town of Hadley in Massachusetts was attacked by the Indians during King Philip's war, that the attack was made on Sunday when the people were at church. They always went to church fully armed to be ready to defend themselves, in case the Indians should attack them, and if the Indians attacked, the men would seize their arms and a fierce battle commence. In this instance the Indians seemed to be getting the best of it, but all on a sudden a stranger appeared among them, took the command

of the people, and by his bravery and superior management soon drove off the Indians. Soon as this victory was gained, this stranger disappeared as mysteriously as he came. The people thought that an angel had been sent by Heaven to deliver them from the savages.

It was either Goffe or Whalley, who was secreted with some of the neighbors there.

At another time a Tinker with a cheese under his arm and a kettle of blacking in the hand, stopped at a tavern in a village in Massachusetts, where a French Fencing Master was teaching the art of fencing. He was challenging any one to try with him. Several did so and so expert was he, that he would soon disarm them. Presently the Tinker with his swab stick and his cheese under his arm took the floor and said he would try him. Although he disdained such a competitor as this tinker, yet to make sport for the campany at the tinkers expense, he consented to try him. They went at it, but with all his skill he could not touch the tinker. Presently the tinker caught the fencing master's sword in his cheese and blacked one of his cheeks with the end of his swab stick, and the laugh turned on him instead of the tinker. He sweat and grew mad and exerted himself to the utmost to overcome the tinker. The next moment the tinker blacked the other cheek! The fencing master was now in a rage and threatened to kill him, but the tinker said cooly "don't you attempt that, for if you do, you are the dead man." The fencing master sword dropped, and he said; "You are either Goffe, Whalley, or the Devil, for there are no others in the world that can fence with me," and he was right, for it was one of these men, in the disguise of a tinker that stood before him.

Their descendants are still living in Coventry. The descendants of Whalley spell their name *Whaley*, and those of Goffe *Goff*. Sixty years ago, Jonathan Whaley was the largest land owner in Coventry and one of the wealthest men owning several hundred acres of land. *

The Maple Root Church was a branch of the Old Warwick Church, and was set off in 1744, but it does not appear to be fully organized until Oct 14, 1762, with 26 members. In 1763, they chose Timothy Greene for pastor and William King deacon, both ordained Sept. 1, 1763. Elder Greene removed to the west in 1770 and died about 1780. Elder Reuben Hopkins of the Scituate Church then served as their pastor. Thomas Whaley was ordained deacon June 25, 1776. Thomas Manchester, born 1750, was ordained pastor Sept-12, 1782. He remained such for more than fifty years. The church, at the time of his ordination had about 75 members. He was a man of great influence in the Six Principle Baptist Denomination, and in his old age was looked up to as the leader and father of the denomination. He died on the 7th. of September, 1834, in his 85th. year; at his son-in-law's house, Mr. Lawton Johnson, who then resided in the Anthony village, Coventry.

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* [The Editor of the Register would be much pleased to have his readers or any one else who has the information, to have them inform him, upon what authority the statement above made, that both Goffe and Whalley made Coventry their permanent abiding place is based. If it rests even upon tradition only, as he suspects, to please state the sources of that tradition. Any further information upon this, to him, deeply interesting subject will be most thankfully received.]

Elder Pardon Tillinghast officiated at his funeral, and preached quite a lengthy sermon. His son, Elder Thomas Tillinghast, made some lengthened remarks on the life and long ministerial labors of Elder Manchester, and how firm he was on his death bed in the faith of the Six Principle Baptist doctrine which he had preached so faithfully for more than fifty years.

Elder Pardon Tillinghast succeeded Elder Manchester, as pastor of the Maple Root Church, which at the time of Elder Manchester's death, had over six hundred members. Elder Pardon Tillinghast was probably over sixty years old when Elder Manchester died, and had been up to that time more than thirty years in the ministry, and a more faithful man never lived. Although possessed with nothing but a common district school education, he was an eloquent preacher and a good Bible student. All that knew him had great confidence in the man, and he never, in a long life of eighty years did a thing to impair that confidence.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

The Maple Root Meeting House is a small two story building with a gallery The Six Principle Baptists have many times held their Yearly General Meeting at this place. Crowds of from three to six thousand people, have been present on such occasions.

Elder William C. Manchester was the son of Elder Thomas, of whom we have just been speaking, and was the first pastor of the Roger Williams Church which was first built on Burges street in this city, but was destroyed by fire about the year 1844. Elder Manchester was the ablest and most eloquent preacher in the order. Mr. William Olney, now living at 480 High street, married his daughter for his first wife,

and has a handsome portrait of him which is an excellent likeness.

It represents him preaching in his pulpit.

While he was pastor of this church, he compiled a conference Hymn Book which will compare favorably, for the excellency of its hymns, with any that have since been published.

Perhaps it is necessary to state here what made a division in the Baptist Churches, in this State, and why a small division of them were, and are still called "Six Principle Baptist." The Baptist Churches in Rhode Island, and everywhere else, were once what might be termed Six Principle. The doctrine of laying on of hands, on the reception of new members, had been held in a rather loose manner by the First Baptist Church Providence, previous to the year 1791, and some were so admitted afterwards.

The city churches and many in the country towns in a few years from this period, entirely abandoned the practice. Some of the country churches however, continued the practice and refused to commune with the churches that had abandoned it. Therefore, those churches that still adhered to the practice of laying on of hands, were called "Six Principle Baptist." These Six Principles are taken from the sixth chapter of Hebrews, the three first verses, as follows:

"1. Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on to perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentence from dead works, and of faith towards God, 2. Of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. 3. And this will we do, if God permit."

In short these doctrines are:

Repentence, Faith, Baptisms, Laying on of hands, Resurrection of the dead, Eternal judgment.

This passage of Scripture shows, that these doctrines were believed and practiced by the Apostles and Early Christians, and that there should be no controversy respecting them, but the church should practice them all and strive to go on to perfection.

The Warwick and Coventry Baptist Meeting House, was built in what is now called Quidnic village in 1808. It was named "Tin Top" from the tower or steeple being covered with tin. This steeple or tower was blown down in the great September gale of 1815.

"Probably no building ever erected in Kent County, with the exception of the great Anthony factory, ever awakened so much interest as this. People living miles away, with curiosity excited, came and viewed it with wondering delight. Boys from the neighboring villages ran away from school attacted by its glitteing tower. Large congregations gathered for worship within its walls and the church, with grateful pride viewed the result of their toils and sacrifices." [Fuller]

It appears that Elder David Curtis was one of the first pastors of the Warwick and Coventry Baptist church, after it was moved to the Tin Top Meeting House, but other ministers used occasionally to preach in the house. Dr. Stephen Gano, the eminent pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, Asa Messer, President of Brown University, Rev. David Benedict of Pawtucket, Rev. J. Pitman and others; occasionally preached there. On the 10th. of September 1810, this church joined the Warren Association. Rev. Levi Walker, M. D., followed Mr. Curtis as pastor in 1817, and remained such until 1819. The third pastor was Rev. Jonathan Wilson, who received a call from the church to the pastorate April 5, 1823, which he accepted and united with the church June 8, following, and remained pastor until Feb. 19, 1830.

He was a minister with a very limited education, but was a ready, easy, and quite an effective speaker, sometimes pathetic and eloquent. On one occasion (when I was a boy twelve or fourteen years old), I remember of his relating this circumstance connected with his early ministry. Several years previous to his settlement in Coventry, when he was traveling preacher in the State of New York, he stopped one day to water his horse in a brook which run across the road. While his horse was drinking, a dead fish came floating down stream. "That," thought he; "is a perfect emblem of the poor sinner. This poor fish is dead. If nothing stops it, will continue to float down stream until it reaches the ocean. Just so is the poor sinner, dead in trespasses and sins, floating down the stream of time to the great ocean of eternity."

It was a common thing for him to illustrate his text by some anecdote which had attracted his attention. During his pastorate of this church, a great revival broke out which continued for over a year. During this revival a large number were added to this church from Crompton, Centreville, Anthony, Quidnic. and the surrounding country. There were added to this church more than forty by baptism during this revival, and probably fifty or sixty more joined the neighboring churches. During the five and a half years of his ministry fifty-six new members were added to the church of various ages. Among these. were Joseph, Asahel, Robert and Almon Bennett, and their two sisters, Sally Ann and Mary E. Bennett; six in one family. Joseph and Almon Bennett were chosen deacons, some years after, of the Friendship St. Baptist Church, Providence. The latter is a deacon in that church now, but his brother Joseph died a few years since, over eighty years of age, firm in the triumphs of a Christian faith. It was during this revival at the Tin Top Baptist church that people came from quite a distance to hear Joseph

and Asahel Bennett speak. They were full of zeal and often eloquent in their appeals to the unconverted, and both commanded great attention. Miss. Marcelia Bowen, a young girl only fourteen or fifteen years of age, modest and unassuming, experienced religion, would then rise in the presence of six to eight hundred and speak with an ease and fluency that astonished every one. So much so, that many thought she must have been inspired. Mr. Sanford Durfee was a member of the church at this time, and he told me a few years before he died, that he thought that this Miss. Marcelia Bowen must have been inspired. Mr. Durfee was a member of the First Baptist Church of this city for a number of years and died as such, some dozen years ago.

The fourth pastor of the church was the Rev. Arthur A. Ross, who united with the church July 4, 1830, and closed his labors with it in December 1834. The parsonage was built in the village of Centreville in 1832, by John Allen and given by him to the church. During the pastorate of Elder Ross, the church was greatly revived and when he left it there was some three hundred and fifty members, one of the largest churches in the rural part of Rhode Island. There were added to it in the four and a half years he was pastor 208 members. It was in a revived state during his entire administration, one of the most glorious revivals ever witnessed in that region occurred during that period. Some of the ablest and most substantial business men in the neighboring villages came out in religion and took a stand for Christ. Elder Ross was an eloquent preacher and thoroughly believed what he preached, as was often attested by tears as he spoke of the sufferings of Christ for the sins of mankind. On one of these occasions, while portraying his sufferings for our sins, he said, while tears were rolling down his cheeks, "I want no prouder epitaph on my grave-stones when I am dead

and gone, than that I lived and died an humble follower of this Jesus."

On another occasion when speaking of those sitting under the preaching of the gospel for years without being converted he exclaimed, "The same sun which melts the wax hardens the clay."

There was no revival while this church continued to worship in the Tin Top Meeting house, after Elder Ross left. The new meeting house was built near Crompton in 1843. This house was given by Mr. John Allen to the church when the church was removed there. This church had 845 names on its books up to 1875. Probably by this time 1000 have been connected with it since its organization. A large number of its members resided in Crompton. Among them was Dea. James Tilley, and evening meetings were often held there to acommodate these members, but there was no room large enough to accommodate the whole, and the Crompton Company fitted up the upper room in their store building to hold meetings in and sabbath schools, previous to the erection of the new meeting house. During the pastorates of the Revs. Jonathan Wilson, and Arthur A. Ross, James Tilley and Palmer Tanner were the officiating deacons of the church. They were considered very pious and able deacons. Deacon Tanner reared a large family of children, the two oldest are still living; Abel and Jeremiah Tanner. The former is in his 84th. and the latter in his 83d. year; both smart for men of their age. Mr. Jeremiah Tanner is a resident of this city, but Mr. Abel Tanner resides at Mystic-River Connecticut. He has a son residing in this city, and is a cigar manufacturer at No. 403 High St. Mr. Abel Tanner was a gifted natural speaker, and took a prominent rank among the early abolition lecturers in the history of the "Anti Slavery" excitement,

and was much thought of by the "Anti Slavery Societies." He was an intimate friend of Wendell Phillips.

There are now four meeting houses in the village of Crompton, viz., the Regular Baptist, the Six Principle Baptist, the Episcopal and the Roman Catholic. All of them are tolerably well sustained.

The Six Principle Baptist Church was formed April 23, 1842, with 38 members. They erected a meeting house and dedicated it Sept. 7, 1844 as a branch of the Maple Root Church.

St. Philips Episcopal Church was formed May 27, 1845, with Rev. J. Mulchahey as pastor. The church has been fairly prosperous.

[See Rev. O. P. Fuller's *History of Warwick* for further information on this subject.]

The Crompton stone factory was built in 1807, by Seth Wheaton, Henry Smith, Nathaniel Searle, Jonathan Tiffany, Benjamin Remington, Thomas Sessions and John Pitman. Sullivan Dorr, the father of Thomas W. Dorr, bought Mr. Wheaton's shares. Roger Alexander, bought two shares of the stock. This property changed owners oftener than other mills in the State. The mills were rented Nov. 29, 1820, to Messrs Rhodes of Pawtuxet, Elisha P. Smith and Tully Dorrence, of Providence. Then Seth Wheaton, Gen. Edward Carrington and Benjamin Cozzens took possession of it in 1823. It now took the name of the "Crompton Company," in honor of the celebrated machinist of that name. Previous to this time, it had borne the name of the "Stone Factory." It was often called the "Stone Jug." Cotton mill No. 2, was built in 1828 and No. 3, in 1832.

The Company went into the calico printing business and n one year from July 1, 1844, the Print Works cleared

$100.000. In 1846, there was a "financial crash and break down," the whole concern was sold by the morgagee, and another new order of things commenced. The whole of this great estate fell into the hands of Ex. Gov. Charles Jackson, Earl P. Mason, Daniel Bush, and William T. Dorrence of Providence. The Print Works were leased to Abbott and Saunders in 1852, and afterwards to Saunders alone who continued to run the works a number of years.

A fine school-house for the times was erected here in the years 1867, 8.

Dr. William A. Hubbard, a prominent and able physician in this village died March 1, 1857. He had an extensive practice and gained the confidence of the public.

Capt. John Holden kept a variety store here for many years and was a leading citizen. He was the father of Thomas R. Holden and grand-father of Dea. Robert Holden, of the Cranston St. Baptist Church, the able and efficient superintendent of the largest Protestant Sabbath school in the State.

Dea. Pardon Spencer was a prominent man in this village for some fifty years and an active deacon in the church.

Samuel Bennett kept the toll-gate on the Providence and New London Turn-pike for 23 years. He had four sons and two daughters, and every-one was a member of the Warwick and Coventry Baptist Church worshipping in the Tin Top Baptist Meeting-house.

Preserved Briggs, a good mechanic and musician, resided here many years.

Jonathan Tiffany, an uncle of James Tiffany of this city, resided in this village for more than fifty years. He was a gentleman of integrity and an influential man.

From the year 1800 to 1815, Connecticut Massachusetts, and especially Rhode Island people *run wild* about building small Cotton Factories. Farmers that had a small brook running through their farms, especially if it had much fall, felt as though they must erect a small factory on it, go to spinning cotton yarn, and "get rich."

A factory of this class was erected on a small stream that empties into the South-west Branch of the Pawtuxet, in the southerly part of Crompton village in 1816. It was called the "Flat-top Factory," owing to its having a flat roof. This factory had but little water, especially in a dry time, but it had a fall of over thirty feet. This stream was made by the union of two small brooks, one rising in the south-westerly part of the town of Warwick, the other three quarters of a mile east of it, uniting near the Flat-top pond. They form the small stream that drives the machinery in that factory. The whole length of the stream is not much over one and a half miles from its source to its mouth. This factory has changed owners often. It was built by Jonathan Tiffany. A few years after was bought by Oliver Johnson, who soon took for a partner John Wood. They put in power looms, run it a few years and prospered. John Higgins and others then bought and run it. After them Joseph James and John Card ran it and made yarn. The mill was burnt some three times during fifty years and rebuilt. Jonathan Tiffany built a small factory for spinning cotton yarn on the east brook that helps form the Flat-top stream, which had more than thirty-four feet fall. One day when the machinery was running full speed, all at once the wheel almost stopped. The help ran out to see what the matter was. *They found a cow drinking the water that ought to run on to the wheel.* When

the cow quenched her thirst, the wheel started up again full speed.

Centreville is the next village below Crompton. It was probably settled prior to 1700. The proprietors of this section were Henry Wood, John Smith, John Greene and John Warner. A saw mill stood here early in the 18th. century owned by Job Greene. Philip Greene, son of Job, was judge of the County Court from 1759 to 1784. He was the father of Col. Christopher Greene of the Revolutionary War, who commanded the Rhode Island Regiment, that fought so gallantly at Red Bank, defeating an army of Hessians three times as large as his own force. William Greene, a resident of this neighborhood was Governor of the State from 1778 to 1786.

The first cotton mill erected in this country was started in the village of Pawtucket in 1790. The one erected in Centreville was four years afterwards, or 1794. William Almy and Obediah Brown bought one-half of the factory privilege there for $2500. John Allen, who was to be one of the company went with Obediah Brown to Pawtucket, to take some measurements of Samuel Slater's machinery. Slater forbid him, but as Mr. Brown was one of Mr. Slater's backers Mr. Allen took no notice of it. Mr. Slater then took hold of Mr. Allen and pushed him away. Mr. Brown then said, "Let me take the rule I will measure and we will see if he will lay hands on me." He did so, but Mr. Slater never molested him.

The original owners of this small mill were: William Potter, one-third, John Allen, one-sixth, McKerris, one-sixth, James Greene, one-ninth, Job Greene one-eighteenth, the remaining one-sixth, by several parties.

The second mill was built in 1807 on the east side of the river. The company was composed of William Almy, Obediah Brown, James Greene, John Allen, Gideon Greene and John Greene.

John Allen superintended the erection of this as he had of the first mill.

Mr. Allen lived in Centreville the remainder of his life, sharing in all the vicissitudes of the manufacturing business, loved honored and respected by all who knew him, acquired a handsome fortune and died the triumphant death of a true Christian July 26, 1845, in the 78th. year of his age.

Mr. John Greene likewise spent his days here, occupying a high position as an upright and honorable business man, and died July 16, 1851, one of the wealthest men in this vicinity. He left one son and two daughters. He was President of the Centreville Bank from its first establishment until his death.

Mr. George Whitman, now a member of this Association, was a nephew of Mr. Greene, and his confidential clerk for twenty-two years.

Dr. Sylvester Knight, lived here as a practicing physician for twenty-seven years, and acquired a reputation of being a very skillful physician, an honest and gentlemanly man, and one who was universally beloved and respected. His son, the Hon. Jabez C. Knight, told me recently, that so great was his father's practice, that when he was a boy and went to school, sometimes he would not see him in two weeks. His health began to fail him, and growing weary of so much business, removed to this city where he died March 15, 1841, aged 54 years.

Dr. Charles Jewett was called from East Greenwich to fill his place in Centreville, and had he continued in the practice

there, might have become a wealthy man for he had already acquired the reputation of a skilled physician and an excellent surgeon, but he prefered the lecture field in the cause of temperance, and acquired the reputation of being one of the ablest and most scientific lecturer on temperance, in the country.

James Waterhouse came to this country from England with no resources but his fruitful mind and indomitable will. He bought two-thirds of the water power here of the heirs of John Greene, and made several kinds of cassimeres, was successful and became rich, but afterwards became somewhat involved. He rose in the Rhode Island militia to the rank of Brigadier General. He died in Lowell, Mass., March 25, 1872 where he had gone to see his sick wife. Gen. Waterhouse had the reputation of being a noble and generous man. One that wealth did not change in his social intercourse with his neighbors and old friends.

Oliver Johnson, when a young man taught school in this village. He was a very popular and successful teacher.

John B. Arnold carried on the business of a merchant tailor in this village for forty years. For a great number of years he was considered by all the fashionable young men in all the neighboring villages, to be the *beau ideal* of a tailor. He was a fair and honorable business man, and was highly respected, He lived to be over eighty years of age.

Jeremiah Briggs, one of the successful gold and silver platers of Providence, was reared here.

Job, Gideon, Henry and Anthony Hamilton, four brothers, were residents of Centreville and Crompton villages. They were all good singers and sang in the Choir at the Tin Top meeting house.

Whipple Arnold was a resident of this village and was the first Postmaster here, an office he held for many years and through several administrations.

The first Stage Coach from this region to Providence was started in 1823, and run several years by Andrew Arnold from Washington village through all the villages on the South-west Branch of the Pawtuxet River to Providence. It was then thought to be quite an honor and a luxury to ride in the stage to Providence, much more than it is now to ride even in palace cars.

George Scott started a stage from Hope village through all the villages on the North-west Branch of the Pawtuxet River soon after Mr. Arnold started his on the South-west Branch. Both of these routes were popular and equally well sustained.

Gilbert Remington, a nephew of Mr. Arnold, bought him out and run the stage for some years giving great satisfaction to the public and was always kind and accommodating to his passengers. After several years of successfully pursuing this business, he sold out to George Scott, who run both lines for several years. He never gave up the business until the Providence and Hartford Rail-road commenced running their cars. He then published his Valedictory address in the Providence Journal, thanking his patrons and bidding them a respectful farewell after serving them faithfully for about thirty years. Mr. Scott was not only an excellent stage driver, but one of the best fifers in the State. He was for a few years fife-major to the 9th. Regiment of Rhode Island Militia. One could listen to his playing by the hour together.

The Centreville Bank was incorporated in June, 1828. with capital of only $25,000. John Greene was its first President and Rev. Moses Fifield the first cashier. Mr. Greene, as has been mentioned, remained President until his death.

Cyrus Harris was then chosen President and held that position several years. The present Moses Fifield, who is cashier, is a son of the Rev. Moses Fifield, who took the cashiership a few years before the death of his father, which occurred April 19, 1859. Rev. Jonathan Brayton was chosen President on the resignation of Mr. Harris.

It was in this village that the lamented Burrell Arnold was murdered while sitting in his store for his activity in the cause of temperance. And what is remarkably strange is the murderers have never been found and punished.

Josiah Merrill was a resident of this village all his life and reared here a large family of children.

Lovewell Spaulding, a leading and active member of the Methodist church, was a resident of this village.

George B, Seabury moved into this village from the town of Tiverton in 1824. He was a blacksmith by trade and carried on that business nearly to the end of life and died aged 88 years. He left three children, one son and two daughters. The son is the eminent dentist, Dr. F. N. Seabury, now located with his son at No. 294 Westminster St. in this city. A son that Centreville may justly feel proud of raising and the city of Providence that it possesses such an able dentist and gentlemanly a citizen.

Joseph Burton was a resident of Centreville for some fifty years. He was the father of Sheldon Burton, the celebrated snare drummer and the intimate friend of William Anthony Jr., spoken of in our first paper on the valley of the Pawtuxet.

The village of Centreville has done its share in contributing to the prosperity of Providence and keeping it the second city in New England in point of population, enterprize, wealth and trade. She has contributed distinguished manufacturers, merchants, physicians and dentists; such as John

Allen, the Harris's, Greene's, Lapham's Johnson's Seabury's. Waterhouse, and one Mayor of Providence for seven years, Hon. Jabez C. Knight.

The Methodist Episcopal Meeting House was built in Centreville in 1831 and '32. A flourishing church was formed and the Rev. Moses Fifield was one of its first pastors, and continued such until he was chosen cashier of the Centreville Bank. He was an excellent man, honored and respected by all. There was probably a Methodist church here previous to to the erection of the meeting house in 1831. The Methodists held meetings in the District School House previous to that time. I recollect of going to Centreville early in the morning in the month of June with another boy, when I was about twelve years of age, to witness the baptism of more than twenty candidates in the Centreville Pond, who joined the Methodist church. They were all immersed but one and that one was a lady. She kneeled in the water where it was nearly two feet deep and the minister poured a basin of water on her head. They were baptized on the east side of the pond. We boys set down on the west side. The procession marched down to the water two deep, singing beautiful and inspiring hymns. There was no wind blowing at the time, and the sun in all its glory never shone more beautiful, all nature smiled in all its pristime lovliness. It was certainly one of the most lovly scenes of the kind I ever witnessed in my life and can never be effaced from my memory. The sun of Austerlitz arose on a December morning over a field of battle, red with the slaughter of thirty thousand men, but this morning sun of June, rose over a beautiful baptismal scene of more than twenty pilgrims who had started on a journey to the New Jerusalem.

The next village after Centreville is Artic, of which we spoke in our former paper. But this village is growing and is already connected with River Point. There is a large Roman Catholic church near the rail-road station in North Centreville, near Artic, to accommodate the French Catholics. The house is 112 by 60 feet. It is called "St. John's Church." Rev. Henry Spruyt was the first pastor. This building is an ornament to the village.

A Congregational church was formed at River Point in 1849, with ten members. Rev. George Uhler acted as its pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. S. B. Goodnow until 1855. Then Rev. Mr. Woodbury supplied the pulpit. In 1857, Rev. George W. Adams was installed as pastor, who continued as such until his death which occurred Dec. 9, 1862. He was a diligent student and a sound theologian. This meeting house was erected by Dr. Stephen Harris and his two sons, Cyrus and Stephen Harris.

A Six Principle Baptist Meeting House was erected at River Point in 1857. It was then called Birch Hill. This church was in part the scattered fragments of the Six Principle Baptist church of Phenix which was dissolved there and reorganized here and still maintains its standing.

There was a Congregational Meeting House erected in Washington village, Coventry, about the year 1830, by the Rev. Mr. Pease, who preached in it to a small Congregation a few years and kept during the time a school for the higher branches of education, such as were not taught in the common schools. Some success attended this instruction. Mr. Pease returned to Massachusetts and the Rev. Mr. Janeson, a Scotch gentleman, highly educated in the University of Edinburgh (about the year 1833,) took his place, a Congre-

gational church was formed and Orin Spencer and Charles Morse, Jr., were ordained deacons. Mr. Janeson preached a few years and had a call to the pastorate of the East Greenwich Congregational church, and removed to that village.

Dea. Orin Spencer was the father of Joel M. Spencer, who was State Auditor for about fourteen years; of Orin Spencer, prominent politician here, who during the summer months keeps one of the fashionable hotels at Watch Hill, in the town of Westerly, and of Jonathan Spencer, who died a few years ago.

This church was dissolved several years afterwards and a Union church was formed, composed of several denominations. The Rev. James H. Dow of Providence, became their pastor, who continued in that capacity several years. The Meeting-house has been in the hands of the Methodists for several years The Rev. Mr. ———— is now pastor.

All the villages in the Valley of the Pawtuxet, contain as respectable citizens as can be found in the State. Washington village, in this respect, was equal to any of them. In addition to those mentioned in our first paper, viz; Thomas Whipple, Peleg Wilbur and John Bissell, we may mention Anthony Tarbox, cashier of the Bank of Kent nearly during its existence. Benjamin Kimball, Russell Chace, Martin S. Whitman, Charles Morse, Charles Morse, Jr., Jesse Cook, Caleb and John J. Kilton, Alban M. Stone, Orin Spencer, Samuel Wall, Henry Remington, Oliver C. and Thomas B. Wilbur.

In the Anthony village, in addition to the Anthony family, there was Perez Peck, Job Harkness, Elisha, Christopher and Daniel R. Whitman, Stephen and Joseph Manchester, Judge Manchester, William Place, Smith Williams, Nicholas D. and Charles Greene, Lawton Johnson, Joseph Sisson, James Mat-

hewson, and many others. Christopher Whitman when he died was the richest man in Coventry. His brother, Daniel R. Whitman, was a young man of noble sentiments, and better read than ordinary young men of his time.

Charles Greene's boot and shoe making shop stood on the side of the common in Anthony village. It was a sort of rendevous for the first men of the village to meet evenings and talk over business and the political, religious, scientific, and social matters of the times.

We mentioned in our former paper, that every village on each branch of the Pawtuxet River, had Temperance Societies. Washington and Anthony villages united and formed one between them, and met alternately in each village. The chief instrument in forming this Society was Dr. Hiram Cleveland, assisted by Perez Peck, and then by Col. Peleg Wilbur and Hon. Thomas Whipple. Dr. Cleveland was a strong advocate of Temperance and did much to mould the temperance sentiment of that section and of the State. He was a skillful surgeon. He moved a few years after this, to the village of Pawtucket, where he died some twenty years ago.

Dr. Peleg Clark, a well read physician, bought the estate vacated by Dr. Cleveland, moved to Coventry, and practiced his profession with success. Like Dr. Cleveland, he was a temperance man, as were most of the physicians in New England. He delivered some excellent temperance addresses. The Anti-Slavery excitement arose, he enlisted warmly in that cause and was chosen President of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the principal leaders of that cause. He was a man of considerable ability and made his mark in whatever cause he engaged.

The Bank of Kent, located in Washington village, was organized in 1818. Dr. Caleb Fiske was chosen President

and a Mr. Jencks Cashier. The capital of the Bank was $50,000. In 1820, the President and Cashier resigned, and John Allen of Centreville, was chosen President and Anthony Tarbox of Washington village, Cashier. Mr. Allen remained President until his death in 1845. Mr. Tarbox remained Cashier until his death in 1867. Col. Peleg Wilbur, was chosen President in 1845, and remained such until the Bank was wound up in 1869. Joel M. Spencer, was chosen Cashier on the death of Mr. Tarbox, and remained such until the Bank was wound up in 1869.

The Coventry Bank was organized in 1865, with a capital of $100,000. Christopher A. Whitman was chosen President and Thomas Whitman, Cashier. Mr. C. A. Whitman, remained President until his death, and then Asahel Mathewson was chosen. Thomas Whitman remained Cashier until his death, when Edward B. Williams was chosen. The Bank is being wound up.

There is a small spring brook about one and a half miles south of Washington Village, Coventry, with some thirty feet fall on it. It is one of the four small brooks that makes up the Dyer Brook. Perez Peck and Jabez Anthony (uncle of Senator Anthony), built a small factory two story in front and three story in the rear, about the year 1829 or 1830 and named it "Barclayville," in honor of the celebrated English Divine, of the Society of Friends, Robert Barclay. They run this factory in company a few years. Then Mr. Anthony and his son William, bought out Mr. Peck and continued the business, making cotton rope, banding and twine. After the death of Jabez Anthony, his son William, and his sons, continued the business, and it is still run by the family. This small factory has been a success.

North Scituate is a large and handsome village and has been a place of some enterprise in past years. It is handsomely located in the North-easterly part of the town of Scituate, in a somewhat level section of land, near Moswansicut pond or lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the State. This village is the location of the Lapham Institute, which flourished for several years as an academy under the preceptorship of Rev. Hosea Quimby and Rev. Ammi Bradbury and his wife. Mr. Quimby was a christian, a scholar and a gentleman. After Hon. Benedict Lapham bought and gave the academy buildings to the Free Baptist denomination, the Rev. B. F. Hayes became the Principal and the academy again flourished. Mr. Hayes was a gentleman of a fine education, and he could speak fluently in some half a dozen languages. He had a call to a professorship in Bates College, at Lewiston, Maine, and he went there. The Institution began to wane and was finally abandoned as an academy, which is much to be regretted, for the buildings are an ornament to the village and the academy a benefit to this portion of the State. The buildings have been used as a summer boarding place.

There is a handsome meeting house here, built some sixty or seventy years ago by the Free-will Baptist denomination, as were the Academy buildings. Rev. Reuben Allen preached here between 1830 and 1840. During this time he changed his religious sentiments and became a Congregationist and carried a majority of the church and congregation with him, they held the house. The Free-will Baptists had to build themselves a new house which was a modest affair compared to the first one. Therefore since this division two meetings have been maintained in the village of North Scituate.

The Six Principle Baptists have a meeting house at South Scituate, and another at Kents, some two miles further south where the sect have maintained monthly meetings.

The name of Battey, Angell, Henry, Manchester, Fisk, Mathewson, Winsor, Mowry, Smith, are common in Scituate.

James B. Angell, now President of Michagan University, is a native of this town.

The proprietors of the Hope Factory Village, erected a Hall for a reading room and to hold meetings in. The Methodists have formed a church here and hold their meetings in this hall. They have quite a flourishing society here.

Fiskeville and Jackson villages, had a meeting house erected between them about the year 1840. The Baptist denomination held meetings here for several years, but it was not flourishing. The church soon became extinct. The meeting house was finally purchased by Ex. Gov. Jackson, and it has been converted into tenements.

The Six Principle Baptists have erected a meeting house at Fiskeville Four Corners, in 1873, mainly through the influence and persistent energy of Elder B. B. Cottrell, at a cost of $1700, and a church was soon organized and Elder Cottrell was its pastor, who still maintains that position. The church is quite flourising.

Among some of the early settlers who resided in Fiskeville Arkwright and vicinity, we may mention Philip Fiske, Stephen Potter, the Congdon family, Dr. Baker, Dr. Almon C. Whitman, Edward Congdon, George James Adams, Caleb Ray. Henry W. Emmons, kept a dry goods store here for many years. Drs. Baker and Whitman both had a large professional practice and stood high in their profession. Doctor

Baker died some thirty years ago. Dr. Whitman died in 1879 and his widow died March 1889.

Dr. Caleb Fiske, the father of Philip Fiske, lived about two miles north of Fiskeville, in Scituate, was one of the most *eminent physicians in the State*, and for those times was considered a very wealthy man. He died about the year 1834. Dr. Baker was one of his students. The Dr. Fiske house was built previous to the Revolutionary war, and General Lafayette stopped there with his suite on his way to Boston, to dine. Miss. Rhoby Knight, daughter of the proprietor of the house, a young lady of some 15 or 16 years of age, passed through the room where Lafayette and suite were dining. He was so pleased with her beauty and appearance, that he took out his snuff box, gave it to her and told her "To always keep it to remember him." She afterwards married Col. Henry Wightman, a Colonel in the Rhode Island Militia at that time. The box has been preserved in the family with great care. It is now in the hands of Miss. Hattie Budlong, Providence.

We return to Phenix again to give some further facts respecting this enterprising village of which Kent County may well feel proud.

In 1827, Rev. Henry Tatem preached in the School-house in this village to crowded houses, and until the erection of the Meeting house in 1829. This was the first Meeting-house erected on the North-west Branch of the Pawtuxet River. An Act of Incorporation was granted at the January Session of the Legistature in 1833, to Henry Tatem, Nicholas G. Potter, Benjamin R. Allen, Caleb Potter, Sheldon Colvin, Cyril Babcock, Ray Atwood, Cyrus Manchester, George P. Prosser, Reuben Wright, and William Warner. These were some of the principle and leading men of Phenix at that time. Rev.

Henry Tatem was considered more than a common eloquent preacher. He continued to preach in this Meeting-house until difficulties broke out, which divided the church in 1837. During these ten years of Elder Tatem's pastorate, there were what was called "Great revivals of religion. On several occasions he baptized large numbers in the Phenix Pond. and he seemid to have a large and flourising church. During his pastorate he renounced Free Masonry and became a violent political Anti Mason. He preached without a salary and supported himself and family by following the business of a Merchant Taylor at Natic where he resided. He was intimate with Hon. William Sprague, uncle of the present Hon. William and the Hon. Amasa Sprague; who often called on Rev. Mr. Tatem, at his tailor's shop, and talked politics with him. After the difficulty in Tatem's church, spoken of in thd foregoing, the Rev. Nicholas Potter preached to the church for a few months, but the church became feeble, and sold their Meeting-house to Josiah Chapin of Providence. The Congregationalists then held it and the Rev. Russell Allen preached there a short time. Afterwards the Methodists hired the house and in 1842 purchased it. Governor Harris bought it, moved it and made tenements of it. The Methodists built a new Meeting-house on the same spot which is now the house the Phenix Methodist Church worship in. It is quite a handsome and convenient Meeting-house and is an ornament to the village. The Methodists for many years have had a large and flourishing church here. Gov. Elisha Harris and his family were members of, and one of its strongest patrons. Ex. Gov. Howard, who married one of his daughters, is a member here and a strong supporter of religion and morality.

The Six Principle Baptists formed a branch of the Maple Root Church here and Elder Thomas Tillinghast preached once a month in the school houses at Arkwright and Phenix villages, until a Meeting-house was built for him at Phenix in 1838, which was the second Meeting-house erected in that village for religious purposes. The building committee were; Dea. Johnson, William Ames, and Robert Levalley. The house was about sixty feet long and thirty feet wide with eighteen feet posts and cost $3000, which for them, in those times, was a large sum; larger than the church could pay. It was finally sold to Dr. McGregor for $1000, and then to William B. Spencer, who converted it into tenements in 1851. The scattered fragments of the church as we have already said, finally united with brethren and sisters of the same faith at what was then called Birch Hill, but now in the village of River Point and still worship there.

In 1841, Rev. Jonathan Brayton commenced his labors here in the Phenix School-house and the School-house at Natic, but his audience increased so that the School-house at Phenix could not hold them and they hired the Tatem Meeting house, then owned by Dea. Josiah Chapin, of Providence, for two weeks. Great religious awakening attended these meetings and many were converted, so there seemed to be a necessity of forming a Baptist church immediately. Therefore the brethren and sisters in Phenix and vicinity, 25 in number, formed themselves into a church and were publicly recognized as such Jan. 20, 1842. The church assumed the name of the "Lippitt and Phenix Baptist Church." The male members were; Rev. Jonathan Brayton, Thomas S. Wightman, William B. Spencer, Jeremiah Franklin, John B. Tanner, Benjamin Gardiner, Richard Gorton, Stephen Greene and Robert Card, and sixteen females. There were nineteen

others excepted candidates, which increased the numbers to forty-four. On January 30, twenty-nine persons were baptized. From Jan. 30, to Mar. 6, seventy-seven were baptized and united with the church. Among them were some of the first and most substantial citizens of Phenix and vicinity, such as Lodowick and Samuel Brayton, brothers of the Rev. Jonathan Brayton. Necessity now compelled them to build a meeting-house, as the school-house was not large enough to hold the audience which attended the meetings. The Phenix Manufacturing Company, generously gave the lot. A house was built 48 by 36 feet, for $1800. The vestry was afterwards finished and the whole expense was only $3000. Rev. Jonathan Brayton, was the instrument in the hands of God in building up this church, and was its first pastor. After he resigned the church had several pastors. Rev. Christopher Rhodes was pastor nearly six years, and during his pastorate the congregation increased so that the house was not large enough to hold them. A committee was appointed to enlarge, or to build a new house. The old meeting-house was sold and a new one was built on the west side of the river. William B. Spencer gave the lot. The whole expense of the house was $18,437.14. It has a handsome clock in the steeple and a good sounding bell that weighs 1609 pounds. As was said on a former occasion, it is one of the handsomest and most convenient meeting houses in the rural part of the State.

There are several stores in Phenix for the sale of groceries and dry-goods and several other branches of business are carried on here as in cities and large towns, so that citizens can get accommodated for most everything they want. Joseph Lawton keeps a first class clothing store .There are two country hotels in the village.

About the year of 1837, Messrs, Greene and Pike, erected in their village, called Clyde, a building to be used as a school-house and a meeting-house for a small church of the "Swedenborgian, or New Jerusalem Church." The Hon. Simon Henry Greene, used to act as leader in the service, in the absence of the pastor.

The Meeting-house at Natic was built by Messrs, A. and W. Sprague and they generously gave the rent of it, free of charge, to the Baptists.

The First Baptist Church of Natic, was organized on the 23, of November, 1839. It was composed of sixteen persons of regular Baptist churches in other places, but who resided in this village. The church was publicly recognized by a council formed by the neighboring churches on the 25, of December following, and received into the Warren Association Sept. 9, 1840. The first person received by baptism into the church was Sister S. Thornton, May 24, 1840, who was baptized by Rev. Thomas Tew, the father of George P. Tew of this city. Rev. Arthur A. Ross, became pastor of this church Nov. 16, 1840, but he remained such only a few months. In 1842, a large number joined the church. Rev. Jonathan Brayton, accepted the pastorate of this church and remained such until June 1844, at the same time he was pastor of the church at Phenix. April 25, 1847, Rev. Arthur A. Ross, was again called to the pastorate of the church, and remained such for nearly five years. During this pastorate a great revival of religion broke out in this church, and several prominent persons embraced religion, and joined the church. The Meeting-house, during this revival was crowded with eager listeners and anxious souls. The village of Natic was never so happy before. In December 1851, Rev. Step-

hen Thomas became pastor and remained there nearly four years. The church had several pastors afterwards. Rev. O. P. Fuller, while he was a student in Brown University preached for them six months.

The closing part of the year 1857, was the time of the great revival all through the country and forty-one persons united with this church. This was under the pastorate of Rev. George Mathews. Several years afterwards, when the Rev. Warren Emory was pastor, seventy-five joined the church by baptism. In 1871, the church sustained a great loss in the death of Dea. George W. Harrington, who had served the church faithfully as deacon since May 1859, a period of twelve years. In the year 1875, the church sustained a greater loss in the death of Dea. Moses Whitman, who had been connected with the church since 1842. A highly complimentary notice of his life, was published in the *Watchman and Reflector* of Jan. 15, 1875. This church is still in a flourishing condition, but it is rather a melancholy thought that the Spragues, Rhodes, Rices, Bakers, Warners, Ballous, Knowles, Arnolds, Whitmans, Simmons, and hundreds of others, residents of Natic and vicinity, have all passed away.

Pontaic village is the next below Natic, An Episcopal church was organized April 9, 1869. The Rev. E. H. Porter, was its first Rector. Messrs, B. B. and R. Knight, the proprietors of Pontaic Mills and village, tendered to the parish for church purposes, a room neatly fitted up with sittings and chancil furniture, and also a residence for the Rector, without rental, and have always been liberal contributors to the fund for the Rector's salary. The church bears the name of "All Saint's Parish Pontaic."

The first settlers of Providence were pious people. Some of them were probably members of the Church of England. Roger Williams, himself, was an ordained minister of the Puritan order, but he and his associates, were all convinced, that Scripture baptism was to be immersed in water. There being no minister among them, who had been immersed, nor any professor of religion among them who had been thus baptized, and, as they wished to form a church of immersed members, agreeably to the command of the New Testament, they selected Ezekiel Holliman, a pious and gifted man to baptize Roger Williams, who in turn then baptized Mr. Holliman and the others. These men were the first members of the "First Baptist Church," of this city. This was its origin, and from this church, thus established, sprang all the Baptist churches in this State and Nation. This took place in A. D., 1639. Three years after this event, one half of the constituent members of this church settled in the town of Warwick. They were, John Greene, Richard Waterman, Francis Weston, Ezekiel Holliman, William Arnold, and Stuteley Westcott, all then residing in Providence, but these brethren still continued their connection with the First Baptist Church of Providence, and attended the same as often as they conveniently could. In January 1730, the large township of Providence, was divided into four towns, and every town had a Meeting-house, but the church worshiping in them, were branches from the First Baptist church in Providence. At this time there were nine towns on the main land, all of which had Baptist Churches. One of these churches was in Old Warwick, probably not over half a mile from where the "Shawomet Baptist Church," is now located. The earliest records of this church are dated 1741, but the origin of the body must have been as early as 1725. It is said

that there is no original records of the First Baptist Church, previous to April 1775. The records of the First Baptist Church were probably burnt, when the village of Providence was burned by the Narragansett Indians, in King Philip's War in 1676. In 1730, the Old Warwick Church consisted of sixty-five members under the pastoral care of Elder Manassah Martin. He served the church as pastor thirty years, and died March 20, 1754, and lies buried near the site of the meeting-house where he preached. A heavy slab marks the spot, where he and his wife lay. In 1757, Charles Holden was ordained as pastor of this church. He remained pastor until old age compelled him to retire. He died June 20. 1785, in his 90th. year. He lies buried in a quiet spot, some thirty or forty rods west of the residence of John Wickes Greene, Esq. John Holden of Cranston, was a lineal descendent of his. and so is Dea. Robert Holden of the Cranston St. Baptist church. By the will of Elder Holden, his slaves were liberated, and some provision made for them. After Elder Holden became feeble, Benjamin Sheldon was ordained as assistant pastor, in June 1778. October 10, 1782, Abraham Lippitt, was ordained as an assistant pastor of this church. In 1793, Elder Lippitt removed to what was then called "the west," and this church called Samuel Littlefield to the to the pastoral office, and he was ordained in 1794. He continued to preach until about 1825. This Meeting-house was probably erected as early as 1730, though the date is not known. It was in a state of delapidation and was taken down in 1830, one hundred years after its erection. This church was an offshoot of the First Baptist Church of Providence.

The Maple Root church of Coventry, was a child of this. The Baptists, in country towns built their Meeting-houses

nearly square, two stories high, without a steeple, tower, or bell. The seats were very plain, all without paint; but some within fifty years have conformed a little to modern fashion. The Six Principle Baptist ministers preached without a salary. They simply take what their friends give them, which is often a "mere pittance."

The Old Baptist Meeting-house here had become so delapidated, that it was unfit to hold meetings in and a new house was built and dedicated in 1829. Rev. William Manchester preached the dedicatory sermon. Elder Job Manchester became the pastor. He was a successful pastor and the first year of his ministry he baptized twenty-two persons. He resigned in 1843 and removed to Providence, joined the Stewart Street Church, and died Aug. 9, 1869, aged 75 years.

A few members of the Old Warwick church, resided in Apponaug village, called then "Fulling Mill." They were desirous of forming a church in that village. In December 1744, the Old Warwick church gave Benjamin Peirce and wife, Ezrikham Peirce and wife, Edward Case and wife, John Budlong, and such others as wished to form a church at Fulling Mill, of the same faith and order to do so. Benjamin Peirce, was ordained as their minister. They erected a Meeting-house 26 by 28 feet, two stories high. The church after a few years was dissolved, but soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, another church was organized, about the year 1785. David Corpe, a member of the East Greenwich church, from which the present one was set off, became their pastor. They occupied the old Meeting-house, which they repaired. Elder Spooner was his successor. In 1805, the church became extinct. That is, in twenty years from its organization. The Meeting-house was taken down and put into dwelling houses.

What is called the Six Principle Baptist, had held meetings in the Old Warwick Meeting-house from the early settlement of the town, but seem to be now passing away. In 1842, the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, sent the Rev. Jonathan E. Forbush to labor there and some religious interest followed his labors. In October 1842, five brethren and eleven sisters, met at the residence of John W. Greene, appointed a committee of three to waite upon the members of the Old Six Principle Baptist Church, and confer with them respecting the formation of what is called the "Shawomet Baptist Church." Nov. 16, 1842, the church was formed at the Old Six Principle Baptist Meeting-house, by a council from the Providence, Phenix, Pawtuxet and East Greenwich Baptist churches. It had then but thirteen members with Rev. J. E. Forbush as pastor. Benjamin Greene was chosen Deacon and John Holden, Clerk. In 1845, the church united with the Warren Association. Mr. Forbush closed his labors in March 1845. Rev. Alfred Colburn was his successor. The membership was now thirty. In 1850, Rev. George A. Willard became pastor and remained such until May 1859. There were two other pastors prior to 1866, when there were fifty-four members, Rev. J. Torrey Smith, was pastor of this church near fourteen years. They built a new Meeting-house some two years ago, which was burnt. They immediately went to work and built another handsomer and more convenient house than the one burnt. It has dismissed to other churches quite a large number of members. Its present number is seventy-one. Rev. S. E. Frohock is pastor.

The Warwick and East Greenwich Free-will Baptist church is situated on the plain, about half a mile north of the vill-

age of Apponaug. The church was organized Dec. 25, 1841, but they worshipped in various places, chiefly in the Meeting-house a mile north, near the "High-house." Rev. Geo. Champlain was the pastor, and continued in this relation for some fifteen years. This church in the time of the "Dorr War," a large majority of it was of the "Law and Order," party, while the members of this Greenwood church where the church held meetings, were of the "Dorr Party." Therefore, the house was closed against the Apponaug church, which was for the "Law and Order" party. Therefore, they made arrangements to build on the plain half a mile north of Apponaug village. Governor John Brown Francis, Dutee Arnold, and George T. Spicer, interested themselves to aid them in this enterprise. Gov. Francis drew up a Subscription Paper and on that paper is

Gov. Francis and daughter	$ 75.00
Gov. William Sprague and daughter, Mrs. Hoyt,	75.00
Dutee Arnold and daughter Marcy,	50.00
John Carter Brown,	50.00
C. and W. Rhodes,	25.00
George T. Spicer,	20.00

Stephen Budlong gave the land on which the Meeting-house was built. The house was erected in 1844, at a cost of $1275. This house was destroyed by fire in August 1872. The church bought the house which was owned and occupied by the North or Greenwood church and moved it to where theirs was burnt, which is the house they now occupy.

The Central Free-will Baptist Church, of Apponaug, was organized by the Rev. Benjamin Phelan, who, on the Third Sabbath in August 1835, baptized and formed into a church the following individuals: Hon. William D. Brayton, Alexander Havens, William Harrison, Thomas W. Harrison,

Elizabeth Wickes, Catharine Westcott and Mary E. Wilbur. The first Deacon was Alexander Havens. William D. Brayton was Clerk. Rev. Mr. Phelan had two pastorates of this church, in all, twenty-two years. He died in this city ten or fifteen years ago, in the firm belief of the doctrine he had so long preached. This church is still doing good work for the Master. They have a handsome and convenient Meeting-house. Hon. William D. Brayton, was a member of this church when he died. He maintained his faith in Christ "to the last of earth." His father was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1827 to 1835, and his brother, Hon. George A. Brayton, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1868 to 1875. So we see that the village of Apponaug has shared in the honors of the State.

The First Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends held in Warwick, on record, was in the house of John Briggs, in 1699. Meetings were held in the house of Jabez Greene, probably until their Meeting-house was built. The Greenwich Monthly Meeting then embraced what is now the counties of Providence, Kent and Washington in Rhode Island. They erected a Meeting-house sometime between 1716 and 1720. The Society of Friends although never very numerous in Rhode Island, yet they have always been a wealthy and an influential body in the State, and for morality and virtue, and integrity, they have no superiors.

The Society of Friends, built a Meeting-house in the north part of Anthony village, Coventry, in 1826. The leading men in forming the church, and erecting the Meeting-house were: Perez Peck, Daniel Anthony, Asa Sisson, Marenus Parker, Nicholas D. Greene, and some others who did not live in the village. Daniel Anthony, was an uncle of the late

Senator Anthony and the Poet, so favorably spoken of, in our former paper.

This Meeting-house is a very modest affair, but perfectly consistent with the modest and unasuming principles of this worthy people. Many of the first citizens of the village and vicinity, attended meetings there on the sabbath, and, although all of the original projectors and members, have all passed away, meetings are still held there as formerly. William Anthony, the father of the late Senator, always attended meetings here as long as he lived.

A Meeting-house was built by the Society of Friends, in the town of Cranston, in the Shanticut brook valley about a half mile west of the Rail-road station now known as Oak Lawn, in 1732, and known as the Cranston Friend's Meeting-house. Regular weekly and monthly Meetings were held here by them until about 1860. In 1866, the Friends having most all died, their Meetings were discontinued. For more than one hundred years previous, it had been a noted place. Mrs. Anna Jenkins, a celebrated preacher of the Society, preached in this house, the sabbath before she was burnt to death, in her own house, with her oldest daughter. (November 20, 1849,). It is said, that in this, her last sermon, she seemed to have a presentiment that this was to be her last appearence before the public.

Lodowick Brayton bought the house and gave it to the Baptists, who have maintained meetings there ever since.

They have recently built them a new and more commodious Meeting-house, and have an organized Baptist church there, which is somewhat flourishing.

The first Roman Catholic church was commenced in Crompton, Sept. 23, 1844. It was a small building located on the hill-side of the village overlooking the country for miles and was styled the "Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel." This house was erected during the pastorate of Rev. James Fitton, but was soon placed under the pastoral care of Rev. James Gibson, who enlarged the church building, making it 108 feet long, by 50 feet wide. The church has a tower twelve feet square and forty-five feet high, containing a sweet toned bell, weighing 1400 pounds, and a pastoral residence thirty by twenty-eight feet, with a lot of land containing eight and a quarter acres, the whole enclosed by a handsome stone wall.

Mr. Gibson has likewise erected at River Point, another Roman Catholic church, thirty-one by forty-five feet. The Crompton parish has been divided into five separate parishes, each one with its handsome church ediface and its resident priest.

The Phenix Catholic parish, once a part of Crompton parish, was mads a separate one in 1858 and placed under the charge of Rev. Dr. Wallace. He remained pastor about seven years. The house to hold the meetings in was a small one, being the former Episcopal church. It was soon too small to accommodate the large congregation, so Dr. Wallace purchased of the Baptist Society their Meeting-house. This too, has been a flourishing parish, as have most all the Roman Catholic parishes in the State.

There is a Roman Catholic church in the village of Natic, erected about the year 1882.

Another in the village of Apponang.

All these churches are well filled on the sabbath and are well sustained.

There are two Second Advent churches in the town of Warwick, one in Artic, the other in Natic villages, but they have never accomplished any great work.

There is a handsome village of six hundred inhabitants, located on the Great plain in Warwick, about three and a half miles south-west of the village of Pawtuxet and nearly a mile sonth-east of the Pawtuxet river, called "Hill's Grove," in honor of its enterprising founder, Thomas J, Hill, Esq. When he purchased the estate, there was but one farm house, where now are sixty dwelling houses, a large cotton factory of twenty thousand spindles for the manufacture of thread and cotton yarn, and a large Maleable Iron Foundry; both these concerns employ three hundred and sixty-five hands, and turn off annually three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of goods. William G. James, is agent.

There is a Methodist Meeting-house here which is well filled on each returning sabbath. Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now pastor, who took the place of Rev. William Stetson, who was pastor for the three years previous. Mr. Hill, gave the lot and two thousand dollars towards building the house. His wife gave the furnishings for it.

Mr. Hill has from twelve to fifteen men in his employ, who have each worked for him from twenty to forty-four years. This speaks well for both employer and employed. Not many concerns can make such a statement.

Peleg Arnold and Abraham Sheldon, donated a peice of land for religious purposes in Pawtuxet in 1764 and 1765. It is not known, however, that a Meeting-house was erected. Probably there was such a house at that time. The Baptist Meeting-house was erected in Pawtuxet in 1803, but the

church was formed in 1806. The first pastor was Rev. Ferdinand Ellis, settled in 1807 and left in 1810. Next pastor was Rev. Bela Jacobs in 1811, who remained until 1818. Rev. Mr. Curtis, from 1818 to 1819, and then became pastor and left in 1822. Rev. Flavel Shurtleff, was pastor from 1822 to 1832. Then Rev. B. Minor, from 1833 to 1834. Rev. Abial Fisher, from 1834 to 1836. Several other pastors have been settled over this church up to the present time. Among them were Rev. Foster Henry and Rev. J. B. Child. The present pastor is Rev. C. W. Burnham, who politely furnished me with most of the statistics relating to this church. The present Meeting-house was built in 1855 and 1856. Dr. Wayland assisted in the dedication. It now numbers one hundred and eight members. The house and lot have been very much improved within two years. The church now seems to be in a prosperous condition.

A small Episcopal church was formed here a few years since and this interest is still kept up. A flourishing church may yet grow out of this branch.

The village of Pawtuxet was once a flourishing place. The State Fair was held here. The Baptist Meeting-house was the place where the addresses were delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. James, Gen. Christopher and William Rhodes, and Tully Dorrence, all early manufacturers. and other prominent men resided here. It was once a place of considerable coasting trade. It has a safe and protected harbor. The water power is considerable. The time is not distant when Pawtuxet village will rise to more importance than ever.

Hon. Christopher Spencer, a resident of Old Warwick, kept a country store for forty-five years. He was a member of

the Town Council for fifteen years and part of that time its President. He represented the Town in the State Legislature four years and was one of the ten Senators under the Old Charter Government four years and one year a Representative under the present Constitution. In January 1844, he received twenty-six votes for United States Senator. He was a man of sound judgment and of the strictest integrity. He died honored and respected in 1870, aged eighty-seven years l cking seven days. He was the father of William Spencer, who has been connected with the city Government, as Councilman and Alderman, for sixteen years, and is the oldest Grocer in the city.

Gideon Spencer represented this Town in the Legislature several years, and was the originator and manufacturer of the famous medicine, known as "Spencer's Vegetable Pills."

Hon. Thomas Remington represented the Town of Warwick in both branches of the State Legislature several years, and stood deservedly high in the estimation of his townsmen.

Capt. Elisha Brown represented the Town some years in the State Legistature and was highly respected.

John R. Waterman represented the Town in both branches of the State Legislature and was very influential as a man and politician.

The Town of Warwick has furnished the State with several Governors and Senators and Representatives in Congress, but none more able or gentlemanly than the Hon. John Brown Francis. As a presiding officer he had no superior in the State. He was Governor from 1833 to 1838 and Senator in Congress from 1844 to 1845. He was noted for his benevolence and his assistance to those who needed aid.

The following are names of some of the early settlers of the Town of Warwick. Gorton, Holden, Carder, Arnold,

Greene, Potter, Warner. Spencer, Waterman, Rhodes, Barton, Holliman, Lippitt, Westcott, Brayton, Smith, Wickes, Stafford, Lowe, Collins, Holmes, Burton, Howard, Sweet, Wilbur, Easton, Dyer, Baker, Hill, Coddington, Clark, Rice, Budlong, Porter, Field and Tibbetts.

In our First Paper, we spoke of the accidental death of Russell Briggs, as the only accident of a disastrous nature which happened for years in that valley, but now they are a common occurrence all through the country. The terrible calamity which has just happened at Johnstown, in the Conemaugh valley Pennsylvania on the 31st. of last May, has brought to mind a similar calamity which occurred at Hon. James F. Simmons's villages, in the town of Johnston forty-nine years ago. This was on the Pocasset River a tributary of the Pawtuxet. In that case, his upper reservoir dam gave way in a severe rain storm and carried off four other dams below it, two dwelling houses, the store building, his machine shop, and a shed. Eighteen persons were drowned. Every dead body was recovered, although one was not recovered until the June following. The accident occurred April 13, 1840, about five o'clock in the morning. This was a dreadful calamity and people talked about it for years afterwards, but as great as it was, the greatest that ever occurred in Rhode Island, up to that time or perhaps since, yet the damage in money, amounted to only twelve thousand dollars. This was thought to be dreadful at the time, and so it was, but what was it to that which has just happened to the city of Johnstown, the villages of Cambria, Woodvale, Conemaugh, and others, in the Conemaugh Valley, Pennsylvania, where the loss of life will probably amount to ten thousand and the loss of property some thirty million dollars. No calamity

equals it since the Christian Era, except the burying up of Pompeia by the eruption of Mount Vesuvious, eighteen hundred years ago. The Ocean breaking the Dyke at Dort in Holland, A. D. 1445, when one hundred thousand persons were drowned. The Plague in London, in 1665, when 68596 persons died. The Great Fire there in 1666, when 13200 houses and 89 churches were burnt, covering over 436 acres.

There are now over forty-five churches in the Valley of the Pawtuxet and its branches, where the Narragansett Indians once roamed at large, hunting the panther, bear, wolf, moose, deer, buffalo and other wild game, and sometimes were engaged in bloody wars, which too often occurred between these savage tribes, who then claimed this pleasant country. This may account for the extreme barbarous and savage state, in which the aborigines of this country were found, when America was discovered. There is abundant evidence that a high state of civilization existed in the southern parts of America. By savage wars among themselves they degenerated into the *extreme savage state* our forefathers found them. It is peace, christianity, social and commercial intercourse, which promotes a higher state of civilization.

The American Continent had for unknown centuries remained an uncultivated waste, but now the Great and Beneficent Creator, looks down upon a country teeming with well cultivated fields. The rivers utilized, furnishing employment to many thousands. Flourishing cities and villages are alive with a thriving population. Elegant temples to worship in from whence songs of praise and thanksgiving are now ascending to heaven on every sabbath. In the language of President Jackson, when he occupied the Executive Chair of the

Nation, we will say that "Although it is a sad thought, that we are treading on the graves of extinct nations, yet the Great Creator of the Universe must look down with a smile of approbation on this great improvement, made by European Protestant Christian civilization." All the world can exclaim, "See what the Lord hath wrought through the instrumentality of Christian Men."

We have slightly scanned over the valley of the beautiful and useful Pawtuxet, noting the improvements which have been made since its first settlement by the European races. We have derived a pleasure in thus reviewing its history, yet there is a tinge of melancholy in thus going over it, in the thought that those who laid the foundation of this great improvement, have forever passed away, never to return here to witness the work, they have been the instruments of accomplishing.

The past never returns. It is the present and future, that loom up before us. We gaze on the past as we do on the setting sun. The sun will rise again tomorrow, but there is no morning to the past. It is one eternal night. We may truly say:

Time hath rose in his might, spread his wings o'er the river,
And like the eagle has flown in the distance afar,
And gazes down on the waters he cannot destroy,
The hills and valleys he has left there.

The rocks and the trees, the fields and the meadows,
With the wild flowers blooming as sweetly as ever,
The sun will shine, and the rain fall upon them,
But those who once enjoyed them, have left us forever.

THE WILCOX FAMILIES.

By Rev. S. P. Merrill, Rochester, N. Y.

THE name WILCOX, like all our patronymics is variously spelled. It is a name dating back to an early period in English history.

Its first appearance so far as the writer's researches have yet extended, is at the battle of Agincourt, where one, "Wilcox or Wilcott," (both names being given,) is recorded as furnishing three men at arms. Another of the name is found as Court Physician to one of the Kings Charles. Another, in the last century, was a Bishop of the Church of England and Dean of Westminster Abbey, wherein he lies buried and his memory is commemorated by a fine monument erected by his son, the last of his family.

In the English County histories, there are many of this name mentioned.

Heraldry gives several Coats of Arms, as worn by Wilcox families. A few of these may be *partially* indicated here in order to give a clue to any who may wish to pursue further research.

Berry's Encyclopedia Heraldica gives the Arms of Wilcocke, Lord of Mowthy, Wales, as a lion rampant etc.

Of another, the Arms are an eagle displayed, and on a mount, a dove. (*Vol. I. page* 31, 32.)

In the Heraldic Visitation of Wales, (*Vol. II. page* 242,) interesting references are made to Wilcox Coat of Arms.

In Burke's General Armory, there is given the Arms of Wilcocks, of Worcestershire, three cocks heads, erased, with a crest of the fleur-de-lis. Also there is given the Arms of Wilcox, alias Nowers, of Liecestershire, 1732, a demi-eagle, displayed. Also the Arms of Wilcoxon, Arthur of Peckham, Rye, co. Kent, Esq., a lion's gamb, erect, holding in paw a fleur-de-lis encircled by a wreath of oak.

Also Wilcoxs, of Brighthingsea, co. Essex, a lion rampant, between three crescents.

Also Wilcoxs, of London and Shropshire, 1634, the same as above.

Also Wilcoxs, of Kent, a lion rampant.

There are several Wilcox families in the United States which have one or other of these Coats of Arms. F. W. Wilcox, of Kalamazoo, Michagan, has a Coat of Arms of Thomas Wilcox,of Tortenhane Court, High Cross, county of Middlesex, England.

Mr. J. Freeland Wilcox, of Brooklyn, has a Coat of Arms and pedigree, beautifully copied in a handsomely bound volume. Besides this, he has the Arms carved in wood, in the form of an elegant stand.

This article however, employs itself chiefly with a brief and let us hope, as far as it goes, an accurate consideration of

The Wilcox Families of America.

Filial interest and patriotic pride are leading many persons in our day to investigate the records of the early settlement and history of our country with reference to their ancestral relation thereto. Moved by such an impulse, the writer, began in 1885, to make researches as to the Wilcox Family, of which his mother was a descendent.

These researches have been pursued at odd moments snatched from the hours of a busy life. Hense the slow accumulation of the facts derived and the fragmentary nature of the work at present.

These papers are put forth as a Report of Progress, and as an *Incentive* to those acquainted with the facts and interested in the further pursuit of the subject. It is with the hope that many may be led to co-operate in the effort to get all the records at hand that we offer the information here afforded.

As we have seen, Wilcox and Wilcoxson are names of honor and renown in Old England. They are frequently met with in history of Town and Country, of Army and Navy, of Church and State. The families in several branches are known to heraldry.

Because of these facts, it is no wonder that the name is found in the beginnings of our Colonial history. But that there should be so many of the name at this early period is to the writer an unexpected revelation.

In general we shall make mention of these Families in the order in which they have appeared in the country.

The Virginia Wilcoxes.

The Virginia Wilcoxes are found at Jamestown, Va., as early as 1610. Michaell or Mihell, came that year at the age of thirty-one, in the ship Prosperous. In the Index of Patents. at Richmond, Bk. I. p. 739, Michael appears as from Upper Norfolk Co., and assigns land, then in his possession. The records of this book date from 1623 to 1643. In connection with Mihell, Maudlin Wilcox is mentioned as at Bass's Choice, Va.

In 1621, by the ship Concord, (*Bergen Family Genealogy, page* 45, *note* [3]) came Elizabeth Wilcox. She is in this book conjectured to be the wife of Michael.

In 1620, Captain John Wilcockes came in the Bona Nova to Accomac, Va. His wifes name was Temperance. They emigrated from Plymouth, England. He made his will in Elizabeth City, September 10, 1622, as he intended going against the Indians. His will was proved the last of June 1628. In it he makes mention of his wife Temperance and his daughter-in-law Grace Burgess, legitemate daughter of his wife, and of his sisters Catharine and Susannah Wilcocks.

In Hutton's list of names of the living 16th. Febuary 1623, is mentioned that of Captain John Wilcoxs, on the Eastern shore. From this it would appear, that John, of Va., left no sons at his death in 1628.

On the 21st. of May, 1635, (*Hutton's Lists, page* 80) Nico. Wilcoxs, aged 21, embarks in the Mathew, of London, for St. Christopher's. There is no evidence that he came to the Colonies.

In 1638, September 11th., Richard Wilcox makes an assignment of a patent for 700 acres of land lying in Chickahominy river. (*Book I. page* 758.) This Richard was perhaps the son of Michael. Of these settlers there are no doubt many descendants, but little is known of them to the writer. Sullevants Genealogy, is said by Derrie, to give their records, but no book by such an author, has been found in any of the many libraries consulted.

The Two Williams.

William, of Cambridge, Mass., and probably of Dorchester too at nearly the same time, was a freemen in 1636. In 1638, he is mentioned as being a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

His wife was probably Mary Powell, and this marriage took place the 22nd. of January, 1650. He died the 28th. of

November, 1653. In his will, (*New England His. Gen. Reg. Vol. XVI. page* 76.) no mention is made of any children, or male descendents of the name. A memorandum of debts due his estate names Barbadoes, where he probably traded. It has been supposed that this widow is the Mary Wilcox who married the 9th of January, 1654, to Jacob Elliott, brother of John, the Apostle to the Indians.

William Wilcoxson, with his wife Margaret and son John, then two years of age, came from St. Albans in Hertfordshire, England, by the ship Planter. They landed the 26th. of May, 1635-6, probably at Concord, Massachusetts. (*Orcutt's Brighton and Cambridge, page* 89.) Though this as yet is not fully certain. They removed to Windsor, Conn., and then to Stratford. On their arrival, William was aged thirty-four years and his wife twenty-four. They became the parents of a large family of children and from them probably a larger number can trace their descent, than those who are related to the Rhode Island Wilcoxes. Some slight differences in the order of the birth of their children, as given by different records render it difficult as yet to be assured of perfect accuracy, but we hope to be able to get at the facts by means of this article. Savage gives them as John, Joseph, Samuel, Obadiah, Timothy, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Phebe. Judge Henry BealsWilcox, of Madison, Conn., gives them as Timothy, John, Joseph, Obadiah, Samuel Elizabeth, Sarah, Phebe, Hannah. Both give nine as the number of children consisting of five sons and four daughters.

John and Timothy, (Dea.) settled in Stratford, Conn., about 1713. Samuel went to Simsbury as one of its proprietory settlers. To him with others, seemed the first patent for the land is made, and also the deed from the Indians. Joseph

settled in Killingworth and Obadiah in Madison, Conn. The children of Timothy were all daughters. From the other sons a large number of descendents have sprung with whom Connecticut history has much to do. The name of this line was originally *Wilcoxson*, but the last syllable was generally dropped about the middle of the eighteenth century. There is a line of the family however, which still retains the original name in full.

The Two Johns.

John, of Hartford, Conn., has the career of a wanderer. He is first in Dorchester, then he appears as one of the proprietory settlers of Hartford, where he lives in 1639. His wife Mary is mentioned later on. In 1642 and 1644, he is surveyor of highways, a juror in 1643. In 1648, he is called Senior. (*Whitmore.*) He removed to Middletown, was complained of for not residing there, returned to Dorchester and came back again to Middletown, Conn., (*Hartford Records, page* 98.) His children are here given as Sarah, Lucy, Israel, Ephraim, Hester, Mary. The New England Historical Genealogical Register, Vol. XVI, page 65, says, Richard, Samuel and John. There was no doubt a son John who lived at Middletown.

John, of Hartford, died before 1666. Scaeva's Hartford, page 296 says he died 14th. October 1651. The date of his birth has been given as 1595. He was, according to the Connecticut Colonial Records, a man of many lawsuits notices of which may be found in Vol. II, as taking place in 1647, 1649, 1653. This last date would be rather late for such actions if Scaeva's figures above were correct.

It would seem that the facts as to the history of John Wilcox, of Hartford, ought to challenge research by some one who loves Hartford history. His name stands recorded on the monument erected in Hartford by the Ancient Burying Ground Association, to its first settlers.

John, of Rhode Island.

We believe that this is the first time that the name John Wilcox has been given as that of one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, but we believe that the facts here set forth will show that the first settler of Narragansett, along with Roger Williams as a trader, was not Edward Wilcox, but John Wilcox. It will be seen that he also was a great wanderer, now appearing in Virginia, (probably) and now at the Deleware, in the Swedish Governor's Colony. He is found also in Manhattan and was probably the owner of a farm at Breshwick, L. I., before 1638. He is the owner of the ship Abigail. As a trader he is evidently a sturring, driving, somewhat unscrupulous man. He has many suits at law, especially in the years 1645, 46, 47, 48, as set forth in the Calendar of Dutch Manuscripts at Albany. It is from this Calendar, page 95, that in the year 1645, July 15th., it is recorded that Richard Smith complains that def't. John Wilcox traded contrary to contract at his trading house. The case was referred to arbitration. It appears that Richard Smith's trading house among the Dutch was burned, August 30, 1646. There was a case of Thomas Stevensen vs. Elias Perkman, for two-thirds of a ship; at the request of Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilcox, the case is referred to arbitration.

On the 17th. of August. John Evans, of New Haven, merchant, vs. John Wilcox, for the delivery of the ship Abigail, defendant, says he is prepared to deliver said vessel on receipt

of payment; judgement for plaintiff; defendant to obtain security from Gov. Prentz for the payment of a note dated 6, April 1646. The association of the names of Richard Smith and John Wilcox, in the action above set forth, and in others not named, from the date given, when it was known that Richard Smith and a Wilcox had a trading house at Narragansett, would seem to be proof sufficient for the assumption made above, i. e. that the Wilcox named in Arnold's Rhode Island History, Vol. I, page 463, "as the pioneer in Narragansett," is the John Wilcox who preceeded Richard Smith some years.

Taking the records we have already found in regard to this John Wilcox, (and the field has not been gone over by any means) it is evident that this John Wilcox, was a man of mature years at the settlement of Narragansett. Why may it not be that Edward Wilcox, of Aquidneck, 1638, Daniel, of Little Compton, 1634, and Stephen, of Portsmouth, were sons of this John, of Narragansett?

Other Rhode Island Wilcoxes.

From the Colonial Records, the Genealogies, and Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, there are three names of Wilcoxes who deserve to be recorded as among the first settlers. Of these, prior mention is made of Edward. We are told (by Austin) that this name was in a list of inhabitants of Aquidneck about 1638. Considering the early mention of his name and that he is said to have been the same Edward later on at Kings Towne, there seems to be very little known of him. Vol. XII, page 238, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Register, gives Edward as one of the early settlers of Westerly, Rhode Island, in a list of the free inhabitants, May 18, 1669.

Stephen Wilcox, (Austin)born 1633, lived at Portsmouth and Westerly, R. I. In 1657 and 1658, he is recorded as the owner of land. He was married to Hannah Hazard in 1658, the same year that he was made freeman. In 1670, he was chosen a Deputy. Mr. J. Freeland Wilcox, of Brooklyn, in his handsomely bound pedigree, gives this Stephen, as son of Dionisius, but as this is the only appearance so far as I know of this name it can hardly be so. William A. Wilcox, Attorney, of Scranton, Penn., makes Stephen to be the son of Edward above, and he has published a pamphlet of pedigree in which he mentions the children of Stephen and Hannah (Hazard). Two lists are given, one as Edward, Thomas, Daniel, William, Stephen, Hannah, Jeremiah; the other gives Edward, Stephen, William, Lydia. This Stephen died in 1690. He is on record as being sued for unlawfully holding five hundred acres of land belonging to Harvard College, as claimed by Massachusetts.

Daniel Wilcox appears as a member of the Grand Inquest at Newport from Portsmouth, R. I., in March 1643. (*R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. I, page* 76.) He lived also at Tiverton and at Dartmouth, Mass. He married (*Austin*) 28th. November 1661, Elizabeth Cook. His death occurred 2nd. of July 1702. From the year 1643 and the event then mentioned we give no record of his whereabouts until (*Austin* (in 1656 when he had a grant of one hundred and fifty acres of land. In 1658, he made a sale of some land to Thomas Lawton. In 1661, he is married. His history can be traced from year to year in a very active life. At the organization of the Town of Tiverton, 2nd. of March 1692, he was present. We are disappointed not to be able to give the record of the years between 1643, when his first appearance in public life is noted

and the year 1656. Doubtless careful research in this direction will be rewarded. We cannot give the names of his children, but there is a will published by Austin, page 424, which is proved 25th. of August 1702, the year of his death, which makes mention of children in the following order: Daniel, Samuel, Stephen, John, Susannah, Edward, Thomas, Mary, (wife of John Earle,) Lydia, Sarah, (wife of Edward Briggs,) Joseph, making eleven children in all.

In connection with our supposition as to John Wilcox the trader, we call attention to the fact that in the early genealogies given by Austin, Hannah, who married Samuel Clark, had a son John, Mary Earle, had a son John, Stephen, had a son John, John, had a son John. This frequent occurrence of the name strongely indicates an ancestor of that name.

The Passaic Wilcoxes of New Jersey.

Littell's Passaic Valley, has an account of the " Peter Wilcoxse Family." This immigrant is said to have come from England. The settlement in what is known as Fellsville, was made by English settlers about 1720. Peter was one of the first settlers. At about the same time with him, came James Badgley and his sister from Long Island. This sister, Phebe, was soon afterwards married to Peter Wilcoxse. In 1736, there was surveyed to Peter Wilcoxse four hundred and twenty-four acres of land along the East Shore of Blue Brook. The book named gives several incidents regarding this early settlement and also contains the names of many descendents. Their children were: Peter, William, John, Stephen, Sarah.

Thomas Wilcox, of England, settled at Ivy Mills, Penn. in the year 1727. His wife's name was Elizabeth Cole. They have published a Lithographic Chart of Pedigree. This family established the celebrated Paper Mills which have been claimed to be the first erected in this country, but the claim cannot we think be substantiated. The history of these mills is interesting in connection with the early supply of paper to the Government and to Benjamin Franklin, printer.

Other Wilcoxes.

John Wilcox, of Halifax, N. S., mentioned as coming to Wells Vt. and settling on the north line of the town of Pawlet, in the year 1780, we believe to be one of the descendents of earlier Wilcoxes before named. He had a large family, says Holister.

In Briggs' history of Concord N. Y., page 48, mention is made of John Wilcox, born in England in 1757 and coming to America in the early days of the Revolution. He enlisted and served in our Army until the close of the war. He married Mary Crosby of New York city and lived in that city for several years, removing thence to Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and from there to Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1813. They had eleven children; John, Charles, Henrietta, Jeremiah, Hurain, Samuel, Oliver, Mary, Roswell, Polly, Charles. We believe from these names that this family came from Connecticut.

The Dedham, (Mass.) Records, make mention of Edward Wilcox, a settler who was a native of England and died in Dedham the 2nd. of January 1827.

William Wilcox and his wife Margaret (McGuire) with their children Edward, William and Robert, came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, 8th. July 1831. They lived in Jersey City, N. J. Three other children, Julia Ann, Harriet and Robert 2nd., were born in this country.

William Wilcox, of Shorebrook, Canada, came first to New York city, then removed to Illinois, whence he returned to Buckastleigh, Devonshire England, his home. In 1868, he came back to America and made his residence at Shorebrook. His son, William Henry Wilcox, at Mankato, Minn., where he settled in February 1880. He came with his father to this country.

Gavin Rowett McGregor Wilcox, was a native of Newton, Stewart, Kerkenbrigh, Scotland. His parents were John Wilcox and Jessie McGregor. He married at Newburgh, N. Y., 20th. of November 1872, Alice Elvira Van Duser. They have several children.

David Wilcox, also a resident of Newburgh, N. Y., was a native of Predsey near Leeds, in England. He came to this country 11th. of August 1874. He married in England first Martha Hustler, second Mary Amelia Fonchard, 3d. of July 1872. The Carverly old parish records contain the records of the family. The children are Hannah, Anthony, Louisa, Caroline and John.

A nephew of the above, Walter M. Wilcox, came to this country in 1878. He also lives at Newburgh, N. Y.

At Comstock, Kalamazoo Co., Michagan, reside Abraham Wilcox and his wife, Sarah (Tuckett) Wilcox. They are natives of Pollemore, Devonshire, England, where their ances-

tral records may be found. Their family has consisted of eight children: Eliza, John, William, Celia, Anna, Fanny, Jane, Edward, Arthur, of whom all are living but the last.

John Pickwick Wilcox, lives in Chicago, Illinois. He is a native of Holt, Wiltshire, England.

He was born 2nd of June, 1829. He married Erurua Durran, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. They came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1855. Their children are: Marian , Alrua, Alice, May.

James Philip Wilcox, is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, to which city he came in August 1867. He is a native of Plymouth, England, where he was born 2nd. of October 1852. He married 1st. of April 1885, Alice Thomas, of Chicago. They have one child, Philip Allen.

In conclusion we may say, that in the hands of Ainsley Wilcox, Attorney, of Buffalo, N. Y., Judge Henry Beals Wilcox, of Madison, Conn., Mr. Wilbur, of Rochester, N. Y., Alney Stone of Westford, Vt., J. Freeland Wilcox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., William A. Wilcox, Attorney, of Scranton, Pa., The Rev. H. E. Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., there are more or less full records. It is hoped that this publication may lead to finding others who have preserved the facts regarding their ancestry.

The names of immigrants of the name af Wilcox show that representatives have came from various counties of England, as well as from Ireland and Scotland.

In fact the English County and Town histories – and the early lists of births marriages and deaths -- and the visitations of the Seventeenth Century show that the name was a frequent one.

THE TORREY FAMILY.

By Nathan D. Bates, Norwich, Conn.

United States Marshal, District of Connecticut.

WILLIAM TORREY, Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1640, came there that year from Combe St. Nicholas, in the county of Somerset, England. His wife was Elizabeth Frye, daughter of Edward Frye. Brought with them their sons Samuel and Joseph. He was admitted freeman of Massachusett 18, 1642, member of General Court 1642 and very often afterwards, was early Lieutenent and later Captain, was Clerk of the General Court of Massachusetts 1650, and often afterwards. His will of May 15, 1686, named his eldest son Samuel, Executor.

SAMUEL TORREY, eldest son of Captain William Torrey, of Weymouth Mass., came in early youth with his father 1640, and took his A. B. at Harvard College in 1660, was ordained 14th Feb'y, 1665, to succeed the Rev. Thomas Thacher at the town of Hull, Mass., was chosen President of Harvard College, 1681, after the death of President Oakes and again after the death of President Rogers . He married May 15, 1657, Mary, daughter of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts. Having preached about fifty years, died April 21, 1709.

JOSEPH TORREY, son of Capt. William Torrey, of Weymouth, Mass., removed from Weymouth to Rehoboth, Mass., in 1653 or earlier. from Rehoboth removed to Newport, Rhode Island, was General Recorder of the Colony of Rhode Island 1654 and often afterwards. With others met Denison of Connecticut and Davenport of Massachusetts, Commissioners, in 1664, at Rehoboth, Mass., about question of jurisdiction of Mass., Conn. and Rhode Island. was Lieuttenant 1670, sent with John Greene and others Commissioners to adjust bounds with Connecticut, was Ruling Elder at the time of his death 1676, of the church of Rev. John Clark, Newport, R. I. He married the eldest daughter of John Greene, of Newport, R. I.

REV. JOSEPH TORREY, son of Rev. Samuel Torrey, and his wife Mary Rawson, was born at Hull, Mass., 1706, graduated at Harvard College, died at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, R. I., November 25, 1791, aged 85 years and the 61 year of his ministry, and is buried at Tower Hill. He married May 30, 1730, Elizabeth Willson, daughter of Jeremiah Willson, of Tower Hill, South Kingstown, R. I., The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. McSparran of the Episcopal Church (known as Saint Paul's Church Narragansett.) By this marriage he was connected to the large families of Willson, Robinson, Mumford, Potter, and Fanning of Kings Towne, R. I.

The church where he officiated, stood on Tower Hill, and was formed 17, May 1732, Mr. Torrey, was ordained the same day by Rev. Samuel Niles, of Braintree, Rev. Thomas Prince, of Boston, Mass. and Rev. James Searing, of Newport, R. I, He practiced medicine at the same time and was usually called " Dr. Torrey." His residence was about one

mile west of Tower Hill, on the road leading to Kingston Hill.

By his wife Elizabeth Willson he had seven children, Joseph, Samuel Holden, Oliver, (died young), Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, and Lucy. He afterwards married for his second wife, Elizabeth Fisk, daughter of the Rev. John Fisk, of Killingly, Connecticut. By this last marriage the Rev. Joseph Torrey had eight children; John Fisk, Oliver, William, Abigail, Sarah and Elizabeth. Two died young.

It will be noticed that the Rev. Joseph Torrey had two wives Elizabeth, two daughters Elizabeth and two sons Oliver. All of the Rev. Joseph Torrey's sons removed to Killingly, Conn. His son Joseph Torrey, married, a daughter of the Rev. John Fisk, of Killingly, Conn., a sister of his father's second wife. His Second son, Dr. Samuel Holden Torrey, married Anne Gould, of Branford, Conn., His Third son, Oliver Torrey, married Tamer Davis, of Thompson, Conn., His Fourth son, Capt. William Torrey, married Hannah Plank, of Killingly, Conn. His daughters: Elizabeth married Edward Adams of Killingly, Conn.; Ann married Thomas Hawkins, of South Kingstown, R. I. Mary married Captain William W. Pollock, of South Kingstown, R. I. Lucy married the Rev. Mr. Osgood, of Boston, Mass., Abigail and Sarah, married brothers named Willson, settled in Ohio and died soon after. Elizabeth lived sirgle and died November ?0, 1808.

Note. Major Joseph W. Torrey, grandson of the Rev. Joseph Torrey, married Caroline Collins, daughter of Gov. Charles Collins, of Newport R. I.

Extracts from Rev. Joseph Torrey's Will.

The will of Rev. Dr. Torrey was dated July 18, 1788, and directs his executor to sell his Mansion House at Tower Hill,

as soon as possible, gives one half of his estate to son Joseph, of Killingly, Conn. To his son John Fisk Torrey, his house, and fifty acres of land in Killingly, Conn., also his horse and saddle. To his grand-daughter Ann Hawkins, twenty Spanish milled dollars. To each of his daughters Mary Pollock, Abigail Willson, Sarah Willson, Elizabeth Torrey, and to his grand-daughter Sarah Osgood, only child of daughter Lucy Osgood, fifty Spanish dollars. To his daughter Elizabeth Torrey, all his household furniture. By Codical, gives twenty Spanish milled dollars to his grand-daughter Ann Hawkins and unto the rest of the children of my daughter Ann Hawkins, one twelfth part of my books. A few other articles inventored, was two gold rings, gold sleave buttons, gold shoe buckles, gold knee buckles, spinning wheel, loom and warping bars. Makes his son Joseph, of Killingly, Connecticut, Executor.

(*From Probate Records South Kingstown, R. I.*)

A Genealogy of the Farnham Family.

The Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, D. D., of Shanghai, China, has compiled a small work relating to the Farnham Family. It makes a very good beginning and we trust that the work may grow larger and a future edition contain the name of every member. That such works are more and more in demand is apparent, and no one can do his family more lasting honor than by doing work of this character. However small the work may be at first, it will often prove an incentive in after years of producing a larger and more elaborate edition. We feel that this little book will lead to just such a desirable result.

ONE LINE OF THE WEEDEN FAMILY.

By John O. Austin.

THE writer has already published an account of this family to the fourth generation, One of the branches will now be followed to more recent times. It will be remembered that the emigrant ancester James Weeden,[1] was in Newport as early as 1648, where his son William,[2] died in 1676, leaving among other children, a son Thomas,[3] who died Dec. 28, 1714. The line that it is proposed to follow commences with Samuel,[4] son of Thomas,[3] last mentioned.

1. SAMUEL WEEDEN,[4] [Thomas,[3] William,[2] James,[1]] of Newport, R. I., was born in 1700 and married at Trinity Church June 5, 1729, Ruth Everson. He died July 17, 1774. He was Town Crier for forty-five years. Samuel Weeden and wife Ruth had:

I THOMAS,[5] b. Nov. 15, 1729, m. Mary ———

Children.

i *Samuel*,[6] b. May 19, 1759.

ii *Ruth*,[6] b.

His wife "Molly," was baptized at Second Baptist Church, Newport, Dec. 3. 1769, and seven days later children Samuel and Ruth.

II Mary,[5] b. Nov. 13, ——

2. III George,[5] b. Apr. 3, 1737.

3. IV Samuel,[5] b. Oct. 11, 1738; m. (1) Abigail Langworthy, July 3, 1760; (2) Abigail Price, Nov. 1, 1792.

2. GEORGE WEEDEN,[5] [Samuel,[4] Thomas,[3] William,[2] James,[1]] of Newport, R. I., was born April 3, 1737. He had the following children baptized at Trinity Church. George, Sept. 29, 1763, Isaac and Sarah, Nov. 5, 1766, James and Ruth, Mar. 5, 1773, and William Broad Weeden, Sept. 29, 1782. The parents names are not given except in the case of the last child baptized. He was called " son of George Weeden." The census of 1774, gives George Weeden's family as nine in all, viz: one male above sixteen years, four males under sixteen, one female above sixteen, two females under sixteen, one Indian.

George Weeden and wife ——— had:

4. I George,[6] b. 1763, m. Esther Dunham, Mar. 26, 1786; (2) Celinda Farnum, Dec. 31, 1809.

II Isaac,[6] b. 1764, (about) m. —— —— His daughter Lydia,[7] married Mr. Walcott, and Ann,[7] married Jesse Comstock. He removed to New York.

III Sarah,[6] b. 1766, (about) m. William Babcock, of Newport, R. I.

5. IV James,[6] b. Apr. 11, 1770, m. (1) Elizabeth Smith, Apr. 25, 1792, (2) Lydia ——

V Ruth,[6] b. 1772, (about)

VI William Broad,[6]

VII Peleg,[6]

3. SAMUEL WEEDEN,[5] [Samuel,[4] Thomas,[3] William,[2] James,[1]] was born Oct. 11, 1738, at Newport, R. I., where he married (1) July 3, 1760, Abigail Langworthy; (2) Nov. 1, 1792, Abigail Price, He died at Providence Nov. 15, 1813. He was a cooper and ganger. He had his son Thomas baptized at Second Baptist Church Newport, July 21, 1772, and his wife and the following children Aug. 1, 1774; James, fourteen years; Abigail, twelve years; Mary, nine years; and Hannah six years.

Aug. 25, 1785, he of Providence, and Mary Davis, widow, sold to Daniel Lyman, for five shillings, a lot of land in Newport, bounded westerly on Broad street, easterly on Spring street, northerly on land of John G. Wanton, and southerly on land of Isaac Lawton.

The Providence Gazette, in noticing his death, states that he was a ganger at the Custom House from the time that Rhode Island came into the Union until his death. Administration on his estate was taken by his widow Abigail and grandson Samuel Weeden Coates. The account showed a house on Planet street renting for forty dollars a year. Receipts were given by heirs.

Samuel Weeden and wife Abigail had:

I JAMES,[6] b. Oct. 30, 1760, m. Margaret Dawley, July 1794, at Exeter. R. I., daughter of James Dawley, late of Newport. He died at Providence, in March 1810. Administration on his estate was taken by his father at request of the widow. A son, George Washington Weeden,[7] left descendants now living.

II ABIGAIL,[6] b. 1762, m. Nathaniel Bailey, May 8, 1785.

III MARY,[6] b. 1765.

IV Hannah,[6] b. 1768, m. Captain Daniel Coates, Oct. 12, 1790.

V Thomas,[6] d. young.

VI William,[6] m. ——— He died in 1829 at Providence, R. I., leaving a son William,[7] for whom James O. Barney was guardian,

4. GEORGE WEEDEN,[6] [George,[5] Samuel,[4] Thomas,[3] William,[2] James,[1]] of Providence, R. I., was born at Newport, R. I., in 1763; m. (1) Esther Dunham, March 26, 1786, at Newport, daughter of Benjamin Dunham. (2) Celinda Farnum, Dec. 31, 1809, at Providence. He died at Providence, June 18, 1824. His first wife was born 1763, and died Aug. 26, 1808. His second wife died in 1855. He was a baker. In 1794, he bought land in Providence, north side of Olney's Lane. The Obituary notice in Providence paper states that the burial would take place from Market St., on Sunday the 26th. instant, after Divine service.

George Weeden and wife Esther had:

I George Everson,[7] b. Feb. 12, 1787, m. Ann Frances Randall, Oct. 16, 1808, daughter of Stephen and Lucina (Winsor) Randall. He died Sept. 13, 1825. His wife was born June 4, 1789, died April 16, 1807.

II Mary,[7] b. Jan. 18, 1789, m. Joseph Cowing, June 24, 1811.

III Benjamin Dunham,[7] b. Dec. 15, 1792, m. Cornelia Sowle, Nov. 13, 1816.

IV Henry Davis,[7] b. Jan. 27, 1793, m. Joanna Alger, Dec. 4, 1817.

V Enos Hitchcock,[7] b. Feb. 13, 1803.

George Weeden and wife Celinda had:

VI SARAH,[7] b. July 26, 1812, m. Philip Case, Nov. 24, 1829.

5. JAMES WEEDEN,[6] [George,[5] Samuel,[4] Thomas,[3] William,[2] James,[1]] of North Providence, R. I., (village of Pawtucket), was born April 11, 1770, at Newport, R. I., He married (1) April 25, 1792, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of David Smith. (2) Lydia —— He died Dec. 9, 1819. He was a baker, and the establishment founded by him has been deservedly famous for its gingerbread, &c., to the present time. In 1794, he bought land in North Providence and in 1805, 1810 and 1811, he and wife Elizabeth sold land. In 1819, his widow, Lydia, desired that administration on the estate might be given to his son, James Weeden, Jr. This family of Pawtucket Weedens should not be confounded with that of the late John Hull Weeden. The latter was from another branch, his descent being thus; John Hull Weeden,[7] [John,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] John,[3] William,[2] James.[1]]

James Weeden and wife Elizabeth had:

I RUTH,[7] II JAMES,[7]
III JOHN SMITH,[7] IV ELIZA,[7]
V MARY ANN ,b. 1799. VI HORACE,[7]
VII ESTHER,[7] VIII CORNELIA,[7]
IX AMELIA,[7] X SARAH,[7]

A FEW WILLS OF NEWPORT WOMEN.

By John O. Austin.

Much light upon family relationships is often given by the wills of widows and spinsters, and notably so by the four instruments here submitted to the readers of this magazine.

Will of Hannah Carr, [*Widow of Edward,*[2] *Gov. Caleb.*[1]]

Dated 1748, proved 1752. She mentions sons, Edward and James; daughters, Hannah Watson, wife of Samuel Watson, of South Kingstown; Mary Chapman, wife of Isaac Chapman, of Newport; Mercy Brown, wife of Samuel Brown, of South Kingstown; Patience Westgate, wife of Robert Westgate, of Warwick; and Sarah Waterman, wife of Resolved Waterman, of Warwick.

Will of Mary Coggeshall, [*Widow of John,*[3] *Joshua,*[2] *John.*[1]]

Dated 1740, Mar. 4, proved 1747, June 1. Exs., brother Benjamin Stanton, and Edward Thurston. She mentions sons, John, Joshua and Joseph, (of Jamestown,) daughter Mary Weaver, wife of Thomas Weaver, of Newport; Hannah Weaver, wife of Benjamin Weaver, of Newpor; Mercy Fish, wife of Thomas Fish, of Dartmouth; son-in-law Peleg Wood, of Newport; daughters, Avis and Humility Coggeshall.

Will of Mary Cole, Spinster, [*Daughter of John and Ann (Hutchinson) Cole.*]

Dated about 1720. She mentions sister Eldred's daughters, Elizabeth, Grace and Bridget; sister Potter's daughter Susanna; sister Place's daughters Marbury and Ann; brother William's daughters Ann and Hannah; and gives a legacy also to Lydia, daughter of Henry Bull.

Will of Sarah Mosher, [*Widow of Hugh,*[2] *Hugh, also Widow of John Harding*[2], Stephen,[1] *who was the father of her children.*]

Dated 1716, May 1, proved 1716, June 4. Ex., friend John Odlin. She mentions son Israel Harding, daughters Elizabeth Williams, Mary Hookey, Amey Clarke, and Hannah Medbury, and son-in-law Stephen Hookey.

QUERIES.

Editor of the Register. Can you or any of your readers give me any information concerning Mr. John Spencer,[1] who came from London to New England in the ship Mary and John, about the year 1633. Who were his parents or the date of his birth.

2. Whose son was John Spencer,[2] that John,[1] in his will, (at Salem, Mass.) mentions as his nephew and heir. Who were his, John,[2] parents, or date of his birth. What was the maiden name of his wife, Susannah, and whose daughter was she. At what time did John,[2] leave Massachusetts for Newport, R. I., where he was made freeman 1668, and settled in East Greenwich, R. I., 1677.

3. What was the maiden name of Martha, the wife of Benjamin,[3] third son of John.[2] What was the date of their marriage. Their first child, Peleg,[4] was born 1696.

4. Who was Lydia, wife of Wilson,[5] Walter,[4] Benjamin,[3] and what the date of their marriage. Their first child, Henry,[6] was born Aug 15, 1750.

B. B. Spencer.

East Greenwich, R. I.

The Rhode Island Historical Tracts, Second Series.

We are please to observe that Mr. Rider has commenced the publication of the Second Series of the above interesting work. His first number is a grand one and firmly nails one well known misrepresentation of our early settlers. We wish there were more men like Mr. Rider in our State. He is one who writes on Rhode Island subjects and has long been interested in the publication of Rhode Island works. In the successful publication of the Historicel Tracts alone, he has done our State History an invaluable service. Numerous other historical works bear witness to his energy, industry and business management. May he meet with success in this new venture.

THE TWO GOVERNORS, CRANSTON.

By Henry E. Turner, M. D., Newport, R. I.

I.

Governor John Cranston.

AMONG those of the early settlers of Aquidneck, no name has been handed down, more closely identified with Rhode Island History or entitled to more honorable notice, by her citizens, than that of CRANSTON, inasmuch as it not only represents an ancient and distinguished family for many generations and in many lines prominent in Scottish affairs, but also is a worthy branch of the stock planted on the soil of Rhode Island by Governor Jeremiah Clarke, various others of whose descendants have been, and still continue to be, important elements in our social and political fabric.

According to the traditions of the family, verified by the researches of the late Hon. Theodore Foster, formerly a distinguished citizen of Providence and for many years a Senator in the United States Congress, John Cranston, the settler, was a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, from Sir William Cranston, Captain in the Kings Guard, created Baron Cranstown of Creling, by King James VI, of Scotland. James, a younger son of First Lord, William Cranstown, mar-

ried Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, who was grandson of James V., with the bar sinister and nephew of Mary, Queen of Scots. His son John Cranston, married with Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Stuart, predecessor of the Earl of Traquair, also of the Royal Stuarts. His son James, father of Governor John Cranston, was Chaplain to King Charles I., of England and Scotland. The wife of First Lord, William Cranston, was Helen, a daughter of James Lindsey predecessor of the Earls of Crawford.

This pedigree being correct, which, as it seems to me, there is very little reason to doubt, the blood of the Cranstons may be traced back through the Royal Lines of both England and Scotland, to a period as far back as history reaches, with many ramifications through the historic families of Scotland.

To us Republicans these are matters of apparently little moment, but I have referred to them chiefly from deference to Mr. Foster's laborious and exhaustive examination of the subject, which is intended to be given to the public, without alteration, but with such notes as may seem to be required.

Governor Cranston was born in 1625 and died Mar. 12, 1680, aged 54 years. His wife, Mary Clarke, was daughter of Jeremiah and Francis, and was born 1641 and was therefore sixteen years his junior. She died April 7, 1711, aged 69 years. She married after his death John Stanton, being his second wife. John Cranston's name first appears on the Colonial Record, as elected drummer, Mar. 13, 1644, at that time his age was about nineteen years. This does not strike us as a very dignified position for a youth claiming so much royal and aristocratic blood, but bear in mind that his father is reputed to have been Chaplain to Charles I., a position which would not be likely to recommend him to much favor either in England or Scotland, both which, at this time, were

under the domination of the most furious disciples of puritanism and democracy. The collateral branches of a noble house, therefore, under such a condition of affairs, may well be supposd to have been in not very flourishing circumstances.

The next promotion of Cranston was ten years later, when he was elected Attorney General, May 16, 1654. He was reelected to this office in 1655.

He was Commissioner from Newport, in 1655, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, and Assistant in 1669, 70, 71, and was elected an Assistant May 7, 1674, but declined to serve.

May 1, 1672, he was elected Duputy Governor and also May 6, 1673, and again 1676, 77, and 78. In November of the latter year, he was elected Gorernor and filled that office until the March following, when he died.

At the election, May 7, 1673, Dr. Cranston, (as we may properly style him), being elected as Moderator of the Assembly, refused to serve, and John Easton was elected Moderator, and being reelected as Duputy Governor, he declined this also, and William Coddington was elected. In the meantime, Messrs, John Coggeshall and John Clarke had declined the position of Duputy Governor, and Messrs, Richard Smith and Francis Brinley had both declined to serve as Assistants, whence we infer that some unpleasant feeling existed, of which in the paucity of detail, we can offer no elucidation.

It has been often stated that John Cranston, was the first man who ever had conferred on him, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, by authority of the Government of Rhode Island, although Robert Jeffreys had received a license to practice Chirurgerie, Sept. 17, 1641, as appears by the following record. (*Col. Rec. Volume I.*) viz :

" It is ordered that Mr. Robert Jeffreys shall be authorized to exercise the function of Chirurgerie."

The act conferring the degree on John Cranston, is as follows. (*Col. Rec. Vol, II, page* 33, *Mar.* 1, 1663-4.) viz :

"WHEREAS, the Court have taken notice of the great blessing of God on the good endevors of Captayne John Cranston of Newport, both in Phissicke and Chirurgery, to the great comfort of such as have had occasion to improve his skill and practice &co., We doe therfore unanimously enacte and declare that the said Captayne John Cranston is lycenced and commissioned to adminester Phissicke and practice chirurgery throughout this whole Colony, and is, by this Court styled and recorded Doctor of Phissicke and Chirurgery, by the authority of this the General Assembly of this Col ony."

As this was the Session at which the Charter of King Charles II, was accepted and recorded, this act may have expressed a feeling of a new accesion of dignity and importance, or it may have been supposed to be agreeable to His Majesty, that his not distant relative should receive this mark of honor from his favored subjects.

John Cranston, when appointed Drummer in 1644, was of Portsmouth, John Hardy being appointed Drummer for Newport, at the same time, and in the complete roll of Freemen in 1655, John Cranston's name appears on the lists of Portsmouth and Newport, whence we conclude that he had then recently changed his residence from Portsmouth to Newport. This Roll was undoubtedly the necessary consequence of the reorganization of the four towns into one government, under the Charter of 1643, on the 12th. of September, 1654, under the Presidentcy of Roger Williams, upon the vacation of Coddington's surreptitiously obtained perpetual Commission.

Cranston's first election as Commissioner, is also in the same year, from Newport.

His name frequently appears, during his public service, in connection with important Legislative business showing him to have been a leading factor in the affairs of the Colony.

He was President of the Court Martial for the trial of the Indians charged with being engaged in the war against the Colonies in 1675-6, called King Philip's War, and May 1, 1678, the Assembly voted:

"That copies of all the proceedings of the Court Martial for trial of Indians, of which he was President, be presented to Major John Cranston, at the Colony's expense."

The Military Spirit, which harmonized so thoroughly with his Scottish blood and his feudal antecedents, and which induced him, in his nineteenth year to act as drummer, for the town of Portsmouth, seems to have been a leading feature in his character, and he is styled Captayne from a very early period in his career. At a Meeting of the Assembly, Oct. 27, 1675, it was voted as follows, viz: (*At Newport*; *Col. Rec. Vol. II. page* 531.)

"Whereas, a petition was presented to this Assembly, by Capt'n John Cranston &c., concerning several particulars, for the settlinge of the Militia, in these daingerous hurries with the Indians, and putting the Colony in a suitable posture of defence, soe near as may be, to the Safety and Satisfaction of all, this Assembly doe referr the consideration and conclusion of the matter, unto the Councill of Warr, in each towne, to order, and what each Councill shall soe order shall stand & be authentic, And the Councills on this Island, in each towne shall meet on Wednesday next, which will be on the third day of November next, and the other townes, in this

Colony, may take their most convenient time to effect the premises."

At a meeting of the Assembly, at Newport, it was voted, Mar. 13, 1675-6, that: (*Col. Rec. Vol. II, page* 532.)

"Mr. Walter Clarke, Capt. John Cranston, Mr. Joshua Coggeshall, Mr. Caleb Carr, and John Sanford, are chosen a Committee to draw up and prepare matters for this Assembly, and make their speedy return of what they agree theiron, for the Court's confirmation, relating to the matters of Providence and Warwick; and also to draw up a letter to the Plymouth government."

Letters to Providence and Warwick.

"To the free inhabitants of Providence and Warwick, there remaining, greeting:

WHEREAS, the present troubles with the natives is and hath been great, very hazardous and prejudiciall to the inhabitants of this Collony, the sense of which upon the hearts of the Governor & Councill hath occasioned the calling of this present Assembly, whoe hath a true commiseration of your callamities, and really sympathize in your exercizes, and owne ourselves soe nearly related to you, and in duty bound, for the good of his Majesty's interest, that it is our study how to doe or act for your safety, in all respects; wee received a paper from you of Warwick, as wee suppose, but noe hand subscribed, the contents of which, wee take to be the substance of your minds, and favorably construct the omission, by reason of your hurries and exercises as aforesaid; and since this meetinge convened, the 13th. ins't, was and is on purpose to advise for the good and weale of this Colony, as is abovesaid, after our searious debate and well weighinge your hazardous and present condition, wee declare that wee

find this Collony is not of ability to maintaine sufficient garrisons for the security of our out Plantations. Therefore, wee thinke and judge it most safe for the inhabitants to repaire to this Island, which is the most secureist. Newport and Portsmouth inhabitants have taken such care, that those of the Collony who come, and cannot procure land to plant for themselues and families reliefe, may be supplyed with land, by the townes; and each familye soe wantinge a libertye, shall have a cow kept upon the commons; butt if any of you think yourselves of ability to keepe your interest of house and cattell, and will adventure your lives, wee shall not positively oppose you therein; but this the Assembly declares as their sense and reall beliefe, concerninge the premises, that those that so doth make themselves a prey, and what they have, as goods, provisions, ammunition, cattell, &c. will be a reliefe to the enemy, at their pleasure, except more than ordinary providence prevent, therefore cannot but judge them wisest, that take the safest course to secure themselves, and take the occasion from the enemy."

"Ordered to be signed by the Clerke of this Assembly."

A lengthy act was passed, at this Session, enjoining on individuals having Indians in their custody or care, to take extraordinary care against their escape &c. and another vote was passed to the effect ---

"That any that hath a man Indian or Indians, capable, shall pay for a watcher and warder, as much as if the Indian were an Englishman; and that noe Indian, in this Collony, be a slave, but only to pay their debts, or for their bringinge up, or custody they have received, or to performe covenant, as if they had been countrymen not in warr."

At the next session, April 4, 1676, (page 535) provision was made for four boats, manned by five or six men each, to

aid in the defense of the bay, to be increased if necessary, by a Commission, consisting of the Duputy Governor, John Easton, Mr. Walter Clarke, Capt. John Cranston, Mr. John Coggeshall, Mr. Caleb Carr, for Newport, and Capt. John Albro, Mr. Robert Hodgson, and Mr. Robert Hazard for Portsmouth.

It was voted also, that negros capable should be required to watch as Englishmen.

It was voted to make an enumeration of inhabitants of Newport and Portsmouth, English, Negros and Indians in separate lists, " and also to take an account of how all persons are provided with corne, guns, powder, shot and lead."

A barrel of powder was ordered for the supply of Portsmouth, and two great guns, now in the yard of the late deceased Mr. William Brenton, to be pressed for the country's service, and carred to Portsmouth, and placed, the one in the ferry neck, the other at or near the house of John Borden, to be properly mounted and placed in charge of suitable persons.

They then invite a large number of " the most judicious inhabitants to meet the Assembly on the instant, for advice and concurrance."

At the next meeting, April 11, 1676, (page 537) the record is as follows, viz:

" VOTED, that whereas, there hath been and is great occasion, by these late wars with the Indians, whereby appeares absolute necessity for the defence and safety of this Collony, and the Kings interest herein, that suitable care be taken for the management of the Millitia and Millitary forces of the Collony."

" THEREFORE, for the orderly maintaininge of the Millitia this Assembly doe agree to choose a Major, to be chief Captaine of all the Collony forces, Captaines, inferior officers and

Company's of any pertickular place or places, in this Collony, soe to be commanded, in what there is cause of general Command, and to have his Commission from the General Assembly."

And voted, that a Major, by this Assembly, be "forthwith chosen and empowered."

"Capt. John Cranston is chosen Major."

The Major's Commission.

"To John Cranston, by this present Assembly appointed and chosen Major of this, his Majesty's Collony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the well ordering and maintaininge the Millitary Officers in this Collony, and for the defence of the King's subjects herein.

"You are therefore, in his Majesty's name, hereby fully and absolutely empowered and required, as Major of all and singular the land forces to this Collony belonginge, to undertake the conduct, leadinge and traininge up of the said forces and for the preservation of the King's subjects in this Collony, to take care that the said Millitary be put in a suitable and absolute way of defence. You are alsoe, by virtue hereof, to have the absolute command of all the Captaines and inferior officers, with their respective Companys, within this Collony, to martial array, at your command, and to repair to such place or places, as may be most for the King's interest, and the safety of the inhabitants here; and alsoe, by your warrantts to to the several townes, to require, if you see cause, more Captains to be chosen, on this Island, and order their several numbers, in each town, and to take care that watchmen and warders be continued, and in all cases, necessary for the defence of this Collony, and his Majesty's subjects herein, to command the inferior officers, with their companys; and upon

assault of an enemy, with them, or either of them, to use your utmost endeavour to kill, expulse, expell, take and destroy, all and every the enemies of this, his Majesty's Collony, that shall, in hostile manner, be found actinge against the publick peace of this Collony, and the inhabitants herein. And, in all things necessary for the peace and safety of the Collony, to doe and act with power and authority, in the place and office of a Major, according to the Law Martial, for the execution whereof, this Commission or the duplicate of it, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge, soe that your actings herein, be not repugnant to the Assembly as Governor and Councill orders, and the advice of the respective Councills, in each towne, to be taken as to watchinge and wardinge, and the election of Millitary officers.

In witness whereof, wee, the said Assembly, have authorized the Governor to signe hereunto, with the seale of the Collony affixed by the Recorder.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, GOV."

" By order of the General Assembly, aforesaid, sittinge at Newport, the 13th. of march, 1675-6, and by adjournment, sittinge the 11th. of April 1676. The seale of the Collony affixed. as attests;

JOHN SANFORD, RECORDER "

We give these copious extracts from the record, because they show, First, that John Cranston made, primarily, the movement upon which the action of the Assembly was based, Second, that he was selected as the instrument for their execution, and that, considering the extreme jealousy which they invariably manifested in regard to their democratic ideas, they showed a wonderful degree of confidence in the character of the man, and in the capacity of the soldier.

We cannot determine whether the general plan expressed in the letter to the mainland towns was adopted wholly or mainly through his influence, as he was of the Committee which reported the letter to Providence and Warwick, and as he was selected to prosecute the plans agreed on, we have good reasons to suppose that in a very great degree, they were governed by his opinions, in the adoption of their plan of operations, he being, as they believed, the man among them, in whose military genius they had most reasons for confidence.

There is no evidence afforded by the record, that any significant resistance was made to the plan set forth in the letter to Providence and Warwick, and many of their inhabitants availed themselves of the hospitable proposition of the Island towns, and there is now very little room to doubt its consummate wisdom.

Very little aid could be expected from any of the United Colonies, except such as, incidently, would contribute to their own safety, for this was in the " hey day " of that organization, always jealous of Rhode Island, and nourishing towards her, a quasi hostility, and little disposed to treat her otherwise than as an interloper, and a thorn in the flesh, but in no case, would Rhode Island have been recognized as an equal associate, or as having any claim to their protection.

The Colony however, at a session, held June 14, 1676, upon a representation from the inhabitants of Providence, established there a garrison of eight men, of which Arthur Fenner was constituted Captain, with a Commission essentially similar to that given to Cranston, except, that it only extends to his immediate command, but contains this notable provision, viz: (*R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. II, page* 547.)

"And further you are to declare to any of the forces of the United Collonys, if occasion require, that you are there placed, to manifest to all, that your garrison is there settled to maintain the interest of all our out plantations, against their unlawful intrusions, and to forbid their settinge of garrison or garrisons, without our advice and knowledge in any part of our jurisdictions, though at present left voyd of inhabitants."

This passage shows, in the clearest light, what kind of "aid and comfort," they expected from the United Colonies, whose imperious and exacting policy had forced upon the natives, a war, in which they would make no discrimination between those who had treated them with cruel harshness, and those who had acted with kindness and consideration.

The sufferings increased subsequently by those in Providence and Warwick who did not acquiesce in the proposition to remove, with their movables, to the Island, shows the inability of Rhode Island to protect those outlying settlements, and also the want of power or of inclination to afford them any adequate aid, on the part of the other Colonies.

There is no reason to suppose that Governor Cranston's religious views coincided with those of the original refugees from Massachusetts and there are no data from which they can be determined, but his father having been Chaplain to the King, was necessarily an adherent to the Church of England, and his son, Gov. Samuel, was one of the founders and principal supporters of Trinity Church, Newport, he was therefore, probably an Episcopalian, but notwithstanding their loyalty to the church, they actively promoted the views of the more liberal party in Colonial Politics, of which their relatives, the Clarke's were, for many years, vigilent and earnest advocates.

John Cranston, by his wife Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Frances (Latham) Clarke, had:

i Samuel,
ii Caleb,
iii Benjamin,
iv John,
v William,
vi Jeremiah,
vii Peleg,
viii Elizabeth,

☞ Note. There is much uncertainty in the number and order of the births of the children of Gov. John Cranston. The above list gives eight, according to Peleg Clarke's genealogy. Mr. George K. Cranston, in his list, gives ten in the following order:

i Samuel, ii Caleb, iii James, iv Mary, v Benjamin, vi John, vii William, viii Jeremiah, ix Peleg, x Elizabeth.

Austin's Genealogical Dictionary gives also ten, but in the following order:

i Samuel, ii Caleb, iii James, iv Jeremiah, v Mary, vi Benjamin, vii John, viii Elizabeth, ix Peleg, x William.

II.

Governor Samuel Cranston.

Samuel Cranston, eldest son of John and Mary, was born 1659, his mother being then about eighteen years old, and his father thirty-four. His First wife was Mary Hart, daughter of Thomas and Freeborn (Williams) Hart, which Freeborn was a daughter of Roger Williams, and as all the children of Samuel Cranston were by this wife Mary Hart, all the descendants of Governor Samuel Cranston, are necessarily

descendants also, of Roger Williams. Thomas and Freeborn Hart, besides this daughter Mary, had three sons, John Thomas and James. After the decease of Thomas Hart, his widow Freeborn, became the third wife of Gov. Walter Clarke, but had no further issue.

The Second wife of Samuel Cranston was Judith (Parrett,) widow of his brother, Caleb Cranston.

Mary, First wife of Samuel Cranston, died Sept. 17, 1710, aged 47 years.

Judith, Second wife of Samuel Cranston, died May 4, 1737, aged 67 years.

Samuel Cranston, died April 26, 1727, aged 68 years.

Samuel Cranston was admitted a Freeman of the Colony, May 6, 1684. In 1696, he was an Assistant, and perhaps had been Assistant or Duputy for several years previously, as no record exists from 1692 to 1696. In March 1698, he was elected Governor, and continued to be reelected to that office, until 1727, having died incumbent, in the April of that year, making his term of that office, thirty successive years.

July 1, 1695, he was appointed to receive and account for the impost on wines and strong waters, and was on a Committee to report an Act in relation thereto.

At no period in our Colonial history, was there more need of the sterling qualities that distinguished Samuel Cranston, than that in which was assigned him the onerous task of administering the Rhode Island government, and he proved himself the worthy successor of his venerable uncle, Governor Walter Clarke. The minions of the Court, represented by Lord Bellomont and Edward Randolph, were unyielding in their determination and unwearied in their efforts to introduce a system into the administration of the Colonies, which should reduce the Colonists to a state of serfdom, and should divert

all the streams of traffic towards the coffers of the merchants of London, and all the public patronage to the support of the younger scions of the privileged classes of the fatherland, and should choke all the aspirations for civil and political liberty, which had induced their immigration, from under the shadow of the royal wing and the fostering influence of hereditary oligarchy.

The correspondence of Governor Cranston, limited as it was, simple and unsophisticated as it is, in its diction, devoid as it is, of indications of scholastic attainment, is admirable for its exhibition of the attributes most applicable to the emergency, earnestness, persistence, adroitness and patience, and yet not wanting that measure of pliability which yields when resistance is vain, or to quote a modern illustration, "adapts itself to the logic of events." In the more positive qualities first mentioned, Governor Cranston showed himself a creditable graduate of the school in which he was trained, and of which John Greene and Walter Clarke had been the prime leaders; in the latter, and not less useful features of his character, he may be allowed to have transcended them.

In order to estimate the difficulties of his position we must bear in mind, that in the lapse of two generations, the Colonies had become, comparatively, populous and productive, communication with Europe was vastly more facile and frequent, the Colonists had begun to indicate an ambition to develope commerce and manufactures, by which they hoped to diminish their expenses and, in some degree, their depen. dance on a people three thousand miles removed from them, for the absolute necessities of existence, and that the greed of the British public for the monopoly of their trade, and of the needy gentry for absorbing their positions of profit and honor, had "grown with their growth and strengthened with

their strength," and like the tiger, after a " taste of blood," the appetites of their commercial and feudal brethren at home, had been provoked, in a high degree, by the ephemeral success, which had crowned their desires, during the reign of James II., and the usurped administration of Sir Edmond Andros.

We must bear in mind too, that the autonomy enjoyed by Rhode Island, was participated in, at this period, only by Connecticut, of all the sister Colonies. Plymouth had been merged in Massachusetts, and a Governor of Royal appointment, lorded it over both those Communities, and a vice-regal establishment, with all its accessories, guided the destinies of the Province of New York, and the position of Rhode Istand was, therefore, exceptional and precarious.

Besides these discouraging circumstances, there existed, in their midst, a large party, of whom were many of the most wealthy and prominent of their associates " who knew not Joseph, but lusted after the flesh pots of Egypt," whose sympathies were with the powers at home, and whose machinations were always a factor, to the disadvantage of those we must consider the orthodox party, I. E. those who regarded the interests of the Colony, and the cause of truth and liberty as paramount, rather than those of the King, the Church, the Privileged Orders and the Mother Country.

The prominent leaders of this adverse party were, Peleg Sanford, Francis Brinley, Nathaniel Coddington, and less openly, Jahleel Brenton, who was in England during part of the time, acting as Agent for the Colony, and who, having been appointed by the General Assembly, May 3, 1699, as their Agent, is referred to, as such, in Gov. Cranston's letter to the King, dated May 13, 1700. At a Session, held Feb'y 1699 – 1700, it is evident, that some parties entertained mis-

givings as to Brenton's being the most suitable representative of their interests and wishes, for they voted, that

"Capt'n Joseph Sheffield, Esq., is appointed Sole Agent for this, his Majesty's Collony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations &c., always provided, if it doth appear to the aforesaid Captain Joseph Sheffield, that Mr. Jahleel Brenton, Esq., hath not acted, by virtue of the power, to him committed, as well as for the maintenance, upholding and continuing his Majesty's Letters Patent, to us granted, as well as, any other difference or differences, case or cases, in the behalf of the aforesaid Colony, either before his Majesty's Council, or any other Ministers of Justice, within the realm of England."

The vote then recites, that if the conduct of Mr. Brenton is such as Capt. Sheffield approves, then they are to be jointly associated in the Agency, if otherwise, then Capt. Sheffield is to be Sole Agent.

The Committee appointed to carry out this vote, and to forward Capt. Sheffield's preparations for his departure, and prepare instructions for his conduct, were, Gov. S. Cranston, R. Carr, Jas Barker. Giles Slocum, J. Borden, Eb'r Slocum, N. Waterman, and Richard Greene, all of the liberal party. At the Session, May 4, following, either the Assembly had become reassured in relation to Mr. Brenton, or the opposite party had become relatively stronger, probably the latter, or they withdrew from the arrangement with Capt. Sheffield, agreed to pay him £40 for the expense and trouble he had been at, and reaffirmed Mr. Brenton's appointment, on the ground of "their special confidence in said Brenton, Esq., and considering the great charge that would arise on said Collony, by continuing the aforesaid Sheffield in the aforesaid trust, &c."

By reference to a letter of Jahleel Brenton to the "Board of Trade," of date, Boston, Mar. 8, 1697-8, (*R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. III. page* 331.) we shall be convinced that a less suitable man could not have been found, to represent the more liberal element in the Colony, and, at various other times, the same spirit exhibits itself in his correspondence. Each of the four names I have mentioned except Coddington, are again signalized, seventy-five years later, by active and potent resistance to the organized efforts of the thirteen combined Colonies, to assert the principles of freedom and to repudiate the slavery proposed to be fastened on them. Brinley and Brenton in the persons of direct descendants, Sanford preeminently by a collateral, Thomas Hutchinson Royal Governor of Massachusetts.

In the selection of most Committees on important subjects, during his incumbency, Gov. Cranston's name appears, as first named, and we are bound to regard him as the representative man of the period, in Rhode Island, a period, as we expect to show infinitely critical, in the irrepressible conflict between the antagonistic forces of freedom and proscription.

The grand principle of the right of self government, as well as of freedom in religious concernments, seems to have animated the Rhode Island Colonists, without any period of abeyance, in spite of all assaults from without, and all discouragement within their organization.

The accession of William and Mary had seemed like a burst of sunlight, after the rigorous rule of King James and Gov. Andros, but they found that the more liberal government which Englishmen had established for themselves, had not been intended to extend all its benefits to the Colonies. No Burke or Fox or Chatham had yet arisen to dispense the effulgence of their genius upon the political firmament, and many

years were to elapse before the fulness of time was to fulfil the aspirations of the lovers of freedom, and much Royal and Parliamentary usurpation had yet to be encountered.

In the struggles incident to these unwarrantable pretensions of the Crown and Parliament, Gov. Cranston never swerved from a firm and persistent advocacy of the rights of the Colonists,' and he went to his grave after nearly thirty years of militant service, wlthout once laying aside the panoply of the faithful soldier.

In the R. I. Col. Records, Vol. III, pages 326 to 331, may be found copies of correspondence between the Board of Trade and the Colony, and also between the Board and certain individuals, which show most distinctly the position occupied by Sanford, Brinley and Brenton toward the Colony, and what sort of judicial fairness, was intended towards the Colony, may be judged by the nomination of these very names in Lord Bellomonts instructions, dated Mar. 9, 1698-9, (*R. I. Col. Records, Vol. III, pages* 363 *to* 367.) in the following terms, after directing him to go to Rhode Island, or if not, to appoint suitable persons, to go there and inquire into " the disorders and irregularities countenanced and practiced, by the Governor and Company of our Colony of R. Island &c. viz:

" And for the more effectual execution of our will and pleasure, in this matter, you shall call to your assistance, or direct those that may be appointed by you for this service, to call to their assistance, Francis Brinley, Peleg Sanford, Nathaniel Coddington, Caleb Arnold, Josias Arnold, or any of them, or any such other persons &c."

The instructions then proceed to dictate questions to be put to the following officials, under oath, viz:

" Walter Clarke, late Governor;

" John Greene, Duputy Governor;
" John Easton, late Governor;
" Samuel Cranston, Governor;
" Peleg Sanford, Esq."

The result of this enquiry, is required to be reported to the King, and the animus of the Home Government is exhibited, in placing the evident authors of the complaint, in a quasi judicial position, in its investigation.

These papers being from J. Carter Brown's MSS. collections, were only brought to light at a recent period, and, of course were totally unknown to all parties on this side of the water.

In a letter to the Board of Trade, of date, May 27, 1699, (*R. I. Col. Records, Vol. III, pages* 373 *to* 375.) Gov. Cranston, in the most respectful and punctilious manner, disclaims any intentional wrong doing, on the part of the Colony or any of its officers, apologises for errors of judgment or ignorance, and concludes as follows.

" We shall always, for time to come, be very observant in following your Lordships' advice and instructions, in all cases relating to his Majesty's interest, and once more. humbly begging your Lordships' favorable constuctions, in what of weakness may appear in us. We being a plain and mean sort of people, yet true and loyal subjects to his most excellent Majesty, King William, and we hope time will make manifest the same to your Lordships, we being not insensible of the many enemies we have, who hath and do make it their business to render us, (to his Majesty and your Lordships,) as ridiculous as they can, and to present things to your Lordships, quite contrary to what they are or were. For instance, there is one Esquire Randolph, who was employed by the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs, who did publickly declare he would be the means to eclipse us of our privileges;

and we know he picked up several false reports against us. But we do not doubt your Lordships will, in time, have a further insight of such men's actions, and we humbly beg of your Lordships, that you will not entertain any reports against us, so as to give any determinination on the same, to our ill conveniency, till we can have liberty to answer for ourselves, we having commissionated and appointed Jahleel Brenton, Esq., (his Majesty's late Collector of his customs, in these parts,) our Agent, to answer to what shall be objected against us, or in any other matter or thing, relating to this his Majesty's Colony, begging your Lordships favor toward him in what shall appear just and right."

With the light of Mr. Brenton's correspondence, only lately made public, we have reasons for grave doubts, whether Gov. Cranston's reliance on him was not misplaced, and whether, on the contrary, the affairs of the Colonists, at headquarters, were not in very bad hands.

Lord Bellomont's report of the result of the enquiry, which he was commissioned to make, is in the R. I. Col. Records Vol. III, pages 385 to 388, and is a hearty response to the untenable and improbable generalities, set forth by their accusers, consisting in fact of sweeping charges such as political parties generally affect, and, in their nature, not susceptible of proof, rather than formal charges, under which, legal investigation could be had, or was designed.

These charges were:

I. That they have neglected the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and have never erected nor encouraged any schools of learning, or had the means of instruction by a learned orthodox ministry.

II. That they have omitted "English and America," in the titles of their official acts. Their style being; "The

English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England in America.

III. That they have sometimes failed to hold sessions of the General Assembly, on the last Wednesday of October, as required by the Charter, and have held sessions on Tuesday the day before the first Wednesday in May.

IV. Denounces the appointment of a Moderator by the Assembly, to preside instead of the Governor.

V. Denounces the practice of voting by proxy.

VI. Objects, that military officers are elected by their several companies.

VII. Asserts that some members in 1697, were admitted to the Assembly, elected by Town Councils, and that, in the same year, Walter Clarke, then Governor, directed the sheriffs to issue warrants of election " to the Assistants and Justices of the several towns."

VIII. That Walter Clarke, in the same year, resigned his office of Governor, in the morning, and resumed it, to make up a quorum of the house of Magistrates.

IX. " In May, Anno, 1699, a General Assembly was held and kept, no writ for calling and convening the same, ever coming to the hand of the Sheriff or his duputy."

X. In 1696, " An Act or order was published, under the public seal of the Colony, as an act of the General Assembly, which was not laid before nor put in the House of Duputies or Representatives."

XI. Objects to the Assembly's assuming judicial and appellate power, and the Duputies are not under any oath or engagement.

XII. That " they raise and levy taxes and assessments upon the people, there being no express authority, in the Charter, for so doing."

XIII. That they try and punish capital offenders.

XIV. That they usurp Admirality power.

XV. Complains generally of their administration of justice.

XVI. Their Attorney General, illiterate.

XVII. Their Assistants, also Justices of the peace and Judges of the Courts, are Quakers, Sectaries, and the gentlemen most sufficient for estate are overlooked and John Greene, a british man of very corrupt or no principles in religion, from year to year, is elected Duputy Governor.

XVIII. That the said Dep. Gov., J. G., granted commissions to privateers &c. "and all the vessels, whereof the Captains were so commissionated, went to Madagascar, and the seas of India, and were employed to commit piracy."

XIX. That they countenanced and harbored pirates.

XX. Objects to affirmation instead of oath.

XXI. No journal of acts in Council.

XXII. Acts and Laws not digested.

XXIII. Complains of neglect in furnishing copies of the Laws &c.

XXIV. Many of his Majesty's good Subjects complain of maladministration of the laws.

XXV. They are complained of by Mr. Brinley and Nathaniel Waterman, for disregarding certain orders of the King, "relating to some trials."

"Governor Cranston's speech made unto the General Assembly, called upon the notice I gave him, of his Majesty's commands unto myself, relating to that government (which is approved and applauded among them,) gives some taste of the temper and disposition of the people, and discovers how they stand affected to the laws of England, and his Ma-

jesty's government; basely insinuating it to be, little better than bondage and slavery.

"I apprehend his Majesty is neither honored nor served by that government, as, at present, it is managed."

I have reduced this voluminous and somewhat verbose document, as much as possible, and I propose very briefly, to comment on some of the counts, though many of them, seem too puerile to merit notice, and all are evidently inspired by a captious and fault finding disposition, and are merely the reflex of discontent, on the part of those "gentlemen, most sufficient for estate," whose tory sentiments preclude them from the confidence of the community, or who have been on the losing side, in some legal contest.

I. The first count is answered by the fact, well known to us, that among the first acts of the settlers was the assignment of land for schools; and the Indians were improved about equally, by all who have come in contact with them.

II. The omission of "English," and "America," I cannot justify, but probably it was inadvertant.

III. I should think an occasional failure to hold a Session of the Legislature, when occasion did not require it, might be excused, on the plea, of expense and trouble, which was the probable reason.

IV. It was the practice to choose a Moderator to conduct the Annual Election, either as a matter of delicacy, or because they supposed the term of the Governor expired with the day preceding, it could be of no consequence if the outgoing Governor assented.

V. The allowing a freemen to send his vote, properly endorsed, secured his right, and infringed that of no other person, and brought out a fuller vote than could have been otherwise obtained, and was assented to by all, as conducive

to the public good, the only objection that could arise, was, that it gave no advantage to the disaffected party, who being in Newport, chiefly, could be present without inconvenience.

VI. The Charter gave to the Company absolute control of their militia, and the character of the government nowhere exhibits itself so signally as where they assert that right, in the contests with Joseph Dudley and Sir William Phipps. Whatever may have been Lord Bellomont's opinion, its introduction is impertinent, and needs no examination here.

VII. I will not attempt to justify an irregular election of members of the Assembly if it occurred, but I should like to know on what proof the assertion was made.

VIII. If Gov. Clarke, after resigning, resumed, to make a quorum, it is plain, that his resignation could not be accepted without a quorum, and was, "Ipso facto," void.

IX. I see no necessity for the intervention of a sheriff or writ of election in May 1699, or any other May, those elections being held according to Law.

X. This, if true, was through the inadvertance, or fault, of some subordinate officer.

XI. This power, whether rightly or otherwise, was exercised, by the General Assembly, for many years after the declaration of independence, and, in fact, within the memory of many of us; and one of our best known public men, before the adoption of the Constitution of the State, was wont to say, that "the General Assembly was omnipotent," which expression, (from the terms of the Charter,) during the period for which they were elected, seems logically justified, the forms by which they should administer justice, not being specified, and in no way indicated, except, that they should not violate the laws of England.

XII. How the government was expected to support itself, without that power which inheres in all government, the power "to raise and levy taxes and assessments on the people," Lord Bellomont does not vouchsafe to explain.

XIII. No Colony was ever denied the privilege of trying and punishing offenders within its own limits, and it is obvious that no community could long subsist, without the exercise of it. This power is implied, equally with the right of taxation, and I submit that both exceptions are, to the last degree, frivolous and vain.

XIV. The Admirality power, the Colonists claimed and and exercised in good faith, as is evidenced by the tenacity and boldness of Walter Clarke, in his refusal to recognize and qualify Peleg Sanford and Nathaniel Coddington, as Judge and Clerk in Admirality, under Commissions from the Crown.

XV. The irregularity of their judicial methods we may admit, but their intention was to administer justice equitably, and there is the best reason to believe, that they generally arrived at that result, which, of course, would not always be satisfactory to the parties litergant.

XVI. The illiteracy of their Attorney General, John Pocock, we have no means to investigate; presumably, in a primitive society, high legal attainments were rare, and not to be commanded by the amount of compensation afforded by the Colony.

XVII. We may or may not agree with Lord Bellomont as to the capacity or fitness of the Assistants, Justices &c. selected by the Colonists, or whether being "Quakers and Sectaries," should have incapacited them, or whether, the "gentlemen most sufficient for estate, and best capacited and disposed for his Majesty's service," would have subserved

the purposes of the Colonists better, but we can readily comprehend, that, the right of election having been granted and guaranteed to them by the Crown, neither Lord Bellomont or the Board of Trade, or the Crown itself, had any right or power to call their determinations in question.

XVIII. The right to grant Letters of Marque and repreal, is the point on which the most energetic representations are made, to the discredit and disadvantage of the Colonial government, and the fact that those Commissions, during the war with France, 1692 to 1697 were signed by the Duputy Governor, John Greene, is dwelt upon, with great force, and also the imperfect methods of granting them. All this is probably true. They were executed by the Duputy Governor, because the Governors, during that period were all Quakers, and therefore, unwilling to be direct promoters of violence. John Greene was evidently the master spirit in Colonial affairs, for a long period, and was not Governor, only because he would not remove to Newport, where it was thought essential that the Governor's residence should be. There is not a shadow of doubt that the Colony, in these matters, acted in good faith, and there is abundant evidence that the home government encouraged the Colonies in the exercise of this privilege on many subsequent occasions. If, after the conclusion of the war, some of those parties prostituted those commissions in prosecuting piratical acts, it is not very much to be wondered at, although there is no evidence of it afforded, except the assertions of the enemies of the Colony, founded, confessedly on common report.

XIX. That " the government is notoriously faulty in countenancing and harbouring pirates," is sustained by no better evidence than the preceding charge. Privateering is often defined as legalized piracy, with the same justice, war

is defined as legalized murder. Even in our enlightened times we know the demoralizing influence of war. It is hardly matter for wonder that men had loose ideas in regard to the enormity of preying on each other at the close of the Seventeenth century, remember that within one hundred years of that time Drake and Hawkins had been feted and toasted as heroes, and received the honor of knighthood for wholesale success in the most outrageous and inexcusable robbery and spoliation, that during those hundred years, all Europe had rung constantly with the clash of arms, the wars of the Parliament had devastated England, the thirty years war had laid waste Germany, the seige and sack of Magdeburg had left its foul influence upon the moral world, the dragoonades of Louis XIV, were even then causing the soil of France to reek with innocent blood and the God Moloch seemed to have assumed to rule mankind. It is no wonder then, that many disquiet and adventurous spirits, with such influences surrounding them, should have been tempted to enter a field so well adapted to their purposes, as the distant and sparsely settled coasts of America then offered then.

It is very probable that many men of loose lives and criminal antecedents came to Rhode Island, and that some of them brought considerable amounts of money, obtained by other than legitimate means, but, is it likely that they brought with them, the means of convicting them of their iniquities? or that they ventured into communities where the proofs of their misdoings awaited them? It is one thing to suspect that a man who comes into a community with means, the possession of which you cannot explain, obtained them in an illegal manner, but it is entirely another thing to obtain such proof as will justify his arrest, and secure his conviction, for piracy on the coast of Madagascar, seven or eight thousand miles

distant, and entirely out of range of any commercial adventurers from New England.

The attempt on the part of Lord Bellomont and his abettors, to stigmatize a whole community as "particeps criminis," in the lawless acts of certain parties on the other side of the globe, is to me, supremely absurd, and certainly the whole community is involved in these charges, since the three men, to wit; Clarke, Greene and Cranston, whom they specifically denounce, are the men whom, for many years, the Colony selects to conduct their affairs and to whom for many years after, they continue the same confidence and preferment, and this too a community whose prominent fault, in Lord Bellomont's eyes, was that the predominant element in it were "Quakers," that charge was undoubtedly true, Walter Clarke, Henry Bull, John Easton and Caleb Carr, were Quakers, and all had been Governors of the Colony successively between the vacation of Andros and the succession of Cranston, ten years, and inferentially they were, at this time, the controling element.

Observe again the logical incongruity of Lord Bellomont's positions. In one breath, he asserts that they have exercised admiralty powers, to which he denies them any claim, under the provisions of their Charter, and even objects, that they usurped the power to try and punish capital offenders, within their own limits. In the next breath he complains that they have failed in their duty of successfully acting as a police force, in protecting all his Majesty's subjects and the rest of mankind from depredations on the high seas, even to the antipodes.

XX. Lord B's objection to an affirmation instead of an oath was natural, and may be passed.

XXI. There being no journal of the Acts of the Council is easily explained; they had, before that time, no separate existence. The Assistants and Duputies, sat and acted, as one body, and there could be, therefore, no separate journal, nor does the Charter recognize any power in the Assistants except coordinately with the Duputies, whether sitting separately or in Common.

XXII. The Laws were not digested and arranged in the most perfect manner, which was a good reason that that duty should be enjoined on them, but not a reason for any imputation of criminality, a narrow economy probably explains this fact.

XXIII. The complaints of negligence in forwarding copies of the Laws, may have been well grounded, knowing the spirit in which they were to be criticized, it is not unlikely they were somewhat dilatory, and they, certainly, were amply justified in using great care in performing that duty,

XXIV and XXV. Those good subjects, who complained of the maladministration of the Laws, I apprehend to be such as were dissatisfied with decisions of land titles, about which there was much conflict, growing out of the pretensions of Massachusetts and Connecticut to jurisdiction in Kings Province, these would naturally be somewhat favorable to those parties claiming under Rhode Island.

Governor Cranston's speech, to which Lord B. alludes, was, evidently, a manly presentation of the case of the Colony, and he was plainly justified in insinuating that the innovations contemplated by Lord B. would reduce them to a condition little better than "bondage and slavery."

The fact that Gov. Cranston's speech, "was approved and applauded" by the Colonists, should be sufficient evidence, to our minds, that he was the right man in the right place,

however Lord Bellomont's mind may have been affected thereby.

Lord Bellomont's journal of his visit to Rhode Island, (*R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. III, page* 388 *to* 393.) describes his manner of conducting the examination, and exhibits the temper of the Colonists, very much to their credit, especially in the case of Gov. Cranston. He concludes the examination by notyfying Gov. Cranston and the Council, that I Intended to leave this place tomorrow morning, and that I should empower Mr. Francis Brinley, Col. Peleg Sanford, Mr. Nathaniel Coddington, Mr. Caleb Arnold, and Mr. Josias Arnold, (to whom his Majesty's instructions referred me, for assistance,) to make further inquiries," &c. thus commending the flock to the protection of the wolves.

With all reverence for the overruling providence which guarded their interests, we cannot but be profoundly impressed with the wisdom and conduct which carried the Colonists through these trials, and persecutions, and finally achieved their triumpant vindication. In all this controversy, and in many others, particularly with Joseph Dudley, who, being of Colonial birth and antecedents' like all renegades, proved himself more abjectly servile to the Court and more bitterly hostile to the independence of the Colonists, than Lord Bellomont or Esquire Randolph themselves. Gov. Cranston must be regarded as the chief actor' on the part of the Colonists, and the temper, address and firmness, with which he carried himself, entitle him to very high estimation.

More correspondence of the parties, (*R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. III, page* 394 *to* 400.) gives more light on their relations, and the more they are studied and analyzed, the more distinctly will this view of the underlying motives of these unwarranted attacks appear, and the greator will be our wonder at

the insignificence of the agencies, through which, the grand designs of Providence are wrought out, and the apparently prodigious influences are overruled, in this crisis, by the power of an humble community in the hands of men, not of brilliant genius, nor of superior education or knowledge of the world, simply by manly adherence to a position, assumed from a sense of right. „ Magna est veritas et Prevalebit."

At the May Session, 1700, the same at which the appointment of Joseph Sheffield, as successor or associate of Jahleel Brenton, as agent for the Colony, had been revoked, thirty pounds, gratuity, was voted Gov. Cranston in addition to his salary, on account of his extraordinary charge and trouble, and shortly after, viz: May 13, 1700, (*R I. Col. Rec. Vol. III, page* 420.) Gov. Cranston writes the King, in very humble and very deprecatory terms. After the usual preamble of thanks for former favors. he says;

And, in all humility, we do still beseech and humbly pray, that your Majesty will please to extend and continue your Royal grace and favor unto us, in the continuance of our privileges, according to our Charter, we being a small Collony, distinct from the other Collonies, which our predecessors, through much difficulty procured, having been a poor, distressed and persecuted people, and, through the good providence of God, we, with our predecessors, have been preserved, and wonderfully supported through more than ordinary difficulties and hardships, for upwards of sixty years; although our neighbors have endeavored, by all ways and means imaginable, to render us obnoxious and contemptible. And, not only so, but are endeavoring, as they have been, to deprive us of the greater part, if not all, that small portion allotted us, by our most gracious Charter, the which has caused us, at this time, (by our Agent, Jahleel Brenton, Esq., your Majesty's Col-

lector, in these parts,) to appear before your Most Serene Majesty, in Council, or before whom else, your Majesty shall appoint, to lay before your Majesty, the justness of our cause, and to answer such things as, through envy or malice, hath or shall be objected against us; and also to implore your Majesty's most gracious pardon, for what of weakness hath been committed by us, not doubting but, through your princely clemency and justice, to receive a favorable acceptance and fair hearing, and that, your poor yet loyal subjects may always remain under your especial protection, and be only responsible to our Sovereign Lord, the King, to make our true defence against complaints, &c."

This missive breathes nothing but the most devoted loyalty to the King and confidence in him, but it expresses great jealousy of any influence, the other Colonies might be disposed to exercise in their affairs, and especially, it implies that they claim a more direct approach to the fountain of power, than through Lord Bellomont and those he had deputised to conclude his investigation, or even the Board of Trade themselves, in fact, it brings before us in a very compact and forcible manner, the variety and magnitude of the antagonistic forces, by which they were surrounded. At the same time, it leaves room for the implication, notwithstanding its tone of humility and deference, of a firm determination to avail of all the franchizes guaranteed by the Charter, against whomsoever might be the agressor, though he were the King himself.

At the Session, May 7, 1701, the Assmbly voted:

"That there shall be ten pounds annually, added to the former salary, yearly allowed the Governor; which said salary amounts to forty pounds per year; any act to the contrary notwithstanding." (*R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. III, page* 430.)

We have seen that the Colony were put upon trial, in 1699, by Lord Bellomont, again they are brought into controversy with Joseph Dudley, who had succeeded, as Governor of Massachusetts, in 1702, and who claimed, under a Royal Commission, the supreme command of all the militia in New England, whether in active service or not. This claim was resisted by Gov. Cranston, in the same firm and able manner as he had heretofore exercised in encountering the encroachments of Crown Officers on the rights vested in the Colony by the Charter. (*Documents, R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. III, pages* 459 *to* 463.)

" September 3, 1702, Gov, Dudley, with 7 members of ' her Majesty's Council of Massachusetts Bay,' went to Gov. Granston's house, where he was met by ' Governor Cranston and the Council of the said Collony of Rhode Island, by appointment.

At this meeting Gov. Dudley gave notice, that, " for the better safety and defence of her Majesty's subjects and interest, within the Colonies of Rhode Island and the Narragansett country, or Kings province, in the time of war; (it being now such,) her Majesty had been pleased, by her royal Commission, to constitute and appoint him her Captain General of all the forces, forts, and places of strength, within the same," and also that he had been likewise commissioned as Vice Admiral of the same, &c.

At a meeting, next day, Sept. 4th., Gov. Cranston informed his Excellency that Major Martindale, (who commanded the Island Militia,) was authorized, by himself and the Council to acquaint him with their opinion, on what had been presented yesterday. Mr. Martindale, after the reading of the clause of the Charter relating to the Militia, said that the Governor and Council could not give any answer, without

consulting the General Assembly, to which Gov. Dudley replied that "he had nothing to do with an Assembly, in that affair, but with the Governor and Council."

"P. M. His Excellency, (Gov. Dudley,) issued forth his warrant, directed to Major Martindale, Major of the Island Regiment, to cause his regiment to appear in arms tomorrow morning."

"Saturday, September 5th., A. M.

"Major Martindale waited upon his Excellency, at his lodging, and excused his not executing his Excellency's warrant, sent him yesterday, to cause his regiment to appear in arms this morning, for that, by his Commission, he was to observe the direction of the General Assembly, or the Governor and Council of that Colony, and was sworn accordingly, and read that clause in his Commission, and the form of the oath."

"At noon [5th.] his Excellency, with the gentlemen that waited upon him, from Boston, departed from the Island, and went over to Bristol." Doubtless in intense disgust.

On the 7th., Gov. Dudley visited Narragansett, where he was welcomed "by the gentlemen of the place," and was received by Capt. Daniel Eldridge, with his Company in Arms.

"Then his Excellency tendered the oath of allegiance to the officers of the Militia, who cheerfully took it, and after them, the whole body of the Soldiers in Arms."

"On Sept. 17th., Gov. Dudley reports to the Board of Trade and says among other things, that the Governor and Council of R. Island came near to Rochester, the day after his visit there, expressed their displeasure, to the officers, "and since have used all methords to bring back the people to confusion." And concludes by expressing his opinion, that the government of Rhode Island, in the present hands, is a scan-

dal to her Majesty's government. And no man in the government, of any estate or education, though in the Province, there be men of very good estates, ability and loyalty, but the Quakers will, by no means admit them to any trust, nor would they now except it, in hopes of a dissolution of that misrule, and that they may be brought under her Majesty's immediate government in all things, which the major part by much of the whole people, would pray for, but dare not, for fear of the oppression and affront of the Quakers' party, making a noise of their Charter."

On the same date, (Sept. 17,) a letter is addressed by the Assembly, to Gov. Dudley, asserting that the whole power of the militia is granted to them, by the Charter, as well as, by her late Majesty Queen Mary, by authority bearing date Aug. 22, 1694, and finding in his Excellency's Commission, no express order, superseding their authority, they decline to recognise his pretensions.

In Gov. Dudley's report, above referred to, he says, "The Quakers raged indecently, saying they were ensnared and ruined."

Also, on his demanding the names of their (military) officers; "but could obtain nothing of them, but stubborn refusal, saying, they would lose all at once, and not by peices."

To judge by Dudley's temper and disposition towards Rhode Island, allow me to refer you to a report; signed by him in common with Edward Cranfield and four other of their persistent enemies, dated Oct 20, 1683, (*R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. III, pages* 140 *to* 145,) and to Edward Cranfield's letter to the Board of Trade, of Oct. 19, 1683, (*ibid, pages* 146 *and* 147,) also to letter of Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay to Dudley, on his assuming his duties, as

President of the Dominion of New England, dated May 20, 1686. (*ibid page* 203.)

Remember also, that Pynchon, Stoughton and Saltonstall, three of those who had signed the report of Oct. 20, 1683, with Cranfield and Dudley, were of President Dudley's Council; that, for four years, he had been one of the Commissioners of the United Colonies,whose inveterate and untiring hostility to Rhode Island need not now be urged. No name more odious to the people of Rhode Ieland, could have been selected from her multitudinous ill-wishers.

Reflect too, that on an expedition for purely military purposes, he, Dudley, is not attended by Aides de Camp, and military functionaries, but by the members of the civil government of Massachusetts. No wonder that the governmont and people of Rhode Island were struck with consternation, and that the Quakers, as he styles them, gave vent to expressions of indignation, which, in his partial appreciation, seemed indecent. Their situation seemed to them, as it seems to me, to be almost desperate; the long struggle of their lives,and of the lives of their fathers, was about to culminate in their subjection to Massachusetts, or rather, they were to become an integral part of a Royal Province which Massachusetts, to all intents and purposes then was. (It is observable that Gov. Dudley styles Rhode Island a Province, in his report,) in which her voice would never be again regarded, and which fate could not, by them, be otherwise regarded than as worse than the bondage of Egypt.

The presence of the Council of Massachusetts, on Rhode Island soil, where they could have no pretence of jurisdiction was not an accident, the intention was, that Dudley should take his obligation, under his Commission, in presence of the Massachusetts Council, it being supposed, that the Rhode Island Council would refuse to administer it, in this he was

foiled, Gov. Cranston, with admirable judgment, administered the oath to him, thus defeating this well concerted scheme.

Samuel Cranston, by his first wife, Mary Hart, daughter of Thomas and Freeborn (Williams) Hart, had:

i MARY,
ii JOHN,
iii JAMES,
iv SAMUEL.
v THOMAS,
vi FRANCES,
vii HART.

No issue by second wife.

III

APPENDIX.

Papers presented by George K. Cranston, of Providence.

I. Genealogical sketch of the Families of Cranston, Crawford &c.

From the Providence Gazette of October 23, 1813.
Printed and Published by John Carter.

Prepared by the Honorable Theodore Foster.

The several families of Cranston who reside in the town of Foster, Rhode Island, are descended from that Lord Cranston whose marriage with a daughter of the distinguised Earl of Bucclengh, is immortalized by Scott, in his " Lay of the last Minstrel," that celebrated metrical romance being founded on real incidents which attended it. The Court Armour belonging to that family is mentioned by Mr. Scott, in a note

to one of his poems. Through Lord Cranston's family they are descended from the families of the ancient Earls of Crawford, Bothwell and Traquair, and through them related by blood to the present Royal Family of Great Britain, for Lord William Cranston, so created by James 6th., King of Scotland Nov. 19, 1609, had a son, James Cranston, who married Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Sir Francis Stuart, Earl of Botliwell, and grandson of James 5th., which James Cranston had a son, John Cranston, who married Christian Stuart, daughter of Sir Robert Stuart, predecessor of the Earl of Traquair, also descended from the Royal Family of Stuart, which John Cranston was grandfather of John Cranston, who when a young man came from Scotland to Newport, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and married Mary Clarke, daughter of Jeremiah Clarke, was one of the petitioners for the Charter granted by Charles 2nd., and was afterwards Governor of the State, and died while holding that office March 12, 1680. He came from Scotland in consequence of the temporary depression of the family under Cromwell, his great Uncle Lord William Cranston having attended King Charles 2nd., in the battle of Worcester Sept. 3, 1651, was made prisoner, confined in the Tower of London, had his estate confiscated, and was particularly excepted out of Cromwell's Act of Indemnity, though the title and estate were afterwards restored to the family, which they now enjoy in Scotland. Governor John Cranston had a son Samuel Cranston, who was also elected Governor of the State, and served in that office 29 years successively, without opposition, viz: from 1698 to 1727, having died while holding that office, just after his 30th. election. He was one of the proprietors of the Westquodnoid Purchase in the south part of the Town of Foster, Rhode Island. They have genealogies and family memorials certified from the

Lyon Heraldry Office in Edinburgh, and otherwise indubitably authenticated proving their descent for generations from Lord William Cranston, who married Helen Lindsay, daughter of James Lindsay, predecessor of the Earl of Crawford, and ancestor of all the name and blood of Crawford, descended from Gideon Crawford, who came from Scotland and settled in Providence in consequence of his relationship to the Cranston family, then powerful and influential in the State, as did also some of each of the families of Carr, Scott and Tweedy at Newport, all connected and related to each other and to the family of Governor John Cranston, all distinguished in their day, and from all of whom are many respectable descendants in different parts of this State, Caleb Carr having been Governor of this State in 1695 and Gideon Crawford one of the most distinguished citizens of Providence of which Town he was a number of years one of the Representatives in the General Assembly, his daughter Anna Crawford having married Peleg Carr of Newport Nov. 29, 1711. All these families are descended from Scottish families mentioned in the notes to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and other poems of Mr. Scott.

These minutes are made from the before mentioned memorials of the Cranston families in Foster, which also contains a curious and interesting genealogical and biographical account of their immediate ancestors in a lineage of 26 generations from William the Conqueror, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, descended from Canute the second Danish King of England. William the Conqueror was born in 1027 and married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin 5th. Earl of Flanders, and from him their genealogy is regularly deduced, with historical references, from which it appears that their ancestors may be traced back in various lineages of the ancient Royal

Families of Europe for more than a Thousand years, having had 10 ancestors in the English Royal Lineage, viz: William the Conqueror, his son Henry 1st, Matilda daughter of Henry 1st., crowned Queen but set aside by King Stephen, Henry 2nd., Henry 3rd., King John, the three first Edwards, and Henry 7th., descended from John of Gaunt, 4th son of King Edward 3d., which Henry was grandson of the before named James 5th., King of Scotland, whose daughter the famous Mary Queen of Scots, was mother of James 1st., of England and 6th. of Scotland, the crown of both nations having been united in him on the death of Queen Elizabeth March 24, 1603.

II. Letter from Theodore Foster to the Editor of the Providence Gazette.

Foster, Oct. 7, 1813.

John Carter, Esq.

Dear Sir:

The family of Cranston has heretofore been greatly distinguished and influential in this State, Gov. John Cranston having been nearly related to King Charles II. for whom the Cranston family suffered much. He was one of the petitioners for the Charter, which is now the Constitution of the State. He came to Newport when young in consequence of the persecution of the Family by Oliver Cromwell. His uncle was one of the seven Scottish Lords, taken at the battle of Worcester, when Charles I, army was defeated, and his father or grandfather having been Chaplain to King Charles I, and the family nearly related to the Royal Family, and whose

cause they espoused. Lord Cranston was singled out for persecution and confined in the Tower of London, soon after which, his nephew came to this State and married Mary Clarke, daughter of Gov. Walter Clarke.* Their son Samuel Cranston, was 29 years Governor of the State and many of the principal Founders of the State are descended from them and their connections. One of their descendants, Miss Zilpha Cranston died in this Town on the 28th ult., in the 24th. year of her age. She was a very worthy and a very amiable character. I have enclosed an obituary notice of it which it would much gratify her friends to have published in your paper if you think it proper on the occasion. It is sent to no other office by advice of several of us this way who take your paper, which is brought to us by Mr. Cooke, and the numerous friends and connections of the family will be much gratified to see it in your useful and entertaining Gazette, and I believe it will be acceptable to the Public from the historical information which it contains interesting to the descendants of those families of whom Walter Scott has published so many valuable and entertaining anecdotes in his notes to his Poems. Should the whole be published or only the First two or First three paragraphs it will gratify the friends of the family if you will strike off Ten extra copies for them for which I will see you paid fully to your satisfaction.

I am with much esteem and respect ready to serve you at all times as occasion shall offer;

Your old Friend & Servant in haste:

Theodore Foster.

* According to the records at Newport Gov. John Cranston married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah, not that of Gov. Walter Clarke, in 1658, as stated in the text

☞ This obituary notice of Miss Zilpha Cranston being a personal matter has been omitted from the text here printed in the article to which this letter alludes.

III. Letter from Theodore Foster.

Foster, October 16, 1822.

Barzillai Cranston, Esq.;

Dear Sir:

The distinguished rank which the family of Cranston have holden in this State, for which it has furnished two memorable and much esteemed Governors, -- John Cranston and Samuel Cranston, father and son, -- the latter of whom served 29 years in that office viz: from 1698 to 1727 when he died while holding the office of Governor just after his thirtieth election, added to the friendship and sincere esteem which I have had for your parents ever since I have been acquainted with them and their family, an acquaintance which began about the beginning ofthis Century, induced me to collect from various authentic sources an historical account of the family. This account I have entitled " Memoirs of the Cranston Family in the Town of Foster in the State of Rhode Island, descended from the ancient Royal Families of Scotland, England, France, Spain, &c., with interesting particulars of the family and their ancestors in connection with the History of the State and the Counties in which they resided."

In several of the last interviews which I have had with you and in some of your letters you informed me of the failure of the descent of the title and honors to known heirs in Europe and that it was probable that they had legally descended to one of that name in this State, and possibly to one of this

Town. This induced me to promise you some extracts from those memoirs by which you may better trace out the genealogy of the Family and their title to any existing honors of the Family in Scotland or elsewhere.

I therefore begin those extracts in this letter intending to continue them in a series of letters which I shall mark numerically from this date, in the hope, if they answer no other purpose they will at least gratify a laudable curiosity to know something of our ancestors who have been honorably distinguished in their generations, whose memory ought to be transmitted to their latest posterity.

Extracts from Memoirs of the Family of Cranston, in the Town of Foster, in the State of Rhode Island &c.

"The family of Cranston took their name from the Lands of Cranstovn in Mid Lothian in the County of Edinburgh in Scotland, a few miles from that City. Thomas de Cranstoun in the year 1329 in the Reign of King David II, obtained a Charter of the lands of his name and from him descended Sir John Cranston of that Ilk, whose only daughter and heiress was married to Sir William Cranston of Morriston, a branch of his own family, which Sir William Cranston was by King James VI, of Scotland, afterward James I, of England made Captain of the Guard and November 19th., 1609, Baron Lord Cranston in Mid Lothian, near Edinburgh, where the family resided, were distinguished and flourished for several hundred years. The Seat there was at length sold to the Dalrymple family previous to the year 1729, when the 30th. edition of Chamberlain's Present State of Great Britain was published in which at the 298th. page, the seat is mentioned under the name of Cranstoun, "once Lord Cranstoun now John Dalrymple." But the principal Seat of the Family

is at Craeling in Roxburghshire, as mentioned in Salmon's Short Views of the Scottish Nobility, printed in London A. D. 1759, lent to the writer of these memoirs at Newport, June 17, 1801, – see page 135 of that work, – Salmon in the last mentioned work says, " the Right Hon. James Cranston in the County of Edinburgh, succeeded his father, the late Lord, and married Sophia, daughter of Jeremiah Brown. William, the late Lord Cranston, married Lady Jane Kerr, daughter of William, the second Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had the present Lord, viz; in 1759, and William, an officer of the army who died in Dunkirk in 1753. Of this family was Efric de Cranstoun, who was witness to a Charter of William King of Scots to the Abbey of Holy Rood House."

The writer of these memoirs was at the house of Mrs. Mary Styles in Newport, widow of the late Rev. Ezra Styles, Professor of Yale College, on Wednesday June 17, 1801, which said Mary Styles was daughter of Benjamin Cranston, descended from Governor John Cranston, and had in her possession a memorial in the handwriting of Governor Samuel Cranston. which she lent to the writer hereof, and which he copied in the evening of that day at the house of Mr. Benjamin Brenton, a descendant of Governor Samuel Cranston, in these words, viz:

" Our grandfather James Cranston, was Chaplain to King Charles First, was son to John Cranston and Christian his wife, daughter to Sir Robert Stuart, predecessor of the Earl of Traquair. John Cranston was son to James Cranston, (brother to John, Lord Cranston,) and Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, and which James was son of William, Lord Cranston and Helen his wife daughter to James Lindsey, predecessor of the Earl of Crawford;

William, Lord Cranston,
James Cranston,
John Cranston,
James Cranston,
John Cranston,
Samuel Cranston."

The foregoing is a true copy from the memorial in the handwriting of Governor Samuel Cranston, which was lent to me by Mrs. Mary Styles, as before mentioned, and copied here at Foster Oct. 16, 1822.

Witness; Theodore Foster.

I intend writing to you again soon and to forward to you copies from the Lion Heraldry Office,* formerly kept at Edinburgh, relative to the Genealogy of the Cranston Family for which Twelve pounds Sterling was paid by Mrs. Forquaher on behalf of Governor Samuel Cranston. Accept my sincere thanks for several copies of the Rhode Island American, which you have given and sent to me by mail, and believe me, as I am very sincerely

Your friend:

Theodore Foster.

* P. S. Joseph Kinnicutt Angell, Esq., of Providence, has informed me that the ancient records of that office are now in London.

IV. From the Rhode Island Republican, published at Newport July 6, 1836.

Memors of Rhode Island.
1727.
Death of Gov'r Samuel Cranston.

Unfortunately but little has been preserved of the life of Gov'r Cranston. His high examples unsullied fame and useful life, procured him the applause and esteem of all who knew him. As Governor of this State he stood preeminent and it is no disparagement to others if we assign him the rank of the ablest among the able that have filled that station either before or since.

He was the son of John Cranston, who was Governor of Rhode Island in the year 1680. After sustaining various other offices in this goverement he was elected Governor some time in the year 1697, doubtless by the General Assembly, in the room of Walter Clarke, who was chosen the May previous, and must have resigned during that political year, when Governor Cranston was elected his successor in office. These facts are drawn from the Court Records, the Records of the General Assembly for the year 1697 being mostly missing. He continued in the office of Governor from that time until his death, which occurred April 26, 1727, having been elected to that office thirty times in succession.

He was called to the Chair of State in one of the most dangerous and embarassing periods of the Colony's history, possessing in an eminent degree the talents to carry it through the storms that assailed and perils that threatened its political existence. He conducted the little barque of State with wisdom, prudence and economy, and left her to his successors with a government practically settled, a people happy, prosperous and free. The people rendered a just tribute to the man, while living, by electing him for their chief magistrate for a much longer period than any one before or since, and after his death when the rage of party became exceedingly violent in the Colony, some now living have heard the aged people regret that state of things and compare it with the

peaceful and happy days of the good old Governor Cranston.

He was endowed with a sound painstaking and discriminating mind, and must have been a good scholar for that day, from his handwriting and diction, much of which is still extant, the latter was plain, comprehensive and laconic. His handwriting and signature possessed an ease, plainness and elegance not often exceeded at the present day. He was an able and impartial judge as appears by his decrees and decisions, still to be seen on record. He possessed a considerable landed estate, in various parts of the Colony, viz: Narragansett, Greenwich and Providence, as appears by his will now before us, a farm of 100 acres in Newport lying on the west side of the road leading to Middletown, anda little beyond the windmills, which 100 acres is now possessed by Wm. Thurston and others. This farm he ordered to be sold to pay legacies. His homestead house was the one owned and occupied by the late Governor Gibbs, on the west side of Thames street. Within 50 years there have been old people who remembered seeing him sitting in the stoop under a tree smoking his pipe. His father's, John Cranston's residence, was on the other side of the street and stood some distance back. It was built of stone and was taken down by the late Charles Feke, some time since the revolutionary war, but the house occupied by the last Governor Cranston is still standing and in good repair. We are informed by tradition that in early life he went a voyage to sea and was not heard from in some years and that he was supposed to be dead, and his wife having an offer of marriage accepted it and was on the eve of solemnizing the marriage ceremony, but Cranston having arrived in Boston hastened homewards, and at Howland's ferry just before night was informed that his wife was to be married that evening. With increased speed he flew to New-

port, but not until the wedding guests had begun to assemble. She was called by a servant into the kitchen, a person being there who wished to speak with her. A man in a sailors habit advanced and informed her that her husband had arrived in Boston, and that he requested him to inform her that he was on his way to Newport. This information induced her to question the man very closely. He then told her that he had seen her husband at Howland's ferry that very afternoon, and that he was on his way to Newport. He then stepped towards her, raised his cap, and pointed to a scar on his head, or forehead, and said, "do you recollect that scar?" from which she at once recognized her husband actually in her presence! He then entertained the wedding guests with a history of his adventures and sufferings, having been captured by pirates and not having had the opportunity or means of communicating the fact to her. Having at last escaped out of their hands on his way home he arrived at Boston and from thence to Howland's ferry, and from there with increased anxiety and speed to the arms of his wife. This anecdote was narrated to a person now living by an aged woman who died 40 or 50 years since, and who was personally acquainted with Governor Cranston's family.

His person was small, of dark complexion, a quick black searching eye. His deportment procured the respect and esteem of those acquainted with him. He was particularly urbane towards children and young people.

He was liberal to the poor and placed in the hands of his executors a legacy to be used for charitable purposes. In short, he was impartial, benevolent and good, attached to no particular sect, but always anxious for the public good.

We have seen an ancient manuscript in the cabinet of the Historical Society, viz: "He did not assemble with any sect

nor attend any public meetings. The Charter granted a universal liberty of conscience and he was a keep at home protestant. He was an impartial and good man."

One double tombstone covers the father and son, and lies in the common burying place in Newport containing the following inscriptions.

"Here lieth the body of John Cranston, Esq., Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, &c. He departed this life March 12th. 1680, in the 55th. year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Samuel Cranston Esq. late Governor of this Colony, aged 68 years, and departed this life April 26th., A. D., 1727. He was son of John Cranston Esq. who was also Governor here in 1680. He was descended from the noble Scottish Lord Cranston, and carried in his veins a stream of the ancient Earls of Crawford, Bothwell and Traquair, having for his grandfather James Cranstoun, Clerk, Chaplain to King Charles the First. His great grandfather was John Cranston of Bool Esq; this last was son to James Cranston Esq. which James was son of William, Lord Cranston.

Rest happy now brave patriot without end,
Thy Country's father and thy Country's friend."

Governor Cranston's wife Mary, was buried in the Clifton burying place. She was the daughter of Freeborn Clarke, by a former husband. Said Freeborn Clarke was daughter of Roger Williams, who first settled the Town of Providence. She is also buried in the Clifton burying place, where a grave stone is erected over the mother and daughter, which is engraved as follows:

The body of mother and daughter,
Here interred doth rest
When pious souls without any doubt
Are forever blest.

Here lies interred Mary late the wife of Samuel Cranston Esq. Governor of this Colony who deceased the 17th. day of the 7th. month, Sept. in the 48th. year of age

1710.

Here lyeth interred Freeborne late the wife of Walter Clarke Esq. late the Gov'r and Dep. Gov'r of this Colony, who deceased the 10th. of 11th. month called January, in the 73d. year of her age

1709-10.

Gov'r Cranston's last wife was named Judith, but it is probable his children were by his wife Mary, who was a grand daughter of Roger Williams. Their names were:

Mary, who died unmarried.

John, eldest son, born 1686, died Oct. 15, 1745.

James.

Samuel.

Thomas, settled at Swansey, and died at sea.

Frances, married Jahleel Brenton.

Hart, married Nathan Hatch.

The only descendant of Gov'r Cranston in the male line, that we now know of is Barzillai Cranston, of Providence.

A detailed genealogical account of the Cranston family is preserved in the Cabinet of the Historical Society in Providence.

V. *Genealogical Notes.*

Edward I, was born 1239, married Eleanor, 1254, crowned Aug. 19, 1274, married Princess Margaret Sept. 8, 1299, and died July 7, 1307.

Eleanor died 1290.

Princess Margaret was born 1281.

Queen Victoria descended from Edward I, King of England, by Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon, married in 1254 and died in 1290.

Governor John Cranston descended from Edward I, King of England, by Margaret, 2nd. wife, daughter of Philip III, King of France, married Sept. 8, 1299.

See "Burkes Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales," Vols. I and II, A. D., 1851.

VI. Will of Mary Stanton, (Wife of John Stanton, and widow of John Cranston.)

Presented by John O. Austin.

Dated Nov. 1st. 1708. Proved June 10, 1711. She mentions five children, Samuel, John and Benjamin Cranston, Elizabeth Brown, and Henry Stanton. She also mentions son in law John Brown, and grandchildren John and Robert Brown, (sons of John Brown,) John Cranston, (son of Samuel Cranston,) and grand-daughter Mary Cranston.

☞ In a future number of the Register we shall present an ancient genealogical sketch of the family from the earliest records extant down to the time of the emigration of certain members to this country, together with other interesting matter illustrating this historical and influential family. The reader or owner of this copy of the family history is respectfully requested to preserve it carefully for future reference. Parties having genealogical or historical papers or records of the family, will confer a great favor if they will send copies of the same or the originals to be copied and returned to them to either Henry E. Turner, M. D., of Newport, R, I., or to George K. Cranston, Esq, City Savings Bank, Providence, R. I., or Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, 30 Eddy street,, Providence, R. I. All communications of this character will be most thankfully received by the above named, and a cordial invitation to assist them is extended unto all those who may feel disposed to do so. The Editor.

THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD.
1732 to 1850.

By the Editor.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 163.

S

MARRIAGES.

Sabin Thomas, and Mary Brown; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Mar. 4, 1741-2.

Sandborn Stephen, of Jonathan, dec., and Aranda Colvin, formerly of Scituate, dau. of David; m. by John Pain, Justice, Apr. 13, 1740.

Saulsbury Sarah, and Obediah Ballou; Dec. 26, 1740.

" Susannah, and William Irwin; Nov. 2, 1748.

" Philip, of Peleg, and Betsey Smith, of John; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Jan. 12, 1840.

" Emeline, and James E. Moffatt; Apr. 12, 1845.

" Sarah, and Abel Steere; June 1, 1846.

Saunders Samuel, and Abigail Mowry; m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, Aug. 9, 1752.

" Esek, of Johnston, R. I., son of Henry, dec., and Abigail Angell, of Christopher; m. by Rev. Samuel Winsor, Jan. 11, 1778.

" Mary, and Daniel M. Inman; Dec. 23, 1839.

" Lucy, and Elisha R. Waterman; Jan. 22, 1843.

Sawyer Philena S., and Libbeus Gaskill; Oct. 19, 1841.
" William, of Providence, and Mary Ann Wood, of Smithfield, dau. of Jonathan and Betsey, of Attleboro, Mass.; m. by Rev. Warren Lincoln. Nov. 3, 1850.
Sayer Edward G., and Lucy H. Whitaker; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Oct. 6, 1839.
Sayles Elizabeth, and Jonathan Mowry; Mar. 13, 1736.
" Eliza, and Jonathan Mowry; Mar. 13, 1736.
" Capt. Richard, and Alice Arnold; m. by William Arnold, Justice, May 14, 1738.
" Mary, and Benjamin Ballard; July 27, 1738.
" Richard, Jr., and Abigail Hawkins; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Sept. 2, 1742.
" John, Jr., and Martha Arnold; m. by William Jenckes, Justice, Dec. 19, 1742.
" Anne, and Sylvanus Sayles; June 12, 1746.
" Sylvanus, of Thomas, and Anne Sayles, of John, m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, June 12, 1746.
" Elisha, and Martha Inman; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Sept. 10, 1747.
" Margaret, and Elkanah Sherman, Oct. 18, 1747.
" Phebe, and Stephen Sayles; Feb. 4, 1747-8.
" Stephen, of Thomas, Esq., and Phebe Sayles, of John, m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Feb. 4, 1747-8.
" Ezekiel, and Rebecca Pain; m. by Thomas Lapham, Justice, May 14, 1749.
" Daniel, and Susannah Jillson; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Feb. 11, 1749.
" Joseph, and Patience Ballou; m. by Thomas Lapham, Justice, July 10, 1752.

Sayles Gideon, and Sarah Shippee; m. by Thomas Lapham, Justice, July 26, or Aug. 23, 1752.

" Jonathan, and Elizabeth Pain; m. by Stephen Sly, Justice Aug. 24, 1755.

" Thomas, and Mary Slocum; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, June 13, 1757.

" Zilpha, and Job Mowry; Mar. 20, 1760.

" Mary, and Uriah Alverson; Apr. 16, 1761.

" Elizabeth, and Simeon Smith; Apr. 7, 1762.

" David, and Anne Smith; m. by Izreal Sayles, Justice, Aug. 10, 1763.

" Sarah, and John Mowry; Mar. 19, 1765.

" Rhoda. and Elijah Phillips; Aug. 29. 1765.

" Anne, and James Appleby. Apr. 12, 1770.

" Ruth, and James Arnold; Aug. 22, 1771.

" Mary, and Thomas Smith; Jan. 9, 1772.

" Ishmeal of John, and Deborah Aldrich, of Samuel; m. by William Winsor, Justice, Oct. 7, 1773.

" John, of Richard, and Abia Pain, of Benjamin; m. by Daniel Smith, Justice, Jan. 31, 1774.

" Leah, and Benjamin Newell; Aug. 13, 1775.

" Oziel, of Sylvanus, and Sylvia Bowen, of Richard; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Jan. 7, 1776.

" Esek, of Smithfield, and Sarah Cowen, of Glocester; m. at Glocester by Timothy Willmarsh, Justice, Dec. 30, 1776.

" Ellis, and Beriah White; Dec. 18, 1777.

" Stuteley, of David, and Abigail Alverson, of Uriah; m. by Stephen Brayton, Justice, Mar. 5, 1780.

" Smith, of Smithfield, and Abigail Scott, of Bellingham, Mass.; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, July 30, 1780.

Sayles Rachel, and Christopher Wilbur; Nov. 15, 1781.
" John, 3d. son of John, and Temar Cook, of Samuel; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, Dec. 27, 1781.
" Stephen, and Rose Shippee; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Jan. 2, 1783.
" Amie, and Stephen Jenckes, Aug. 5, 1784.
" Charles, of Sylvanus, and Charlotte Mowry, of Stephen; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Jan. 27, 1785.
" John, of John, and Amie Mowry, of Philip; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, Nov. 5, 1786.
" Abigail, and Jesse Jenckes; June 28, 1787.
" Benjamin, of Jonathan, and Lydia Smith, of Jeremiah; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, June 28, 1787.
" Hannah, and Joseph Mowry; Dec. 5, 1792.
" Jonathan, of Jonathan, and Zerviah Mowry, of Philip; m. by John Sayles, Justice, Aug. 15, 1793.
" Charles, of Sylvanus, of Smithfield, and Lydia Peters, of Mark, of Glocester; m. by John Sayles, Justice, Aug. 24, 1794.
" Zerna, and Welcome Harris; May 26, 1796.
" Gideon, of Jonathan, and Sally Baliou, of Cumberland, dau. of Benjamin; m. Joel Aldrich, Justice, Feb. 26, 1797.
" Martha, and Israel Arnold; Jan. 6, 1799,
" Lydia, and Noah Smith; Aug. 21, 1801.
" Irene, and Job Randall; Feb. 27, 1803.
" Nathaniel, of John, Jr., and Zerviah Steere, of Enock; m. by Daniel Winsor, Justice, May 1, 1806.
" Caleb, of Esek, of Smithfield, and Rhoda Smith, of James, of Glocester; m. by Richard Steere, Justice, May 4, 1806.
" Polly, and George Aldrich; Apr. 30, 1807.

Sayles Nathaniel, of John, and Mrs. Anna Aldrich, of Simon; m. by Samuel Man, Justice, Jan. 26, 1812.
" Thankful, and David Wilkinson; Dec 27, 1812.
" Joel, of Stephen, and Catharine Emerson; m. by Robert Harris, Justice, June 23, 1813.
" Urania, and Tyler Mowry; Mar. 16, 1815.
" Rachel, and Simeon Newell; Mar. 28, 1819.
" Parley, and Thomas Enches; Feb. 14, 1820.
" Joanna, and Jesse B. Sweet; Dec. 25, 1821.
" Abigail, and Adin Ballou; Jan. 17, 1822.
" Sally, and Henry Scott; Feb. 6, 1822.
" Levina, and William Enches; Jan. 3, 1823.
" Richard, of Smith, and Fannie Jeffers, of John; m. Mar. 16, 1823.
" Ephriam, of Smithfie'd, son of Jonathan, and Esther Mowry, of Burrillville, dau. of Jeremiah; m. by Syria Steere, Justice, Mar. 18, 1830
" Thomas, of Providence, and Olive Swan; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, June 17, 1839.
" Jane, and Nelson Gardiner; July 25, 1839.
" William S., of Scituate, son of Robert, and Amanda Leavens, of Oliver, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Feb. 17, 1840.
" Rachel, and Jesse Phetteplace; Jan. 28, 1841.
" Joanna, and Onn Hunt; Dec. — 1849.
Scholes Hannah, and Richard Hollowell; Mar. 1, 1848.
Scholfield Martha, and William H. Sherman; May 13, 1849.
Scott Freelove, and David Razy; Mar. 12, 1738.
" Mary, and Charles Capron; Dec. 16, 1742.
" Abraham, and Martha Jenckes; m. by William Jenckes, Justice, Mar. 3, 1745–6.
" Elizabeth, and Daniel Cook; Dec. 25, 1746.

Scott Joseph, and Leah Capron; m. by William Arnold, Justice, June 21, 1750.

" Sarah, and Eleazer Brown; Dec. 14, 1758.

" Jeremiah, and Sarah Brown; m. by Jabez Harris, Justice, Dec. 24, 1762.

" Sylvanus, and Jerusha Brown; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr. Justice, Nov. 19, 1767.

" Sarah, and Benjamin Sheldon; May 19, 1771.

" Abigail, and Smith Sayles; July 30, 1780.

" Mary, and Isaac Comstock; Oct. 25, 1801.

" Henry, of Jeremiah, of Smithfield, and Sally Sayles, of Cumberland, daughter of Capt. David, dec.; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, Feb. 6, 1822.

" George W., of Cumberland, and Eliza Ann Blanchard, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. John Borden, Jr., June 10, 1844.

" Charles A., of Providence, son of Charles, and Mary A. Field, of do, dau. of George Augustus; m. by Rev. Henry Waterman, Dec. 2, 1844.

" John, of Thomas and Susannah, and Elizabeth G. Watson, of Champlain L. and Elizabeth G.; m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, Oct. 16, 1848.

" William H., of Smithfield, son of David and Lydia, of North Providence; and Sarah F. Thomas, of George D., of Smithfield; m. by Rev Warren Lincoln, Apr. 28, 1850.

Schouler Patrick H., and Agnes McDougall, m. by Rev. Edwin Leigh, Apr. 4, 1844.

Seagraves Sullivan, of Uxbridge, and Ann Janett B. Beals; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Jan. 5, 1842.

Shan John, and Lydia A. Horton, widow; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Nov. 27, 1845.

Sheafe Caleb, of Joshua, and Esther Tucker, of Morris; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Apr. 1, 1787.
Shepard Zephaniah, and Ruth Hill; m. by Thomas Owen, Justice, Sept. 20, 1754.
Sheldon John, of William, and Abigail Phillips, of Daniel; m. by Daniel Smith, Justice, Oct. 15, 1769
" Benjamin, of William, and Sarah Smith, of Thomas; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, May 19, 1771.
" Anne, and Rouse Potter; Aug. 6, 1775.
" Rebecca, and Rufus Phillips; May 1, 1777.
" Stephen, of Benjamin, and Elizabeth Mathewson, of Joseph; m. by Edward Medbury, Justice, Oct. 13, 1799.
" Luke, of Benjamin, and Mercy Aldrich, of Samuel; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, Oct. 24, 1799.
" Asa, of Benjamin, and Mary Hawkins, of Jabez; m. by Ananius Mowry, Justice, May 6, 1804.
" Vienna, and James Wilkinson; June 10, 1810.
" Adeline, and William Smith Darling; Apr. 20, 1832.
" Eliza, and George H. Lee; Feb. 2, 1842.
Sheple Joseph B., of Boston, Mass., and Sarah L. Jennison, of Smithfield. m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 20, 1848.
Sherlock Rebecca, and David Alverson; Nov. 4, 1754.
" Martha, and Jonathan Shippee; Dec. 9, 1754.
" Mary, and Joseph Chace; Nov. 30, 1755.
" John, of Uxbridge, and Sarah Knowlton. of Wrentham; m. by Thomas Lapham, Justice, Jan. 1, 1761.
Sherman Hannah, and Joshua Lapham; Apr. 3, 1747.
" Elkanah, and Margaret Sayles; m. by Thomas Lapham, Justice, Oct. 18, 1747.
" Elizabeth, and David Alverson; Apr. 20, 1748.

Sherman Caleb, of Exeter, and Wealthian Mathewson of Smithfield; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, Apr. 2, 1826.
" Sally Ann, and Charles C. Mowry; June 16, 1839.
" Lois, and Reuben S. Studley; Mar. 22, 1840.
" Frances Amanda, and Albert Tillinghast Harris; Feb. 25, 1841.
" David P., and Mary H. Brown; m. by Rev. William Verinder, Nov. 3, 1844.
" Martha A., and Marshall J. Mowry; June 9, 1847.
" William H., of Lawton A. and Nancy, and Martha Scholfield, of John and Sarah; m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, May 13, 1849.
" Ann E., and Erastus G. Gardiner; Jan. 16, 1851.
Shippee Hannah, and William Heavens; Jan. 14, 1732-3.
" Mehetable, and Edward Bishop; Jan. 14, 1732-3.
" Thomas, and Ruth Mowry; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Mar. 29. 1735.
" Martha, and James Daniels; Sept. 20, 1735.
" Job, and Rose Shippee; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, June 25, 1738.
" Rose, and Job Shippee; June 25, 1738.
" Mary, and Joseph Herendeen; Nov. 12, 1738.
" Henry, and Zerviah Brown; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, July 29, 1743.
" Mercy, and Eleazer Albee; Nov. 6, 1743.
" Zerviah, and Jacob Mowry; Jan. 3, 1843-4.
" Nathan, of Smithfield, and Mary White, of Uxbridge; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Jan. 22, 1743-4.
" Joseph, and Bethiah Herendeen; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Aug. 2, 1744.

Shippee Margaret, and Thomas Jenckes, Apr. 4, 1745.
" Christopher, and Sarah Chillson; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, June 20, 1746.
" Samuel, and Sarah Mowry; m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, Feb. 1, 1746-7.
" Peter, and Zerniah Herendeen; m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, Dec. 28, 1748.
" Sarah, and Gideon Sayles; July 26, or Aug. 23, 1752.
" Jonathan, and Martha Sherlock; m. by Thomas Latham, Justice, Dec. 9, 1754.
" Solomon, and Martha Herendeen; m. by Stephen Sly, Justice, Dec. 11, 1755.
" Nathaniel, and Sarah Arnold; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Dec. 3, 1758.
" Hettabel, and Izreal Herendeen; Mar. 19, 1759.
" Patience, and Benajah Cady; Sept. 13, 1759.
" Ruth, and John Hutchinson; Apr. 23, 1760.
" Sarah, and Benjamin Ballard, Sept. 6, 1764.
" Martha. and Stephen Herendeen; May 3, 1767.
" David, of Nathan, and Rhoda Herendeen; of Ebenezer; m. by Richard Sayles, Justice, Jan; 1, 1769.
" Bethiah, and Sylvanus Mathewson; June 19, 1774.
" Rose, and Stephen Sayles; Jan. 2, 1783.
" John, of John, and Mary Staples of Nathan; m. by Ananius Mowry, Justice, Mar. 12, 1809.
" Nancy, and Elijah Brown; May 4, 1817.
Shirt Ellen, and William Renworthy; Apr. 27, 1848.
Sholes Eveline, and James Wood; Oct. 11, 1850.
Sibley Abigail, and David W. Streeter; July 25, 1839.

Simmons Syrel, and Levina E. Arnold, of Benjamin; late of Bolton, Conn., m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Nov. 21, 1841.
Sing James F., and Louisa Bennett, m. by Rev. S. S. Bradford, Apr. 6, 1846.
Slade Ruth Howland, and Ebenezer Allen Hill; Nov. 4, 1819.
" Mary L., and Simeon A. Winslow; Dec. 11, 1823.
" Stephen S., and Mary Jane Pitts; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, May 4, 1840.
Slater Stephen, Jr., and Sally B. Carroll; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Dec. 23, 1839.
" Rhoda A., and John L. Stimpson; July 31, 1845.
Slocum Mary, and Thomas Sayles; June 13, 1757.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Cooper; Apr. 20, 1766.
" Benjamin, Jr., of Benjamin, and Sarah Mowry, of Elisha; m. by Caleb Aldrich, Justice, June 5, 1774.

(*To be Continued in our next.*)

This number of the Register is worth a careful reading. Dr. Turner's able article on the *Cranston Family* particularly is worthy of study. The Doctor not only gives a biography but a history of a critical period in Rhode Island affairs and he shows at some length the means used to foil the plans of the usurpers. It is with pleasure we announce the fact that the Doctor will in future contribute other papers as full of interest as the one above alluded too. With several very carefully prepared papers already in hand and the promised of several more now in course of preparation, we flatter ourselves that the next volume of the Register will be enabled to furnish a rich treat to its readers.

The Vital Record of Rhode Island. We are pushing all our resources looking towards the publication of the initial volume in the new year. Just as soon as the subscription list will warrant the publication, then just as soon will the work be placed in type. Its price will probably be FIVE dollars, and will be a work that no one will feel is not worth more than the money asked for it. We are in hopes to be able to make more definite announcement of the work in our next number.

The Editor of the Register is very thankful to those of the Rhode Island Press who have spoken so very kindly in their papers, of his forthcoming work, the *Vital Record of Rhode Island.* With such encouragement we feel that we can labor on the work with increased energy. The work so far is the best part of seventeen years labor and when published will be as fine a work of reference on Rhode Island Genealogy as has ever yet been issued from the press in this or any other State.

About 1765, a Mr. Clarke, the night before his marriage was to have taken place, was walking on the beach with a friend, whose name is unknown, when they were both taken by a Press Gang and carried to the West Indies, and worked as slaves in a sugar house. Clarke made his escape and after an absence of three years returned and married his lady love. What was his given name, of what town was he a resident, and what was the name of his friend?

He had a son Payne, and a daughter Polly, who married a Brown. A daughter Elizabeth, born about 1770, married Jonathan Rathbun, about 1785. Whose son was Jonathan, and in what town was this marriage?

In the next number of the Register we shall publish an interesting letter written by Gen O'Hara to Gen Conboy, the Commander of His Majesty's forces, on board of His Majesty's Ship Orpheus, 1782. This letter is interesting from its views of the plans of the campaigns of His Majesty's Commanders looking towards the suppression of the Rebellion of the United Colonies, 1775 to 1782.

Poor generalship, if successful is applauded, while the most skillful movements, if unsuccessful is condemned by those who are in the mood to be critical or fault finding.

☞ Note. After the enclosed matter was placed in type and sent to Dr. Merrill for correction, an unforeseen delay of four weeks ensued in which the printer supposed that his manuscript had miscarried or become lost, and he accordingly printed his copy after making such corrections as he was able. Not being familiar with the Doctor's manuscript lead him into a few errors which he now takes the opportunity to correct from the returned proof sheets.

Page 282, read Wilcocks of Brighlingsea, and same for Kent and London. Also read Tottenham Court, instead as printed.

Page 284, read ship Bona Nona.

Page 285, read Bridgeport and Stratford.

Page 286, read a juror in 1645, and Sarah, Lucy, read Sarah Long.

Page 287, read Bushwick, L. I.

Page 290, read Feltsville.

Page 291, read Hiram for Hurain.

Page 292, read Sherebrooke.

Page 293, read Emma and Alma for Erurua and Alrua.

THE
Narragansett Historical Register.
A Historical Magazine for the People.

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VOL. VII. PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCT., 1889. No. 4.

THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD.
1732 to 1850.

By the Editor.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 366.

S

MARRIAGES.

Sly Rose, and Skipper Fairfield; Sept. 1, 1736.
" Stephen, and Sarah Sprague; m. by David Comstock, Justice, Sept. 17, or Oct. 15, 1738.
" Sarah, and Elisha Cook; Jan. 27, 1742-3.
" Lydia, and Nicholas Haskins; Apr. 30, 1744.
" William, and Eunice Cook; m. by Jabez Harris, Justice, Nov. 5, 1761.
" Sarah and Peter Whipple; Oct. 12, 1769.
" Mercy, and Benjamin Appleby; Sept. 15, 1771.
" Mary, and Jonathan Millard; Jan. 3, 1774.

Smith John, of Thomas, and Abigail Aldrich, of Samuel; Aug. 22, 1723.
" Richard, of Smithfield, and Sarah Hawkins, of William, of Providence; m. by Valentine Whitman, Justice, June 19, 1733.
" Abraham, and Rebecca Smith; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, June 9, 1734.
" Rebecca, and Abraham Smith; June 9, 1734.
" Jonathan, and Anne Wright; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Jan. 19, 1734-5.
" Daniel, and Mercy Aldrich; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Aug. 3, 1735.
" Ruth, and Ebenezer Thornton; Oct. 8, 1735.
" Barsheba, and Joseph Eddy; Nov. 23, 1735.
" Noah, and Abigail Mowry; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, May 30, 1736.
" Amie, and Thomas Arnold, Jr.; Nov. 9, 1737.
" Benjamin, of Glocester, and Mary Winsor, of Smithfield, dau. of Joshua; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Nov. 7, or 26, 1738.
" Mary, and Abraham Winsor; Apr. 2, 1740 or '41.
" Ruth, and Neal Dempsey; May 3, 1743.
" Mercy, and John Winsor; Oct. 13, 1743.
" Susannah, and John Man, Jr.; Jan. 27, 1744.
" Sarah, and Samuel Cook; Dec. 14, 1746.
" Sarah, and Nathan Staples; Oct. 4, 1747.
" Martha, and Gideon Dexter; Aug. 21, 1748.
" Joshua, and Amie Herendeen; m. by William Arnold, Justice, July 5, 1750.
" Mary, and Jeremiah Wilbur; Aug. 5, 1750.
" Caleb, and Martha Mitchell; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Oct. 25, 1750.

Smith Ruth, and Daniel Wilbur; Dec. 13, 1750.
" Benjamin, and Abigail Walling; m. by Wm Arnold, Justice, Nov. 13, 1752.
" Sarah, and Abraham Winsor; Nov. 24, 1752.
" Abigail, and Joshua Winsor; June 26, 1755.
" Dorcas, and Gideon Mowry; Oct. 22, 1756
" Mary, and John Jones; Feb. 8, 175–
" Mary, and Jesse Jenckes; Sept. 11, 1757.
" Lydia and Izrael Brown; Dec. 15, 1757.
" John, 3d., and Mary Phillips; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, —— 1757.
" Mary, and David Hogg; Apr. 15, 1759.
" Jeremiah, of Jacob, and Levina Olney, of Obediah; Oct. 4, 1759.
" Abigail, and Job Aldrich; Dec. 26, 1759.
" Mary, and Samuel Ballou; Jan. 29, 1761.
" John, of Philip, and Phebe Ballou; m. by Samuel Winsor, Justice. Apr. 15, 1761.
" Elisha, Jr., and Elizabeth Appleby; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, July 9, 1761.
" Rhoda, and Samuel Thompson; July 16, 1761.
" Simeon, and Elizabeth Sayles; m. by Samuel Winsor, Justice, Apr. 7, 1762.
" Anne, and David Sayles; Aug. 10, 1763.
" Noah, and Keziah Man; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Aug. 25, 1763.
" Sarah, and Mijamin Taft; Oct. 30, 1763.
" Mrs. Rispey, and Stephen Steere; Oct. 28, 1764.
" Martin, and Mary Mowry; Nov. 4, 1764.
" Mary, and David Ballard; Nov. 18, 1764.
" Rhoda, and Ichabod Ballard; Feb. 5, 1767.
" Fail, and Kesia Herendeen; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Feb. 21, 1768.

Smith Nathaniel, and Hannah Appleby; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Mar. 1, 1768.
" Anna, and Anthony Phillips; Apr. 2, 1769.
" Anne, and Edward Medbury; Apr. 5, 1770.
" Phebe, and Richard Mowry; May 6, 1770.
" Hannah, and Mark Aldrich; Sept. 27, 1770.
" Jean and John Streeter; Apr. 13, 1771.
" Hannah, and Job Mowry; Jan. 1, 1772.
" Thomas, of John, and Mary Sayles, of Elisha; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, Jan. 9, 1772.
" Ezekiel, of Smithfield, son of Col. Richard, and Anna Mowry, of Daniel Jr., Esq.; m. by William Winsor, Justice, June 24, 1772.
" John, of Noah, dec., and Sarah Wilkinson, daughter of Hezekiah Sprague dec,; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr. Justice, Nov. 8, 1772.
" Emer, of Capt. Daniel, of Smithfield, and Sarah Smith, of Daniel, Esq.; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Feb. 14, 1773.
" Sarah, ann Emer Smith; Feb. 14, 1773.
" Anna, and John Steere: May 9, 1773.
" Resolved, of Philip, and Abigail Whipple, of Thomas; m. by Rev. Ezekiel Angell, Sept. 12, 1773.
" Patience, and David Angell; Sept. 1, 1774.
" Oliver, and Aiethere Herendeen; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Feb. 21, 1779.
" Esek, of Joshua, and Mary Brown, widow, daughter of Thomas Shippee; Sept. 3, 1780.
" Juni, of Elisha, and Martha Appleby, of James; m. by Rev Ezekiel Angell, Mar. 24, 1782.
" Levina, and Obed Pain; Oct. 7, 1784.
" Waite, and Thomas Appleby; Nov. 14, 1784.

Smith Lydia, and Benjamin Sayles; June 28, 1787.
" Dutee, of Daniel, and Huldah Mowry, of Stephen; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, June 18, 1789.
" Jeremiah, of Daniel, and Joanna Wilkinson, of Stephen; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Dec. 15, 1790.
" Samuel, of John, of Glocester. and Urania Mowry, of Stephen, of Smithfield; m. by John Sayles, Justice, Jan. 20, 1791.
" Samuel, and Hope Doten; both of Plymouth. Mass., m. at Plymouth by Rev. Chandler Robbins, May 31, 1791.
" Mary, and Jonathan Ballou; May 23, 1793.
" Esek, of Emor, and Desire Eddy, of Zephaniah; m. by Elisha Olney, Justice, June 19, 1794.
" Levina, and John Mowry; Oct. 17, 1798.
" Abigail and Daniel Smith; Feb. 7, 1799.
" Daniel, of North Providence, son of Edward, and Abigail Smith, of John, of Smithfield; m. by Edward Medbury, Justice, Feb. 7, 1799.
" Rufus, of Enock, and Sarah Phillips, of John, m. by Elisha Olney, Justice, Sept. 5, 1799.
" Noah, of John, and Lydia Sayles, of John, 3d., m. by Ananius Mowry, Justice, Aug. 21, 1801.
" Adah, and Job Lapham; Nov. 8, 1801.
" George, of Jeremiah, and Mary Farnum, of Stephen; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, Mar. 11, 1804.
" Phebe, and Reuben Mowry; Dec. 30, 1804
" Mary, and George Chace; Feb. 7, 1806.
" Rhoda, and Caleb Sayles; May 4, 1806.
" Silas, of Junia, dec., and Betsey Harris, of Jonathan, Jr.; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, May 25, 1806.

Smith Jesse, of Jonathan, dec., and Lorana Wilbur, of Daniel; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, May 19, 1808.
" Sarah, and Nathan B. Sprague; Apr. 15, 1813.
" Wealthy, and Allen Brown; Apr. 10, 1817.
" Jonathan, of Jacob, and Nancy Richardson, of Isaac; m. by Caleb Farnum, Justice, Aug. 10, 1817.
" Sarah, and Joseph Pain; Feb. 8, 1818.
" George C., of John, and Mary Sprague, of Cumberland, dau. of Gideon; m. by William Aldrich, Justice, Dec. 31, 1818.
" William, of Jacob, of Smithfield, and Urania Howland, of Mendon; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, June 19, 1822.
" Huldah M., and Ahas Mowry; May 18, 1823.
" Sophronia, and Ebenezer B. White; Mar. 10, 1825.
" Dan, of Smithfield, & Elizabeth Mowry, of Burrillville; m. by Reuben Walling, Justice, Feb. 3, 1828.
" George, and Lucy Irons; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, Dec. 18, 1828.
" Obediah, and Huldah Phetteplace; m. by Asa Winsor, Justice, Oct. 25, 1829.
" Hannah, and Jonathan Pain; Nov. 3, 1830.
" Arnold, of Smithfield, and Louisa Cushing, of North Providence; m. by Arnold Spear, Justice, Feb. 27, 1834.
" Sarah, and Jeremiah Whipple; June 4, 1834.
" Leander, and Almira Maria Irons, both of Burrillville; m. by Nicholas S. Winsor. Justice, Aug. 18, 1839.
" Lucetta, and Henry Pollock; Aug. 18, 1839.
" Russell, and Eliza Herendeen; m. by Nicholas S. Winsor, Justice Aug. 26, 1839.
" Betsey, and Philip Saulsbury; Jan. 12, 1840.

Smith Mary, and William W. Perry; May 11, 1840.
" Henry M., and Susan B. Perry; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Aug. 31, 1840.
" Phebe, and George Munroe Appleby; Sept. 21, 1841.
" Stephen, 2d., of Oliver, and Mercella Ballou, of Dennis; m. by Ephraim Sayles, Justice, Oct. 10, 1841.
" Mary, and Isaac Taber; Dec. 19, 1841.
" Sterry, of Thomas, and Eliza Ann Curtis; m. by Obed Pain, Justice, Oct. 16, 1842.
" Lyman, of Obediah, and Lydia Elliot, of William; m. by Obed Pain, Justice, Mar. 26, 1843.
" Welcome, and Sarah B. Bullock; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Apr. 18, 1843.
" Louisa M., and Zeberra R. Randall; May 2, 1844.
" Thomas, and Mrs. Elsa Richardson; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, May 2, 1844.
" Orin, and Sally H. Williams; m. by Rev. B. P. Byram, May 19, 1844.
" Emer, C., of Burrillville, and Jedidah Handy, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, June 4, 1844.
" Albert, and Maria S. White; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, June 17, 1844.
" Martha Ann, and John B. Deake; Apr. 15, 1845.
" Adah F., and George M. Appleby; Apr. 24, 1845.
" Mary, and James Lamas; June 7, 1845.
" Nelson, of Junia, and Nancy Potter, of Izrael of Cranston R. I., m. by Rev. Junia S. Mowry, Feb. 2, 1846.
" Elizabeth C., and Erastus Robins; May 6, 1846.
" Emer, and Mercy Ann Aldrich; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 19, 1846.

Smith Henry S., and Susan A. Holburton; m. by Rev. Charles Hyde. June 28, 1847.
" Porter, and Susan Smith, m. by Rev. D. L. McGeer, Dec. 23, 1847.
" Susan, and Porter Smith; Dec. 23, 1847.
" Edwin L., of Sharon, Mass., and Mary W. Handon, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, July 4, 1848.
" Elizabeth, and Abraham Beaumont, Jr.; June 10, 1849.
" James F., and Matilda Fletcher; m. by Rev. C. H. Titus, Mar. 25, 1850.
" Reuel P., of Reuel and Judith, and Laura F. Aldrich, of Dutee B. and Hannah R., m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, May 15, 1850.
" Elisha D., of Brattleboro, Vt., son of William and Julia A. Mowry, of Spencer, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, Oct. 24, 1850.
" Alexander, of West and Sarah, and Eliza Cozzens, widow, daughter of Christopher and Charlotte Potter; m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, Apr. 13, 1851.
" Daniel, and Minerva Mowry; m. by James Johnson, Justice, Aug. 27, 1853,
Snow Fidelia, and Oliver Ross; Oct. 28, 1841.
" Caroline, and Silas Handy; Dec. 31, 1848.
Southwick John, of Smithfield, and Chloe Bartlett, of Joseph, of Cumberland; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, June 5, 1766.
" Heber, of John, of Mendon, Mass., and Mercy Cass, of Amos, of Smithfield; m. Elijah Arnold, Justice, Dec. 14, 1804.
" James, of Zaccheus, and Destimona Cook, of Eli; m. by Elijah Arnold, Justice, May 24, 1812.

Spaulding Nathaniel, of Joseph, and Lydia Harris, of Preserved, m. by Ichabod Comstock, Justice, Oct. 27, 1774.

" Nathaniel, of Smithfield, and Thankful Whipple, of Cumberland; m. by Rev. Stephen Place, Oct. 25, 1798.

" Joanna S., and Franklin Munroe Arnold; Mar. 29, 1827.

" Elisha, and Phebe Pond; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, May 30, 1847.

Spear Lydia, and David Wilkinson; Apr. 25, 1773.

" Nancy, and Seth Appleby; June 26, 1800.

" Arnold, of Elkanah, and Avba Mowry; of Gideon; m. by Ananias Mowry, Justice, Oct. 30, 1808.

Spencer Lucy Ann; and Benjamin P. Greene; Nov. 30, 1843.

Sprague Jonathan, 3d., and Mary Mowry, both of Providence; m. by Elisha Knowlton, Justice, Mar. 6, 1727.

" Ruth, and Henry Whitman; May 24, 1732.

" Phebe, and Peter Whipp'e; Apr. 15, 1733.

" Nathaniel, and Abigail Comstock; m. by David Comstock, Justice, Oct. 1, 1733.

" Zerviah, and Azariah Comstock; Apr. 20, 1735.

" Ebenezer, and Bethiah Thayer; m. by William Arnold, Justice, June 2, 1735.

" Joseph, and Martha Benson; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Sept. 9, 1736.

" William, Jr., and Rebecca Ballou; m. by Daniel Jenckes, Justice, Apr. 10, 1738.

" Nehemiah, and Mary Brown; m. by David Comstock, Justice, Apr. 16, 1738.

" Sarah, and Stephen Sly; Sept. 17, or Oct. 15, 1738.

" Rachel, and Nicholas Peck; Feb18, or June 10, 1739.

Sprague Urania, and Abel Aldrich; Nov. 3, 1741.
" Elizabeth, and Joseph Bassett; Jan. 7, 1741.
" Alice, and Joseph Bassett; Jan. 7, 1741.
" Capt. William, and Mrs. Mary Walling; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Aug. 26, 1744.
" Samuel, and Josepha (or Jerusha) Mitchell; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Mar. 24, 1745.
" Amos, and Mercy Comstock; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Apr. 7, 1745.
" Ruth, and Ezekiel Angell; July 29, 1745.
" Sarah, and Daniel Allen; Aug. 11, —— recorded, Mar. 3, 1745–6.
" Abigail, and Samuel Cruff; Mar. 15. 1745–6.
" Obediah, and Sarah Cowen; m. by David Comstock, Justice, June 26, 1748.
" Mary, and Joseph Bennett; Dec. 8, or Jan. — 1749.
" Hadassah, and Stephen Angell, Jr.; Oct. 21, 1750.
" Susannah, and Joseph Hall, Jr.; June — 1751.
" Lydia, and Enoch White; Aug. 31, 1755.
" Alice, and Barick McDonald; Dec. 18, 1757.
" Sarah, and Stephen Wilkinson; Apr. 9, 1760.
" Joseph, and Deborah Brown; m. by Rev. John Winsor, June 28, 1761.
" Marcy, and William Harris; Oct. 16, 1763.
" Elias, and Mercy Bassett; m. by Stephen Sly, Justice, Aug. 5, 1764.
" Hezekiah, and Mary Ballou; m. by Richard Sayles, Justice, May 8, 1767.
" Nehemiah, of Smithfield, son of Nehemiah, and Alice Bassett, of Glocester, daughter of Joseph; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, May 26, 1770.
" Phebe, and Daniel Man; May 3, 1772.

Sprague Anne, and Charles Bennett; May 2, 1775.
" Elisha, of Smithfield, son of Samuel, and Rebecca Cole, of Scituate, daughter of Jonathan; m. by Silas Williams Justice, Oct. 31, 1776.
" Jonathan, of Elias, and Patience Pidgesley, of Robert, of New Grafton, Mass.; m. by Peleg Arnold, Justice, Aug. 12, 1785.
" Michael, and Mary Harris; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Feb. 11, 1790.
" Hosea, of Nehemiah, and Chloe Streeter, of Rufus; m. by Joel Aldrich, Justice, June 27 1798.
" Nathan B., of Capt. Daniel, and Sarah Smith, of Darius; m. by Dutee Winsor, Justice, Apr. 15, 1813.
" Mary, and George O. Smith; Dec. 31, 1818.
" Parthenia, C., and Daniel G. Fales; May 3, 1829.
Squire Edward H., and Sophronia Sweetland; m. by Rev. C. H. Titus, Jan. 7, 1849.
Standish Mary S., and Robert H. Aldrich; Mar. 5, 1843.
Stanley Lydia A., and Daniel L. Clarke; Jan. 9, 1851.
Staples Nathaniel, and Mary Hudson; m. by Jonathan Sprague, Justice, June 23, 1734.
" Mary, and Edmund Arnold; Dec. 24, 1738.
" Mary, and Benjamin Ballard; Mar. 15, 1738-9.
" Martha, and Abraham Ballou; Feb. 3, 1739.
" Mary, and Anthony Comstock; May 1, 1744.
" Nathan, and Sarah Smith; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Oct. 4, 1747.
" Robert, of Smithfield, and Elizabeth Bishop, of Attleboro, Mass., m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, Sept. 1, 1748.
" Lydia, and Samuel Holbrook; Sept. 26, 1750.

Staples Judeth, and Arnold Pain; Sept. 19, 1754.
" William, of Thomas, of Smithfield, and Mary Comstock, once Wright, of Johnston, R. I.; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Nov. 15, 1772.
" Hannah, and John Man; Mar. 1, 1775.
" Hannah, and Seth Mowry; Feb. 23, 1792.
" Mary, and John Shippee; Mar. 12, 1809.
" Thomas N., of Smithfield, and Almira Inman of Burrillville, daughter of George; m. by Nathaniel Mowry, Justice, May 26, 1822.
" Ephraim M., of Scituate, and Clarrissa D. Hopkins, of Smithfield, daughter of Eleazer; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Jan. 30, 1840.
" Nathan, and Chilone Rencham. m. by Rev. David Curtis, Feb. 20, 1840.
" Ezekiel, of Cumberland, and Mary Ann Craven, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Thomas C. Brown, June 18, 1846.
" Esther J., and Cyrus D. Heath; Mar. 13, 1848.

(*To be Continued in our next.*)

The Arnold Family. The Editor of the Register has been for several years preparing notes looking towards a publication of a Genealogy of the Arnold Family. He would esteem it a great favor if those readers of the Register who have notes and records of the family will be so kind as to furnish him with copies of the same. As much as possible please to send dates and take pains to obtain them. A date is rhe most important item for upon that all the rest depends. When dates are not obtainable, then do the next best thing by sending the names of the family members.

POLITICAL STUDIES.

A Summary of Rhode Island Policy.

By Samuel H. Allen.

I.

The Federal Ascendency of 1812.

WILLIAM JONES, of Providence, was not only the first, but the last and only Federalist Governor of Rhode Island.

Governor Jones doubtless owed his election to the passage of the "Embargo Act," and other acts of like character by Congress, and the support given these measures by the Strict Construction or Jeffersonian Party, then known as the Republican, now as the Democratic Party, as a measure of retaliation against Great Britian for persisting in the impressment of American Seamen. Congress on the fifteenth of April 1806, passed a resolution, prohibiting the importation from Great Britian or her Colonies, or from any other countries, of certain articles of British manufacture. The Republican party and its predecessor, the Anti-Federal party, had elected the five General State Officers and the ten State Senators, then elected on a General Prox, since Rhode Island had been a member of the Federal Union except in 1799, when George Brown, of South Kingstown, a Federalist, defeated Samuel J. Potter, for Lieutenant Governor.

The provision of the Charter by which each of the original towns, Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick, were entitled to four each and Newport, to six Representatives; while but two Representatives could be elected from any other town in the State, a decided advantage to the Federalist party in the semi-annual contests for the election of members of the House, the four towns named being almost certain to return Federalist members. Only a freeman could vote and a freeman must be a freeholder or the eldest son of a freeholder. The country towns gave a larger vote than the commercial towns in proportion to the population. In order to control the Grand Committee, the Federalist needed more than ten majority in the House. From October 1790, until October 1802, with the exception of from May to October 1795, and from February to May 1797, the House elected Federalist Speakers; but at the October Session, 1802, Constant Taber, of Newport, Republican, was elected Speaker and the Republicans retained control of both branches of the Legislature until 1806, when Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown, was elected Speaker. In 1804, the Republican Electoral Ticket had met with no opposition from the Rhode Island Federalists and James Fenner, and Benjamin Howland, Republicans, had defeated Christopher Ellery and Asher Robbins, for United States Senators. Joseph Stanton, of Charlestown, and Nehemiah Knight, of Cranston, Republicans, were the same year elected Representatives to Congress without opposition.

The "Non Importation," resolution passed the United States Senate by a vote of nineteen to nine, Senator Howland voting for the resolution and Senator Fenner not voting. In the House, the resolution passed by a vote of 93 to 26, Representatives Stanton and Knight voting for the bill.

Notwithstanding the votes of Messrs Stanton and Knight in favor of the "Non Importation," resolutions, Nehemiah Knight and Isaac Wilbur, Republicans, defeated William Hunter and Thomas Arnold, Federalists, for Congress at the August Election, 1806, although it took two trials to elect Isaac Wilbur.

In the spring of 1807, a number of Federalists were elected State Senators, on the regular Republican prox. William Jones, was elected a member of the House from Providence, and Elisha R. Potter, was elected Speaker of the House, but the Republicans controled the Grand Committee and Elisha Mathewson, a Republican, was elected to the United States Senate, in place of James Fenner, resigned.

In 1807, Great Britain, by "Orders in Council," prohibited American vessels from entering any port in Europe, except in Sweden. France replied by the "Milan Degree," ordering the capture and sale of all American vessels which intended entering British Ports.

December 21, 1807, Congress passed the "Embargo Act," forbidding the departure of any vessel from the United States for a foreign port. The Embargo Act passed the United States Senate, by a vote of 22 to 6. Senators Howland and Mathewson voted for the bill. In the house the bill passed by a vote of 82 to 44. Representatives Knight and Wilbur voted in favor of the bill. No member of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress took part in the debate pending the passage of the bill.

In the spring election of 1808, the Federal prox was successful. There was no contest for the five General State Officers. Governor Fenner, Secretary Eddy, and Treasurer Taber, Republicans; Lieutenant Governor Martin, and Attorney General Burrill, Federalists; Senators, Daniel Babcock,

James Aldrich, William Waterman, William Reynolds, Oliver Gardner, and Thomas B. Hazard, were on both proxies. At the August election, Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown, and Richard Jackson, Jr., of Providence, Federalists, were elected to Congress by some 400 majority over Jonathan Russell and Isaac Wilbur, Republicans.

The vote of Rhode Island in the Presidential election of 1808, showed that the change of political sentiment in the State since the last Presidential election had been decided.

The Federalists Ticket bore the heading, "True American" and the motto "No Foreign influence, No Embargo, No Land Taxes."

The Federalist candidates for electors were: Thomas P. Ives, of Providence, James Rhodes, of Warwick, Christopher Fowler, of Newport, and Thomas Noyes, of Westerly. The Republican electoral candidates were the same who had been unanimously elected four years before: Constant Taber, of Newport, James Helme, of South Kingstown, Benjamin Rem ington, of Warwick, and James Aldrich, of Scituate; all men of decided Anti-Federalist stamp. The Federalist majority was 386 in a total vote of 5758.

November 5, 1808, Francis Malbone, of Newport, Federalist, was elected United States Senator by a majority of six.

February 21, 1809, William Jones, was elected speaker of the House, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Elisha R. Potter.

In the Spring of 1809, the Federal Prox, which bore the heading "American Republican and Federal Prox," was again successful, although the five General State Officers were elected without opposition.

At various times during the summer and autumn of 1808, and especially at the semi-annual election in August, the

towns of Providence, North Providence, Cumberland, Barrington, Warwick, East Greenwich, South Kingstown, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton and Westerly; passed resolutions and adopted memorials and petitions to the General Assembly all pointing to the Embargo system as the principal and promenent source of their privations and sufferings.

At the October Session these memorials, petitions and resolutions were presented to the General Assembly. The resolutions adopted by the Town of Providence were presented by William Jones, who made an address that has never been published. The manuscript copy is still in the possession of one of his descendants. Some quotations from that address will illustrate the sentiments of the Rhode Island Federalists upon the embargo question.

"The petition I have the honor to offer is from the Town of Providence, with whose rank in the State this House is sufficiently acquainted. I shall therefore only say, that it has never been charged with withholding its aid either in money or personal sacrifice for the welfare and happiness of this State.

"The evils that give rise to this petition are great, the privations are so severely felt that they call aloud for redress. Our National Constitution, Our Palladium, Our dearest rallying point is violently attacked, Our commerce, the main spring of New England's existence is destroyed, Our merchants property is perishing at the wharves and its owners becoming bankrupt. Our traders are obliged to turn speculators, Our honest artezans, mechanics and laborers can find no employment and misery and starvation are the consequences. Why is all this? If there existed a solid reason for it and a reasonable person to offer it, It would command my silence. The idea of a political embargo I detest. Why does it now

exist? It was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin Congress had an undoubted right to make an experiment. but we have an act laying an embargo an indefinite time. But when protests are offered what are their arguments? If the embargo is abandoned, a war with Great Britain must follow and for what reason, I see none? Why not negotiate as better men in better times than these have done? It is said, "We have been injured, insulted." Agreed, and because of this, shall we never adjust our differences."

The General Assembly appointed a committee to consider these petitions, memorials and resolutions. That committee, of which William Hunter was chairman, reported at the February Session. Some quotations from the report of the committee throw light upon the political issues of that day.

"It would be a paradox in the history of the human mind if a people who from the foundation of their government, have ever heretofore manifested the most warm and zealous attachment to civil liberty, should regard with indifference its extingnisment. It would betray an ignorance of their true interests, if they did not esteem the more perfect union of these States, as it is declared and provided for in the Federal Constitution, as the parent and perpetrator of their political prosperity, that it would be a reflection on their descernment and sagacity if they did not foresee that the dissolution of the Union may be more surely and speedily effected by the systematic oppression of the government than by the inconsiderate disobedience of the people. The people of the State as one of the parties to the Federal compact, have a right to express their sense of any violation of its provisions. From an attentive perusal of the aforesaid petitions, your committee are already convinced that the people of this State are averse to a foreign war, unless that war be just, necessary and in a

voidable. Our situation is exposed beyond comparison; more than any other section in this immense country. Our ports and harbors so convenient for naval stations, though neglected by the present administration, would as the history of the former wars evince, immediately attract the attention and facilitate the progress of an envading foe, and our capital towns and the whole line of our defenceless coast would exhibit a scene of plunder, bloodshed and desolation. The people are more decidedly averse to and more loudly deprecate a war with Great Britain, not that they are insensible to the wrongs and injuries they have suffered at her hands, or expect any favor from her friendship as distinct from her interest, nor merely because her means of aggression are more formidable and our prepared means of resistance less, but because it is apparent from the published diplomatic communications between that country and this, that another attempt made in the spirit of peace would be crowned with success, and that by a negotiation fairly and firmly conducted, the just and neutral rights of this country could still be established and secured. Their alarms on this subject are the stronger as a war with Great Britian evidently implies an alliance with France. This consequence is not denied and the design is by some openly avowed. France would introduce into our country her generals, her tactics, her artillery and her armies, and what would be far more fatally dangerous, her diplomatic skill. her deceptive policy, her deluding and fascinating arts and if the resistance of a brave people with a happier fortune than of so many other nations, should save our liberties and the beloved political institutions from being buried under the trophies of a splindid and victoreous despotism, yet the secret renown of a foreign political influence would circulate in our systems, inflame our party animosities and finally dissolve

our National Constitution. Your committee conceive that it would be unneccessary to show that the Embargo Laws are oppressive, tyranical and subversive to constitutional rights."

The General Assembly adopted resolutions embodying the sentiments of this report and memorialized Congress, asking for a repeal of the Embargo Acts. Similar memorials came from other parts of New England.

The election of Madison and Clinton had indicated that the American people were in favor of vigorous measures against England, and instead of repeal, in January 1809, Congress passed the "Enforcing Act," providing heavy penalties for evasions of the Embargo Act. The Enforcing Act prohibited the exporting of any goods upon any vessel, boat or vehicle out of the United States. Collectors were authorized to seize all such goods apparently on their way to foreign countries.

The Embargo act bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of 20 to 7. Senator Mathewson voting with the Federalists and Senator Howland not voting. In the House of Representatives the bill passed by a vote of 71 to 32. Isaac Wilbur voting for and Richard Jackson, Jr., against the bill. Mr. Jackson having been elected in August 1808, for the unexpired term of Nehemiah Knight, deceased.

A "Non Intercourse Act," was passed in February 1809, in the Senate by a vote of 21 to 12 and in the House by a vote of 81 to 40. Senators Howland and Mathewson, and Representative Wilbur voting in the affirmative and Representative Jackson in the negative.

In March 1809, the Embargo was removed except as to Great Britain, but was restored later in the year owing to a failure of negotiation with Great Britain.

At the Spring election, 1810, the Republican Prox was

successful. Lieutenant Governor Martin was defeated by Isaac Wilbur, whose votes on the Embargo measures had made him particularly obnoxious to the Federalists. There was no opposition to Governor Fenner and the other general State Officers. The ten Senators were Republicans, and Nathaniel Hazard, a Republican, was elected Speaker of the House.

In August, Elisha R. Potter and Richard Jackson Jr., Federalists, were returned to Congress by a small majority.

At the October Session, the Federalists again had a majority in the House and William Jones was elected Speaker. April, 1810, Congress passed an Act by which the Non Intercourse act expired with the end of the Session, but Ships-of-war of France and Great Britian were excluded from its provisions and during the year France seized a large number of American vessels, charging them with trading in British merchandise and sailing from British Ports under forged papers of the United States. To the remonstrance of the United Statne against this conduct France issued in May the "Rambouillet Degree," ordering the sale of 132 American vessels, worth with their cargoes $8.000.000, and extending a like confiscation to all American vessels which might thereafter enter any port in the possession of France, but in consequence of negotiations with France, in November, President Madison issued a proclaimation declaring the Decrees of France against American commerce repealed.

On the 16th. of June, Great Britain followed by announcing a blockade of all European Ports in leagne with France, and forbade vessels from entering them and France in return on the 21st. of November declared by the "Berlin Degree," a blockade of all British Ports.

As the time of the Spring election of 1811 approached, the commercial interests of the State put forward the "American Prox," The candidates on this prox were all Federalists. James Fenner, a Republican, who had been Governor of the State since 1807, had met with no opposition since his first election, although the Federalists had elected the State Senators in 1808 and 1809. This year his opponent was William Jones. Lieutenant Governor Simeon Martin, of Newport, who had been defeated by Isaac Wilbur the year before, was again a candidate. The State Senatorial candidates were men who had long been prominent in State affairs. Moses Lippitt of Providence, James Rhodes of Warwick, Daniel Babcock of Hopkinton, Nicholas Taylor of Newport, Richard Steere of Glocester, Edward Manton of Johnston, William D'Wolf of Bristol, Oliver Gardner of North Kingstown, John Cooke Jr. of Tiverton, and Jeremiah Brown of South Kingstown.

The majority for Governor Jones was 172 in a total vote of 7598, the largest vote ever polled in the State.

In 1812, Governor Jones again defeated James Fenner by a majority of 234.

Simeon Martin, Lieutenant Governor, was opposed by Daniel Champlain of Exeter. Attorney General, James Burrill, Jr., by Asher Robbins.

The year previous, Daniel Babcock, Nicholas Taylor, and Oliver Gardner, had resigned as members of the State Senate, Nicholas C. Northup of North Kingstown, Benjamin Gardner of Middletown, and William Rhodes of Westerly, had been elected to the vacant places.

This year, 1812, Richard Steere, John Cooke, and Jeremiah Brown, retired from the State Senate, and Robert Harris of Smithfield, Joshua Peckham of Newport, and Rowland Hazard of South Kingstown, became members.

The Federalist Prox of 1812, bore the heading "American Prox." Governor Jones was again elected.

Congress passed a bill for a second Embargo, April 4, 1812, to last 90 days. It prohibited the sailing of any vessel for any foreigh port except foreign vessels. This Embargo, was declared to be preparatory to a war with England. Senator Howell voted for and Senator Hunter against the bill. In the House Messrs Potter and Jackson voted against the bill. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 13, and the House by a vote of 70 to 41.

An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories was signed by President Madison, June 18, 1812. The bill passed the National Senate, June 17, 1812. Senator Hunter, a Federalist, and Senator Howell, a Republican, both voted against the passage of the bill. The vote of Senator Howell upon this bill was doubtless cast in the negative, in defference to the sentiments of his Rhode Island constituency and the vote of the General Assembly deprecating a war with Great Britian.

After the declaration of war, Governor Jones called a Special session of the General Assembly. The message of Governor Jones upon that occasion although brief was expressive.

"My reason for calling you together at this eventful period out of the usual course, is to enable me to lay before you a letter from the Secretary of State, with the President's Message and the Act of Congress, declaring war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof. I also lay before you a letter from the Secretary of War requiring that this State's quota of Militia as ordered at the May Session, should be placed under the command of

Major General Dearborn of the United States Army, and the General's letter requesting me to order them to Newport into the service of the United States. This movement of the General Government in an appeal to arms, cannot fail to prove very distressing to those portions of our State more immediately exposed. Notwithstanding our unremitted endeavors to avoid this greatest of human calamities God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to visit us therewith. Your fellow citizens now look up to you to suggest such measures as are in your power to prevent as far as possible its evil effects on the United States in general and the State of Rhode Island in particular. Any measures taken by you calculated to effect those objects will receive my hearty concurrence."

The General Assembly appointed a Council of War and designated the 23d. day of July as a day of fasting and prayer.

In the Presidential election of 1812, the Federalist ticket bore the motto "Clinton Peace and Commerce," while the Republican electoral ticket was headed "Whig Electoral Ticket." The Federalist papers in Rhode Island designated their party as the "Peace party," and the Republican party as the "War party."

The Peace party received 4032 votes and the War party 2084.

The Federalist Prox of 1813, was the same as the year before and was headed of follows: "American Prox." "Friends of Peace, Union and Commerce."

Benjamin Gardner and William Rhodes, members of the State Senate resigned in June and George Irish of Middletown, and Thomas Noyes of Westerly were elected in tl eir places.

There was no Republican or War nomination.

In 1814, the heading of the Federal Prox was as follows: "American Prox." "Friends to Union, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactuers." All the candidates were the same as in 1813. Senator William D'Wolf resigned in June and Sylvester Child, Jr., was elected to the vacancy. Samuel W. Bridgham was elected Attorney General.

The Convention known in history as the "Hartford Convention," but which was called and held as the "New England Convention," met at Hartford, December 16, 1814. At the October Session of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, Benjamin Hazard, Daniel Lyman, Edward Manton, and Samuel Ward, had been elected delegates from Rhode Istand.

In 1815, the Federal Prox was headed "American Prox. Real Friends of the People."

No changes in candidates were made.

The Republican prox was headed as follows: "Farmers Prox. Peace, Union of the States. No Hartford Conventions."

Peleg Arnold was the candidate for Governor.

The Federal Prox was successful.

In 1816, the Federalist party won their last victory in Rhode Island.

The prox of that party this year bore the heading "Federal Republican Prox," and William Jones, who had been Governor since 1811, received 332 majority over Nehemiah R. Knight, the candidate for Governor on the "Republican Prox." Jeremiah Thurston of Hopkiuton, was elected Lieutenant Governor, his opponent being Thomas G. Pitman of Newport. Samuel Eddy, who had been Secretary since 1797, was also on the Republican Prox. Samuel W. Bridgham was elected the third time as Attorney General and William Ennis of Newport, his sixth term as General Treasurer. The ten State Senators were men who have left their impress

upon the history of the State and their respective Towns. Nicholas Brown of Providence, James Rhodes of Warwick, Audley Clarke of Newport, Robert Harris of Smithfield, William Steere of Glocester, Sylvester Child Jr. of Warren, Nicholas C. Northup of North Kingstown, Thomas Noyes of Westerly, Rowland Hazard of South Kingstown, Stephen T. Northham of Middletown.

Notwithstanding the success of the Federalists in the spring election, there was no opposition to the Republican electoral ticket in the fall of 1816, although Rufus King carried three States and received 34 electoral votes and at the Congressinal election in August, James B. Mason, and John L. Boss, Jr., the Federalist candidates for Congress had been elected without opposition.

In the spring election of 1817, Governor Jones was defeated by Nehemiah R. Knight, by a majority of 68. The ten Senators elected were Republicans. viz: Philip Martin of Providence, Ebenezer Barney of Coventry, Samuel Vinson of Newport, Thomas Buffum of Smithfield, Robert Hopkins of Foster, William Pearce of Bristol, Benjamin Smith of North Kingstown, John Watson of South Kingstown, William Wilbour of Little Compton, Stephen B. Cornell of Portsmouth,

The Federalists retained control of the House and elected Benjamin Hazard of Newport, (one of the delegates to the Hartford Convention) Speaker.

Governor Jones retired to private life, with the esteem of political friends and the respect of political enemies.

A PLAN OF A MILITARY AND NAVAL CAMPAIGN, 1782, *IN NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS*;

with a Comment on previous Campaigns.

Presented by Henry E. Turner, M. D., of Newport.

Copy of a Letter, written by General O'Hara to Gen'l Conway, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, on board the Orpheus, Frigate, Capt. Colpoy's, from Charlestown to Barbadoes & Antigua, May 1782.

[*written by Josiah Paul Collin, Secretary to General O'Hara.*]

In a Cover marked, Orpheus at Sea, No. II .

Orpheus at Sea.

The first time you find yourself upon the azure main, in some of your Trips to Jersey, as tired as I am, with gazing at the sky & waves, and all the wonders of the mighty Deep, then, & not before, can I venture to request you to look into this Letter.

I have been employed lately, in so active, turbulent & busy a scene, that I quite rejoiced at the temporary respite, I flattered myself I should indulge in, when embarked on the high seas, in my way to the West Indies, where, in the capacity of Passenger, I could have no sort of employment, & very little to think of, & should remain, what I conceive must be

very pleasant, sometimes perfectly passive in word, thought & Deed, "et laisser vogner la Palere," (Happen what may,) till I landed in the West Indies, in the same good case I was, when I shipped on Board the good Bark Orpheus -- "Poiset da tout," (Not at all,) my care & anxieties pursue me in every Situation, as every thing we see, or suppose we see, is cause either of alarm or mortification. — A sail in sight, says the man at the Mast Head, all the voices from the deck echo, a sail, and add, with rueful countenances it is an advanced Frigate from the French and Spanish Fleets, -- or, they are American Cruisers, or, probably, a strong Dutch convoy, — If I look at the great Chart of the Western Ocean, which I do, ten times a day to see what progress we make in our voyage, -- that, unfortunately, is not to be done, without seeing the whole hateful shore of America, the West Indies, and the Western Coasts of Europe and Africa, and then, how impossible, with all those objects under my Eye, to avoid reflecting, that almost all the Territories that Chart contains, with the undisputed sovereignty of that vast ocean, and all the seas it leads to, once belonged to Great Britain, "by God," forgive me for swearing, I can't bear to see us shrank up into the corner of this Chart, confined to Little Britain, (It is not yet decided who Ireland is to belong to,) upon my Soul, Mr. Bull, it is very extraordinary to see how very tamely you have drawn in your horns, or rather, how shamefully you have submitted to have them knocked off, -- full of these mortifying reflections & equally Brim full of ire, you cannot be surprized, (all) which is not a little aggravated with the recollection of my having, to so little purpose, to the Public, (or to myself,) for these eighteen months, so marched & countermarched, been so be skirmished, be Battled and beseiged et pour raison de malheur," (and because of misfortunes,)

that I am now actually upon my way, either to break somebody's head, or have my own broke, convinced by all these perils, it must be allowed that my uncle Toby had never more cause than myself, to be eternally thinking & talking of war and war's alarms.

I should no longer doubt the truth of the Proverb, that says " a quelque chose malheur et bon," (to everything are good and bad,) as our misfortunes have made me a Politician, if England will have the good sense to be governed by my Councils, & the sooner the better, for it will be manifested " que notres affaires vent grand train," (that our affairs are going in good train,) as we are in the very last stage of a Political galloping consumption, -- I might, in this place, if I pleased, indulge myself in a torrent of abuse upon all our Leaders, whether Ministers, Admirals or Generals, in a retrospective view of all their wonderful Blunders, pointing out how they might have been avoided, but as I have no particular satisfaction in abuse, I will not give you or myself so much unnecessary trouble, I mean to confine myself to looking forward & making it appear, that " pour bein faire, il faut me laisser faire," (to do well, I must be allowed to do,) I have therefore, been so good, for your information, to throw together a few hints, which, if adopted, must restore us to our glorious, Pristine State, -- but least you should not possess the " amor Patria," (love of Country,") in the extent I do, & you have no mind to profit by my lucubrations this way, I give you this fair warning, of what is to be the subject of my Letter, & possibly you wish I had given you this hint a little sooner: " Commencer." (To commence.)

When France first espoused the cause of America, her sole object then was, the severing those Colonies from England,

& the establishing her (their?) Indepency, -- an Event so big with a variety of Mischiefs to us, and advantages to them, as very fully to vindicate their running every risque, and incurring every possible expence to obtain. France having since extended the War, upon the great, unbounded scale, that now threatens the total destruction of the British Empire, was accidental, and certainly, not originally intended, but naturally arose from their seeing that we were obstinately bent, at all hazards, to confine our chief exertions to the reduction of North America, to which favorite idea, every other consideration was to be sacrificed; - That such a measure, by employing so very considerable a part of our Force, particularly our Troops, must necessarily expose the whole of the English Dominions, in every other Quarter of the Globe, – fatal experience has too fully proved the wisdom of their political Doctrines, and their consummate knowledge of the incorrigible folly of ours. -- France, perceiving that America did and would continue to command our chief attention, they resolved to avail themselves of the favorable moment that presented itself of giving our marine the most fatal blow, it could possibly receive, by taking from, us our West India Islands, in which measure; they were the more confirmed, nay they were even tempted to it, from the certainty with which they could make those conquests, at a very trifling expence of men & money, the Situation of our West India possessions being, beyond belief, neglected dependencies, a circumstance, which has, I think, been very fully evinced, from the shameful manner, in which they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. -- The French have another very forcible reason for attempting to take from us all our Windward and Leeward Islands, namely, the facility with which they can keep them, & that, at a very small expence, " il ne faut

pas etre grand Sorcier," (It does not need to be a great sorcerer,) to discover that without a *Harbour*, *wood* or *water*, it will be impossible for us to keep a footing in that part of the West Indies, or even to employ Cruisers in those seas. – This is nearly our situation, & will be completely so, if France should add St. Lucia to their other conquests, it will then be impossible to keep one single King's Ship in that Quarter, as that is the only Island we have left, that has a good harbour, & where our Fleets can wood & water & consequently if we lose St. Lucia, it will then be impossible for us ever to undertake any hostile operations in that part of the West Indies. – The only two Islands we have left, except St. Lucia, in the Windward & Leeward Quarter, are Barbadoes & Antigua, in the former there is no harbour, and not a stick of wood, & in the latter, the harbour is very small, difficult of access & neither wood or water. -- How France could have been guilty of so egregious a Blunder as the attacking of St. Kitts, instead of St. Lucia, is not to be understood, I have the comfort of thinking that, in some respects, they are as great Blockheads as ourselves, if St. Lucia had fallen, St. Kitts must have shared the same fate. -- Let us now consider whether England can still, with any probability of success, contend against the further operations of France, to compleat her intentions – & what measures we should pursue to counteract them, I am persuaded, we can, in a degree defeat her designs, I mean, as far as relate to the West Indies. -- As to America, no proposition of Euclid was ever more demonstrably clear, from the first hour of this fatal war, than the impossibility of keeping it, and, consequently, we could not too soon have relinquished that most absurd of all absurd ideas, the conquest of America, -- as we might then have had some chance of keeping the other parts of the British Empire (and by that means,

preserved an equality with all the European powers, tho' America was lost) but what should always have commanded our particular attention, was the West Indies. Upon that Trade, which includes all the African, & a great part of the East Indian Commerce, our very existence, as a Maratime Power, depends, for I am perswaded of the truth of this proposition, viz: That the European State, who has the greater part of the Sugar Islands, must be mistress of the seas. -- The French Sugar Colonies is the great source of their marine strength, -- but what is to be done & is the question, " selon moi," (according to me,) but before I tell you what should be done, I will take the privilege of an Irishman, by observing, what should not be done, I mean the making Peace, or rather, the not submitting to the ignominious, ruinous Peace, the Enemy would impose upon us, in our present situation. -- The French at York in Virginia, with more truth than civility, used to tell us, twenty times a day, " ma foi messieurs mons avons beau jeu neas serious de grandissimes Imbecilles de point profiter de vos inconcevable betises. -- (my faith sirs we should be great fools, not to profit by your inconceivable blunders.) If they succeed to the extent of their wishes, they will stamp their triumph over us, in the most humiliating manner, their unbounded vanity, hatred, revenge and contempt, can suggest. -- They are determined that we shall fall, never to rise again. -- Let us resolve, if we are to fall, the world shall respect us, even in our fall, & oblige them to confess, that our manly exertions & virtuous perseverance have added fresh Lustre to our Country; if we are to die, let it be like men, with arms in our hands. --

" recommencer." (to begin again.) The French suppose us exhausted, to our last Man & Guinea, & that, having drove us to the verge of Ruin & Despair, we must soon ac-

cept of any terms they may be graciously pleased to give us. – Our Enemies have likewise their Embarrassments; France has made wonderful Efforts, & as to the Americans, they are worn to the stumps. What should be done, a sea war, let that pursuit superceed every other consideration, -- retrench every possible Expence & Convince our Enemies, that we are able to meet them upon the seas, with advantage, -- be as hostile as possible upon the ocean, and Defensive upon the Land, – endeavour to keep all you have left, but, by no means, undertake conquests by Land, in any part of the world, not even the Retaking our West India Islands, -- if we become, in any way, mistress of the seas, it will be impossible for France to support her own possessions, with those she has taken from us, in the West Indies, but above all, I never would endeavour to take any Place the French have Garrisoned, for Holland, that additional load for France, must destroy her, & be the means of fomenting a Dispute & of certain jealousy between those Powers. It is plain the French mean to run every risque.

They have undertaken too much, if we make the right use of their errors, in that particular, their vanity "*Le Roi chatie les anglois*" (the King punishes the English) appears very powerfully in their politicks, the more Places they have to take care of, the more impossible will be the undertaking to preserve them. -- They must split upon the same Rock, that wrecked our fortunes; but to give all I have said, hitherto, at large, some positive shape, it is necessary a little, to enter into the particular detail of what I think should be done.

The war in North America, which has hitherto been upon so general a plan, as never, that I could find out, to have any one particular object in view, should be confined to destroying their Trade, by our Cruisers, & the making frequent Descents

upon every part of their Coasts, to destroy their Harbours, Shipping & Stores, -- & make every part of America feel, in the greatest extent possible, every calamity, attending "*Bella horrida Bella*," (war, horrid war,) which would oblige them to keep a very considerable, and, consequently, a very burthensome, expensive Military Force constantly on foot, to protect them against our inroads. -- I don't suppose it is possible, that the most sanguine or the most ignorant mortal, of the situation in America, can recommend any other sort of Land operations on that Continent, 'till the assistance given them, by France, is first removed, if this idea is adopted, *One Post Only*, for the protection & refitting of our navy, would then be necessary in America; that Post should be as centrically situated, on the Coast, as possible, and rendered respectable by a formidable Garrison, well supplied with military & victualling stores, where to fix that Post, is the next consideration.

New York, for many reasons, is the worst Post in North America, as a Post for Shipping, it ceases being one, nearly half the year, from the great quantities of Ice. -- In a military view, it is so materially vulnerable, from many points, as to require more Troops, for its Protection, than can be spared, consistently with the reduced State of our Army, and the attention that must be given to the West Indies, and other parts of the Kings Dominions. -- New York from being exposed to all the neighboring shores, is liable to every species of attack, the Enemy may chuse to undertake against it, it affords an ample field "*Pour la Grande ou la petite Guerre*," (for great or small war,) if the Americans were disappointed of the assistance of the French Fleet, with their own Force, and what French Troops are now actually on that Continent, they might make New York of no use to us, tho'

they did not take the place, for, were they to confine their operations upon that Town, to dislodging the King's Troops from thence, and destroying all our stores, it would be very feasible, from the vicinity of the Jersey Shore, New York being exposed to the Artillery from thence, if ever the Enemy came there, in that Force, as we could not venture to cross the River, & take the Field in the Jerseys, -- the same objection may be made to Long Island, if the Enemy were in Force upon it, Brooklyn heights upon Long Island, Commanding every part of New York, at the distance of little more than half Cannon Shot. -- All the Communications from the sea to New York, either by Sandy Hook or Hell Gate, may be cut off by the Enemy, whenever they are in those numbers, as to prevent our taking the Field against them; for, if the Enemy were Masters of Sandy Hook, or of the Narrows, at Long Island or Staten Island, the communication with the Sea & New York, for Line of Battle Ships, would be cut off, & we should then be reduced to the Hell Gate passage, fit only for small vessels & a very dangerous navigation, & that Water Avenue to New York, would likewise be cut off, if the Enemy were upon Long Island, or the Heights on the Morisinia side of Hell Gate.

New York is likewise exposed to another fatal contingency, from the very formidable numbers of disaffected People in the Towns on Long Island & Staten Island, -- who, I am persuaded are waiting, with the greatest impatience, for a favorable opportunity to give every assistance in their power, to deliver the place to the Enemy. -- In the meantime, they are growing rich upon the Ruin of the King's Troops, & the few friends who have taken refuge there. -- Many more objections could be enumerated, that would strongly point out the necessity of quitting that cursed place, as soon as possible. -- But the

carrying that measure into execution, would be attended with many difficulties, from the great numbers of Shipping that would be necessary to transport the Troops & the immense Quantities of Public & Private Stores this Town abounds with, care must likewise be taken to remove, with their families (they indeed, are not very numerous,) those unfortunate people, whom, (who?) by their attachment to Great Britain, have forfeited all their property & are become real objects of distress, and deserving, from their Loyalty, of every Possible support from England. -- As to those, who are commonly called friends to Government, we cannot have too few of them.

If ever we abandon New York, to take up another Post in America, a very large Fleet of King's Ships will be necessary, without their assistance, it will be impossible. -- I am aware that all the American Refugees in England, will, to a man, reprobate the idea of our quitting New York, -- But I am not at all surprized that the great majority of that order of men, have listened more to their Revenge and private advantage, than to the interests of Great Britain, in the fatal councils they have given our Government. They had always the good sense to talk the Language they knew would please, tho' at the expence of their honor, and the ruin of England. I am likewise aware that a loss of reputation will attend our abandoning New York, (but we already stand so low, in their opinion, that we have not much to lose, in that respect,) for our folly in Keeping New York, under a thousand disadvantages, that fatal one, particulary, the keeping so large a number of Troops there (to the utter destruction & loss of every other part of the Empire,) has given that place, in the opinion of Europe & even of America, a merit, it by no means deserves, -- but I am persuaded that every possible evil that can attend the quitting New York, cannot be the thousandth part so ruinous, as the remaining there.

Rhode Island is, certainly, the best Port in America, perfectly safe against all winds, an immediate outlet to the sea, never froze; -- its situation centrical on the Continent, & from its insular State, surrounded by broad waters, by no means so vulnerable as New York, which is exposed to the artillery of the neighbouring shores, - its communication with the sea cannot be cut off by any Land operations of the Enemy, – it is, in every respect, the best circumstanced Post in North America, for the object proposed. – Rhode Island and the Island of Conanicut, the latter forming the South side of that Harbour, would be respectably garrisoned with Ten Thousand Men, but I would have twelve thousand men posted there, in order to be able to detach from thence, Desultory Water Expeditions, for distressing the whole Coast of America.

I am certain that, in addition to the many advantages that must attend the war I wish should be adopted, the very considerable savings that would accrue from it, should have the greatest weight, – we should then have no occasion for the numberless Field Departments, that cost the Public Millions annually, such as, Proviant train, Field Bakeries, Field Hospitals, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Forage, & that numerous Tribe of Harpies of every denomination, Chiefs, Deputies, Deputies Deputy, Assistant Commissaries, Purveyors, Conductors, even to waggon drivers, whom (who?) have all been suffered to fatten, in the different Departments, to the third and fourth generations; for many successions of these honest Gentlemen, have retired to England, with their nests very warm and comfortably feathered. -- Money could be saved a thousand ways by removing our present thousand pretexts for disbursing the Public Money.

When I consider how fruitless, and how grievously expensive this war in America has been, we must be strongly in-

fatuated to continue it upon the same principles that has brought us to the verge of destruction, -- the more so, as I am positive our affairs may, in some measure be retrieved, -- but the " sine qua non " (without which nothing,) must be, reducing the scale of the war in North America, & relinquishing, in a great degree, our views upon that Country, -- in short we must have the good sense to be reconciled to the loss of America, at least for the present, without that first principle, we must be totally ruined. -- There cannot be the smallest chance of success, in North America, till you first reduce the marine of France & withhold that assistance from them. Let us then act as if America was a secondary and not a primary object, that if it should so prove, that we are to leave America forever, " tula voula Gedge Dandin," (omit the phrase,) we may be, in point of Trade and Marine, in as respectable a state as France, in every other Quarter of the world.

America will be independent of us both, there cannot be a man upon Earth so ignorant, as not to be perswaded that it is as much the interest of America to contend against the very formidable Power of France, and endeavour to lessen it, as much as they have unfortunately done ours. -- America will be baffled, in all her views, if the seas should belong, solely, to any one Power, Particularly, so Perfidious, so ambitious and so Politick a People as France. -- We are the obstacle to their ambition they will first remove; but the moment they have shook us off, their jealousy of France will encrease daily, the separate, distinct interests of America & France, must make them Enemies.

I am so perswaded of the truth of all my doctrines, that no time should be lost in our immediately abandoning New York, & every Post we have in North America; Canada not excepted, and assembling all the Kings Troops in America, at Rhode

Island, – and after that Place and Conanicut are properly fortified, leave Garrisons there of 12.000, men, one half British & the other half German, with a large Corps of English Artillery, -- all the Troops, exceeding the 12.000, might be sent to the West Indies & other parts of the British Dominions. -- By this arrangement we should be able to spare, for other services, two thirds of the British, and discharge considerably above half of the Germans in our pay in America, – if it was thought advisable, the German Troops, that would not be wanted in America, might be employed in Great Britain, which would enable us to send abroad so many more English Regiments. -- Let us now suppose the American war reduced to the very contracted scale proposed, namely, The Port at Rhode Island, Garrisoned with 12.000, men; -- The desultory Water Expeditions from thence, and the Cruising upon their Trade, what number of Troops would that enable us to spare for other services.

It appears by the annexed return, that there are in North America, forty-two Battalions of British Infantry, exclusive of Artillery, and one Reg't of British Cavalry. -- The real number of the Provincial Forces, either Cavalry or Infantry, it is impossible to ascertain, for 10 days together, – their nominal strength I (believe ?) is always very highly estimated & unfortunately paid for by Mr. Bull, but I don't conceive their Effective Cavalry & Infantry exceed 2.000, men. The Provincial Forces has been the pretext, & the real source of the expense of millions. –

The Treaty with Hesse Cassel, I understand, is for 13.400 men Rank & File, Infantry & Cavalry, -- and I believe they want but very few to compleat, – They are very fine Troops, and in arrangement, I believe, might compleat (I am sure not more,) about 20 Regiments to the Establishment, of

570 men, Rank & File, -- The remaining 22 English Regiments, that is, their Commissioned & non Commissioned officers & Drummers, (for they are only nominally Regiments,) should be sent to England, to endeavour to Recruit their numbers, the only method, by which, there is the smallest chance of their ever being again fit for service. Of other arms there are about 8.000, they are likewise nearly (complete?) but the greatest part of them prisoners, -- It is a melancholy consideration, that so very large a proportion of the British Colonial & German Regiments, that are Prisoners with the Enemy, have been lost upon ser- vice, that could not have produced one single advantage had they succeeded.

Whenever we reduce our Posts in America, to one Station only, as that would then be the great object that would command the attention of France & America, too many Precautions cannot be taken for its security, with the proposed Garrison of 12.000 men & 1.000 British Artillery, it would be perfectly safe, -- The German Troops must be Hessians, for the other foreigners are not to be depended upon, being composed of the sweepings of all the jails in Europe, in truth totally unfit for service, they are deficient in every quality that makes a soldier, but chiefly in the want of spirit, their only object is the amassing of money by Plunder, and every dirty means they can put in practice, -- they very frankly confess, they camé to America to make money, but not to fight. -- The Anspacks that were with us at York in Virginia, were, to a man, the greatest Poltroons that ever presumed to call themselves soldiers.

The British part of the Garrison of Rhode Island, exclusive of the Artillery, (should consist of the) 12 oldest Regiments & they should all be put upon the same Establishment of 10 Companies of 57 men each Company, Rank & File, (the Bri-

tish Corps in America, are upon very different Establishments) this would make the 12 Regiments amount to 6.840 men, Rank & File, independent of the Commissioned & Non Commissioned Officers & Drummers. -- The overplus number of 840 Privates would be a very ample allowance for Officers servants & the other indespensible employments filled by soldiers, & for as large a proportion of sick as there would probably ever be, at the same time, in that healthy part of America. -. we might then always depend upon having six thousand British firelocks, under arms, fit for service.

The Hessian part of the Garrison should be formed upon the same principle, to allow for a proportion of sick, officers serv'ts &c.

The British Regiments, intended for Rhode Island, as well as, the next senior Corps, (that might be sent to the West Indies,) should be compleated from the junior Regiments – this, arrangement, I believe, might compleat (I am sure not more,) about 20 Regiments to the Establishment of 570 men, Rank & File. – The remaining 22 English regiments, that is, their Commissioned & non Commissioned Officers & Drummers (for they are, in fact, only nominally Regiments) should, be sent to England, to endeavour to recruit their numbers the only method by which there is the smallest chance of their ever again, being fit for service. If you was to see the melancholy state of most of our Reg'ts reduced from a thousand causes, to less than one hundred men, & those worn out in this cursed service. -- A very great majority of the officers, of all Ranks, without even the hopes of Promotion or encouragement of any kind, ruined by the exorbitant prices of every necessary of life, you could not be surprised that we should loose our discipline, Zeal & even our Spirit, more is

required of us in America, than the virtue of man is equal to. As the very 8.000 men, I have been writing for these sixteen hours will, without doubt, persuade the most sanguine or the most incorrigible advocate for confining the war to America, that they have been hitherto in an error.

I now take it for granted we shall soon see the war in America carried on, upon the plan I have laid before you, consequently, that America is, in a great degree, off my hands, – now, if you have patience to read on, you will find that I am equally learned in what should be done in the West Indies.

The first object that should command our attention, in the Leeward & Windward and Carribee Islands, is St. Lucia, from the many advantages that may be derived, both from its situation, & having a very good Harbour, & being so well wooded & watered, its being so near & to windward of Martinico, it checks that Post, which is the French place of Arms, in that Quarter. – Our Fleet at St. Lucia, will cover all enterprises that may be made, in future, either to recover our own, or attempt the reduction of some of the French Islands. But I trust we shall not think of conquests anywhere, but particularly in the West Indies, till we have gained some very decisive advantages over the Enemies Marine, – As I never was at St. Lucia, I don't know what number of Troops may be necessary for its defence, but that Island should always, from being so much exposed to Martinico (from which it is distant only 10 Leagues,) be most respectably Garrisoned.

The Island of Barbadoes, with which I am well acquainted, is so far of importance, as it is the weathermost of all the Charibee Islands & consequently makes a very good rendervous for our Ships to procure intelligence, before they venture down among the Islands, it is otherwise of little use, having no good harbour or any wood, – with respect to its produce,

it is of little advantage, being originally very barren & now almost worn out, it hardly deserves the name of a Sugar Colony, the defence of Barbadoes, without a large Body of Troops (many more than can be spared for its protection,) will be very difficult, the Country being entirely open & very flat. The Forts, when I was there in 1776, were in a very ruinous condition, and, I understand, have been entirely destroyed by the Hurricane in 1780. – As I never was at Antigua; I don't know, from my own knowledge, how it is circumstanced in any particular, but I have been told, I believe from very good authority, that, as a Sugar Colony, it is still of less importance than Barbadoes, as it is more barren & exhausted, and labors under the most cruel of all wants the want of water, there being no other than what is preserved in cisterns, in the Rainy Season. – In a military point of view, it is in nearly the same vulnerable state as Barbadoes, the country very open & flat, & entirely cleared of wood & all the Forts in a ruinous condition. Barbadoes & Antigua being of no sort of use, in any point of view, the thousand advantages we possess in St. Lucia, are rendered the more invaluable.

The French never showed their superior skill to the English in any circumstance more than in their choice of West India Islands, theirs are all large, fruitful, well watered, and with good harbours, the English possessions in the Charibee Islands all small, barren, not one of them with a good Port, except English harbour, in Antigua, & that is very small & of little use, as there is neither fresh water or wood for the shipping. Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigua; Montserrat & Nevis, as Sugar Colonies, are of no great value, Grenada, Tobago & St Vincents are small but very fertile, Grenada has a very good harbour, there are no Ports, either in Tobago or St. Vincents,

their anchoring places are merely open Roadsteads. – Dominica would be of great use in our hands, as it would prevent the communication between Martinico and the other French Islands, but as a place of arms only, it can be useful. That Island is very well watered & wooded, and Prince Rupert's Bay the finest harbour in the West Indies. -- It was impossible for us to support so many Posts, that we were not in a condition to garrison sufficiently, but those same numbers that have fallen by detail in the several Islands, the Enemy have captured, would, united in one Island, have made a respectable defence. -- The French will very soon experience that the dividing their force for the protection of so many different places, will be impracticable; if their Marine should in any degree, be reduced, the whole must fall of themselves & save us the expence of thousands of lives, and millions of money, to reduce them by arms, -- if ever we should regain the Empire of the Sea.

Experience should have taught us not to divide our force upon so many barren, useless Rocks, but unite all our strength upon one large Island, which should be Porto Rico, the finest Island in the West Indies. It is large, remarkably fruitful, well watered & full of good Harbours, it will be a safe & comfortable Retreat for the unfortunate Americans that must quit that Country, at the close of that fatal scene. -- In order to settle Porto Rico & draw advantages from it, as soon as possible, as a Sugar Colony, Lands should be given to all the unfortunate sufferers in those Islands, that have been captured, & every encouragement held out, to tempt them to remove with their effects, slaves & stock, to settle Porto Rico. -- Many Military advantages would likewise result from our being masters of Porto Rico, from its neighbourhood to Jamaica they would be able to support each other, Porto Rico, in a

degree, commands the Mona Passage, the Tract that the French and Spanish Ships very often take to Cape Francois. the Havanna & all their possessions in that Quarter of the West Indies & also cuts off the communication between their Islands; remember my dear General, that, before there can be any claimant; I bespeak the Government of Porto Rico, the moment it is ours. -- I wish I was to undertake the conquest of it tomorrow. -- but I can wait with Patience till we have destroyed the Enemies Marine, that must be the leading step, "sine qua non," (without which nothing,) to all our Military Operations.

The French were so assured of a superiority, both by Land & Sea, by that cursed America employing so large a number of our Ships & Troops, that independent of very respectable Garrisons, that they stationed in all their Islands, (which they fortified with the greatest skill) they always had a number of Troops, ready for the reduction of our Islands, whenever the opportunities offered; -- As we have not such numerous armies as France & that we have the greatest difficulty to procure soldiers, too much care cannot be taken, of those that remain. -- We have already, from a thousand shameful neglects, buried in the West Indies, above Ten Thousand Men, this very ill managed, fatal war, all that we Should Attempt, till we can considerably reduce the Enemies Marine, is to keep our very few remaining possessions well garrisoned, particularly St. Lucia, but above all Jamaica. -- That Island which is of the greatest consequence to Great Britain, should never have less upon it, than Ten Thousand Men (effective) A large Body of Troops at Jamaica, would encourage the Militia of that Island, who are very respectable from their numbers, to exert themselves, which it is in vain, and indeed unreasonable, to expect, but from the confidence they place

in Veteran Troops. -- Whenever the time comes that a large Body of Troops shall be sent to the West Indies, for hostile operations, they should arrive there, if possible, in the month of December, not sooner or later, by that means, the effects of the Rainy Season is over, -- And by arriving so early as December, they are enured to the Heat and Climate by degrees. -- If circumstances will allow it, the Troops that are the most proper to send to the West Indies, are those who have been the longest in America, they have been used to live on salt Provision & Rum, two of the causes that destroy many of our unfortunate soldiers, even in America, which reacts, with redoubled vigour, in so unhealthy a Climate as the West Indies & on that account of the similitude of Climate, those Troops that have been employed the largest in the southern Quarter of America, are the best calculated for service in the Tropicks. -- The sending so many new raised Coprs to the West Indies, was actually murdering of them. -- To obviate one of the great causes that have destroyed so many thousands of the men that have been sent to the West Indies, *The want of proper covering*, barracks in frames, should be always sent, for the Troops intended for that service, which can be put up immediately in whatever situations may be thought the most convenient. -- The frames should be sent in the Transports, not in the Store Ships. which might fall into the Enemies hands, -- by putting them in the Transports, with the Troops, those that arrived would be sure of an immediate covering.

Having now made you master of what should be done in the West Indies, -- I will take another view of America, to consider the very strange opinions that have been formed in England, of that Country. How often have I heard people rejoice at the Idea of France sending Troops to America,

where their presence was to create a thousand jealousies, & be the certain source of innumerable advantages to us, -- *has it proved so?* That France meant to have Territorial Possessions in America, they were to keep Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. &c. " est il permis," (is it permitted,) to suppose the French could be so totally destitute of common sense, as not to know, that the most distant appearance of their intention to mar the much wished for American Independence, would, at once, irretreivably destroy their Credit with America, & be the sure means of reconciling them with Great Britain. -- If it is possible to suppose the French can have any idea of having again, a footing in North America, that should be another reason for evacuating Canada, to tempt them to take it. At all events, I would make the experiment, let us flatter ourselves that we have not monopolized all the folly of the Powers at War. But the most perposterous of all the English dreams are, that America wished to return to her allegiance, that they are more in love than ever, with Great Britian, & that it is only the needy, the Factious, & those of desperate Fortunes, that are the advocates of Independency, that the great, respectable Body of the People are waiting, with the utmost impatience, & most filial cordiality, to throw themselves into the bosom of the Parent State; That this unfortunate idea shall have governed our Council so long, in spite of, the daily most glaring, palpable proofs they can give, by every means in their power, their wish of annihilating Great Britain, is not to be accounted for, -- of all the Enemies England is opposed to, the most inveterate, the most implacable, in her hatred, is North Ameriea.

Let who will govern our Councils, that does not treat with them, upon the principle of subduing them by all the Rigors of the most calamitous and cruel war, will have " plus tot

plus tard," (sooner or later,) the most humiliating, mortifying cause to lament their having been so much deceived in that People. – In a word, they never will be reconciled to England, as long as, they have the smallest means of contending left, nor, will they ever separate themselves from France & the other European Powers, that they will be assisting to them, in the two only points that govern every American in the world, namely, their Independence, & the total ruin of Great Britain. And, be it remembered, that every proposition that can be made to them, & the more favorable the terms, the further we remove every prospect of accommodation, they always construe every concession we make, into an inability of our compelling them to submission, and we are only arming their Leaders with fresh materials to wound the cause of Great Britain in America.

The Gospel is not more certain than what I have been saying, & be it, likewise, remembered, never to send a proposition for Peace, or accommodation of any sort, to America, till you have compleatly ruined the Enemies Marine. – This, I will sign & swear, upon the Holy Evangelists.

A Return of the British Troops, in North America, April, 1782, *under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.*

3d. and 7th. Reg'ts. Stationed at Carolina, above half of them Prisoners with the Rebels.

16th. Reg't. Except the Grenadier Company, (which is at New York,) are Prisoners to Spain, taken at Pensacola.

17th. 23d. and 33d. Reg'ts. Prisoners to the Rebels, at York, in Virginia.

37th. 38th. 40th. and 42d. Reg't, 2d. Battalion. Stationed at New York & the neighbouring Posts.

43d. Reg't. Prisoners to the Rebels, at York, in Virginia.

54th. and 57th. Reg'ts. Stationed in New York & neighbouring Posts.

60th. Reg't, 3d. Batt'n. In Garrison, at St. Augustine.

60th. Reg't, 4th. Batt'n. Most of them Prisoners, (at Pensacola.)

63d. and 64th Reg'ts. Stationed at S. Carolina.

70th. Reg't. Stationed at Penobscot & Halifax.

71st. Reg't. Almost the whole of them Prisoners, taken at different places.

74th. Reg't. Stationed at Halifax.

76th and 80th. Reg'ts. Prisoners, taken at York, in Virginia.

Above 21 Regiments.

82d. Reg't. Part in S. Carolina & Part in Halifax.

84th. Reg't. 2 Battalions, 1 in Canada, 1 in Halifax.

19. The Light Infantry Companies of the 7 17 22 23 33 37 38 42 43 54 57 63 64 70 71 74 76 80 & 82d. Regiments were taken at York, in Virginia.

So far above 42 Regiments

There remains about one hundred men of the Brigade of Guards, in South Carolina, totally unfit for service, from wounds & other causes, all the others are Prisoners to the Rebels, taken at York in Virginia.

17th. Light Dragoons. This very fine Corps, has never been actively employed in this Country, nor can they ever, to advantage. The sooner they return to Europe the better.

A Return of the British Troops in Canada, Upon the Lakes, and of those that surrendered upon the Convention of Saratoga.

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8th. Reg't. Quartered in the Posts upon the Lakes.

9 20 21 and 24th. Reg'ts. Prisoners, by the Convention at Saratoga.

29 31 and 34th. Reg'ts. Stationed in different parts of Canada.

44th. Reg't. A great many men of this Regiment were lost on their passage from New York to Canada.

47th. Reg't. Prisoners, by the Convention of Saratoga.

53d. Reg't. Stationed in Canada.

62d. Reg't. Prisoners, by the Convention of Saratoga.

84th. Reg't. 1st. Battalion, Stationed in Canada.

The Light Infantry & Grenadier Corps, are Prisoners by the Convention of Saratoga.

Francis Drake's Dictionary of American Biography, 1873, says: "Charles O'Hara, a British General, died Governor of Gibralter, February 21st. 1802, was appointed a Lieutenant Captain in the Coldstream Guards, January 1756, and Lieut. Col. 1762, and Colonel 2nd. Foot Guards, in August 1777, and Major General, Oct. 19, 1797. He came to America in 1780, in command of the Guards. He served in the pursuit of Morgan and Greene, in January 1781, and at Guilford, where he was severely wounded, commanded the left of Cornwallis' Army, in the surrender of which he was included. He was again severely wounded at Toulon in Nov. 1793. In 1787, after having been Governor of several Colonies, he was made Lieutenant Governor of Gibralter, and Governor in 1795. He was a brave and enterprising soldier, and a strict disciplinarian."

From Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, in a letter from Major Andre, of date, Philadelphia, May 23, 1778,

(taken from the Annual Register,) describing the famous mischianza, he says:

" Four of the gentlemen subscribers were appointed managers; Sir John Wrottlesey, Colonel O'Hara, Major Gardiner, and Montresor, the chief of Engineers,"

This quotation seems to contradict Drake, who says he came in 1780, undoubtedly received his appointment, as Colonel of the Second Foot Guard, in 1777, in view of his immediate departure for America, and his report to General Conway, just read shows, that all the effective men in that Corps became prisoners, with himself at Yorktown.

He was severely wounded at Guilford, Feb'y 28, 1781, and his brother, Lieut. O'Hara was killed. In this battle, as at Cowan's ford, March 15, 1781, he was distinguished for skill and bravery, and received very warm commendation from Cornwallis in his dispatches to the government.

This is a meagre account, and I am very much disappointed at finding almost nothing in the English Dictionaries and Cyclopedias in relation to so prominent a man, and it seems the " very irony of fate," that it should depend on people to whom he was so diametrically at issue, or to their descendants to rescue his name from unmerited obscurity.

The foregoing paper may have been drawn out by a request from General Conway, or it may have been the spontaneous outpouring of the splenetic and pessimistic feelings which probably, at that period, pervaded the officers, whose advanced age had been worn out and wasted in the British service in America, and whose spirits were depressed by the mortifications and humiliations, incident to it. At any rate, the paper strikes me as being of great value, as giving much light on the view of large classes of eminent Englishmen most

familiar with the subject, and its confidential character, attests its sincerity. Whether General Conway, who commanded the British Army, throughout the world, ever received the letter, must always be a matter of question, as it comes now, through the family of Josiah Paul Collin, a native of Newport, who was General O'Hara's private secretary, and may have been a duplicate, or may have been the only copy; in any case, the nature of it, would have precluded its publication, by the British government, and it is not known to have been in print before this.

General O'Hara's plan for the abandonment of New York, and the occupation of Newport, as a centre of future operations, on the part of the British government, is a remarkable confirmation of the views so commonly entertained, in relation to the superiority of Narragansett Bay, as the safest and best Harbor, and the most eligible point for strategic operations, on the Atlantic Coast, and is an equally strong argument in favor of his accomplishments and capacity. The morality and humanity of such a system, as his scheme contemplates, cannot be defended, it would have seemed like a reproduction of Madagascar and Barbary systems of piracy, which could hardly have redounded to the credit or glory of Great Britian, although had it been resorted to, in the beginning of the war, very different results may have been brought about. Fortunately for humanity the endurance of Great Britian, was already exhausted.

For General O'Hara's letter, I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, William Walter Van Deursen, of Middletown, Conn., whose family are relatives of the General's Secretary, Josiah Paul Collin.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

By William F. Segar.

THE southwest corner of South Kingstown, a section four miles long by two wide, bounded on the north by the old Post Road, south by the ocean, east by Point Judith Pond, and west by the town of Charlestown, has from time immemorial, in Washington County, been known as the "Backside." I have often inquired of old people in that locality why it was so called, but none could tell me. I think I have recently solved the question. By the land records of South Kingstown, I found that in 1705, John Hull sold land in said town to his "Brother Tristam," (in the neighborhood of Tristam Pond,) "at a place known by the name of the Backside of the Ponds." The early Hulls lived in the eastern part of the town, where, from the location of the large Salt Ponds, west of them, it was natural and appropriate for them to speak of the section of the town west of the ponds, as "Backside of the Ponds."

The name suggests, even to children, its opposite, frontside or foreside, as it did to my late brother, Charles V., in 1840, then a mere child, when my father moved there from Hopkinton City. Charles was lonely and homesick and begged of his mother, with tears in his eyes, to take him up on the "Frontside," to his grandfather Peckham's, on the Post Road, near Wakefield.

Site of the John Segar House.

This house stood on the east side of the road which leads from the Post Road to Stony Point Beach, Matoonic, a few rods southeast of the schoolhouse, on what was the ancient Segar homestead farm nearly one hundred years after 1706 or 1707. The old cellar, nearly filled with small stones, and the well near by, covered with long flat stones, plainly mark the site of the settlement of the first Segar family in Narragansett, one hundred and eighty-two years ago. Originally the farm contained three hundred and six acres, now in three farms, one owned by Thomas and Mary Browning, one by the heirs of the late Joseph Champlain, 3d. the other by W. R. Carpenter, the homestead of the late Francis B. Segar.

The ancient family burying ground, where were interred the remains of some of four and five generations, is on the north side of the Browning farm, south of the residence of John Hazard.

In 1840, there was a row of large stately buttonwood trees in front of the old cellar, while there was not another tree of any kind within one quarter of a mile of them. They died a lingering death after the buttonwood tree blight of that year.

The Jury That Condemned Carter.

Correction. Under the above heading in Volume I. page 316, of this magazine, is given the names of the Jurymen on the trial of Thomas Carter, for the murder of William Jackson, in South Kingstown, in 1751. Among them is given the name of "John Sayer," which should have been John Segar, a brother of my great grandfather, Joseph Segar, as I have recently learned from a personal examination of the Court Records of that case.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM JACKSON.

By James C. Swan.

IN 1750, Thomas Carter of Newport, R. I., was the owner and master of a small vessel, which ran between Newport and New York. Having been shipwrecked on Long Island, by which he lost his vessel and cargo, he was on his journey home by way of Connecticut, when, on the 31st. of December, he fell in with William Jackson, a pedlar of Deerskin furs, from Virginia. Both being destined to the same place, they concluded to travel in company, and Jackson, having learned of the misfortune which had befallen Carter, became very friendly towards him, and being of a very generous disposition, paid the daily expenses of both on the road. It appeared on the trial and subsequent confession of Carter, that on their journey he ascertainedfr om his companion, that he had with him, in addition to his peltry, a considerable sum of money. This induced Carter to conceive the horrid design of murdering and robbing Jackson. He accordingly feigned sick, and they remained all day at the house of a Mr. Nash, in South Kingstown. During their stay, their hostess sewed on a button for Jackson, and in combing his hair, she observed a remarkable lock of white hair on his head. Towards night, Carter and Jackson proceeded on their journey and, on arriving within half a mile of the Friends Meeting house, Carter knocked Jackson down with a stone and, after murdering him, hid the body under

the ice in Narrow river, where it was found about seven weeks afterwards and recognized by the button on his coat, and the white lock of hair on his head.

Carter had, in the meantime, proceeded to Newport with the murdered man's horse and goods, where he commenced disposing of them, pretending to have bought out Jackson.

On the discovery of the body, suspicion pointed directly to Carter, and the sheriff of Kings County came over to Newport and arrested him. He was taken to South Kingstown, where he was imprisoned until the Session of the Supreme Court in April, before which he was tried, stoutly denying all knowledge of Jackson, but the testimony of Mrs Nash, was so conclusive of that fact, that he was found guilty, and, on the tenth of May 1751, executed at Tower Hill. Before his execution, he confessed the crime and related all the circumstances attending it.

Agreeably to the barbarous custom of the times, in cases of aggravated homicide, he was condemned to be hung in chains, and his body was accordingly suspended in an iron frame, where it remained many years. It is said that the creaking of the frame, when waved by the wind, so terrified the people in those superstitious days that they dare not pass it in the dark.

The enormity of the crime which was very unusual in the Colonies at that time, drew together a large concourse of spectators to see the execution, a great many of whom went from Newport.

The most minute circumstances of the crime, his detection, conviction and execution, were the general topics of the day and were often rehearsed in the early part of the next century.

THE GRAVE OF THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN BORN IN NEW ENGLAND.

By David A. Waldron.

AMONG the attractive places for antiquarians to visit, in our State is the old cemetary in the village of Little Compton, or what perhaps is better known as "The Commons," a triangular lot, where the Methodist Church, Congregational Church, and Post Office Building, seemingly stand guard at its several corners. On a recent visit, by the courtesy of Postmaster George F. Bixby, Esq., we were shown the graves where the dust of once noted personages quietly rest, unless their spirits writhe in agony at the forlorn condition of the old graveyard, where fowls in large numbers are seen scratching in the dust of hallowed ancestry within this sacred enclosure, now partially surrounded by tumble down walls. Our attention was first called to a granite monument erected in 1882, on the front of which was inserted or paneled in, an old blue slate stone bearing this inscription:

Here lyeth the body
of Elizabeth, the wife
of William Pabodie;
who died May ye 31st,
1717, and in the 96th
year of her age.

On the north side of the monument is the following:

Elizabeth Pabodie,
Daughter of
The Plymouth Pilgrims,
John Alden &
Pracilla Mullen,
The first White Woman
Born in New England.

On the east side is: "Erected June 1882."

On the south side is the following poetic effusion:

"A Bud from Plymouth's Mayflower springs,
Transplanted here to live and bloom;
Her memory ever sweet and young,
The centuries guard within this tomb."

Her husband, who rests beside her, has this inscription upon his memorial:

Here lyeth buered
ye body of William
Pabodie, who departed
this life December ye 13th
1707, in ye 88th year
of his age.

The next of interest was the tomb of Col. Benjamin Church, known to fame by his bravery in the Indian wars, and the conqueror of King Philip the renowned chieftain of the Wampanoags; of whom Arnold in his State History writes was the first English settler in what is now Little Compton. The inscription upon his tombstone, and also that of his wife who rests beside him, upon which the tooth of time is seem-

ingly encroaching: and which should be carefully guarded by some historic society, reads thus:

Here Lyeth Interred the body
of the Honourable
Col. Benjamin Church, Esq.,
who departed this life, January
the 17th 1717–8, in ye 78th year of
his age.

Here lyeth Interred the
Body of Alice Church
late wife to the Honourable
Col. Benjamin Church, Esq.,
She Deceased March ye 5th A. D.
1717–8, in ye 73d year of her age.

The most ancient date we noticed was that on the stone of Mary Price, she having died in 1698.

In marked contrast to the cemetary was the quiet, wide street just east of the enclosure, carpeted with its green lawns and shaded by graceful trees, everything neat and tidy, betokening cleanly habits, giving one sort of a dreamy, restful feeling, when taken for a day from the busy whirl of active business city life.

It would seem by what has been done in the restoration, or efforts to preserve the Pabodie monument, the citizens, or some interested parties, are beginning to realize the value of the treasures which have been committed to their keeping; and it is to be hoped that in the near future the old cemetary will be brushed up, don new garments and receive proper care, thus causing it to be one of the most prominent attractions of Little Compton.

From The Newport Daily Observer, December 18, 1889.

Historical Society. There was a large attendance of the members of the organization at the hall, last evening, and the exercises were of much interest. The paper read before the Historical Society last evening, was by Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register. Its title was "The Huguenot at Narragansett; the origin of the settlement, reasons of its short life, and causes of its dissolution, with a defence of the Rhode Island Policy," were successively treated. He plainly laid the whole trouble upon the Atherton Land Company, whom he pronounced unscrupulous in their transactions, and even took many dishonorable advantages of the Indians, the French, and the Rhode Island Pioneer. That, save the land question, (over which the Rhode Island Pioneer had a good title, and the French and the Land Company, a poor one,) there was no difference between them, and when the French saw this point clearly they righted themselves and were basely deserted by the Land Company. The Newberry affair, Mr. Arnold considered a fine peice of rascality. He closed by stating that our fathers did just as any other men would, placed in a similar position, and, that, save the Aurault matter, which was a purely partizan struggle for land possession, there is no document existing to prove anything dishonorable on the part of the Rhode Island Pioneer, and that, when Aurault finally had faith in the matter, he lived and died honored and respected by our people, and that many of our distinguished families today are proud to own they are part Huguenot, which would not be the case were there ever a stain of dishonor in the treatment of these people.

From Newport Daily News, December 18, *and Newport Journal, December* 21, 1889.

The Historical Society. At a meeting of the Newport Historical Society, Tuesday evening, Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, read a paper on the Huguenots at Narragansett, in which he gave an account of the importation by the Atherton Company, whose headquarters appeared to be at Newport, of a Colony of Huguenots from France, about the year 1675. These Colonists were sold by the Company, a lot of land in what was known as Newbury, a section about six miles square, in the present town of Exeter. The land had been set apart by the Indians as a dowry for the widow of Mexam, the last of the sons of Conanicus, and her rights to the land were respected by the Colonists. When the Colonists saw the Frenchmen occupying land they had no right to, as it belonged to the Indian Queen, they made it very unpleasant for the Frenchmen, who were finally compelled to remove to Frenchtown, further north. This action of the Colonists has been regularly misrepresented, and their efforts to have the rightful title to land respected have been twisted into a persecution of the Frenchmen. The only record there is of any hardship suffered by the Huguenots is that recorded by the Rev. Mr. Aurault of the destruction of his Church. Careful investigation showed that this was due to the same trouble, the title to lands, as the Church had been erected on land not owned by the French, and as they would not remove it the Colonists pulled it down. When the French came to understand how the Colonists looked upon the attempt of the Atherton Company to rob the Indians of their lands, and after they had settled on property really owned by the Company, they became fast friends, and the fact that some of the proudest names in this part of the State, Aurault, Vernon, Tourjee, etc. were of Huguenot origin shows that the Colonists, instead of persecuting the new comers, received them as welcome additions to their numbers.

Hon. Joseph W. Porter, the distinguished editor of the Bangor Historical Magazine, Maine, sends us the following note in regard to the Torrey Family. (See pages 294, 295. of this volume.)

Rev. Samuel Torrey, of Weymouth, Mass., had no children. He died Apr. 21, 1707, aged 75 years. His wife, Mary Rawson, died Sept. 10, 1692, aged 50 years. Their gravestones are at Weymouth.

Joseph Torrey, Jr., born Weymouth, Oct. 19, 1707. Was not a graduate of Harvard College, and none of that name at that time.

Our new petition asking the Honorable General Assembly to make us an appropriation for the publishment of our Great Work, "The Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636 1850," was placed in the hands of the Hon. George C. Cross, the Senator from Charlestown, who presented it to the Honorable Senate January 22. This petition does not seek to enrich its petitioner at the expence of the public, but modestly requests that the State will do for the Old Records what enterprising Towns in Massachusetts and other States have paid liberally for compiling besides assuming the cost of the publishing and distributing. So anxious is the compiler to see his labor of love in print, that he has sunk out of sight all thoughts of self, in his efforts for the public good. The People of the State pay out now, not far from ten thousand dollars yearly for the various annual cenceses. This information will be valuable in the future, but as it becomes valuable, ought not ours to also become so, when it will place a complete record so far as the books show from the commencement of our States' history. Could not our State Assembly afford to make a small appropriation for this purpose while being so

extremely liberal towards the present. We would like to have all our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and to use their influence by such means as they have at command If they will do this much for us we shall be indeed grateful.

The Dedham Historical Society have decided to publish under their auspices a historical quarterly, the first number of which now on our table contains forty-eight pages of very interesting matter. It is proposed to print this beautiful quarterly at the moderate sum of one dollar a year, certainly in such a progressive town as Dedham, such a work will be appreciated. We cannot have too many such publications. We heartily wish the enterprise success.

We have just laid aside one of as fine quarterlies as has ever come under our notice. The Maine Historical Society have done a good work in placing such an admirable publication before the reading public. We are much pleased to note such prosperity and interest in historical subjects. From the prospectus we learn that other numbers will follow fully as interesting. If this be the fact, then a rich treat is in store for the scholar who delights in such a feast. We congratulate the Society upon so happy a beginning and wish them success in such a commendable enterprise.

The Providence Almanac and Business Directory for 1890 has reached our table through politeness of the publishers, Sampson, Murdock, & Co. Mr. White, the Providence Manager of this enterprising firm, has shown a keen eye for new features and the Directories that have been printed under his supervision, show a careful, painstaking hand, as well as a high degree of order and typographical beauty. This little work is proving a useful publication.

Mr. James H. Olney, has placed before the reading public his genealogical work, "Thomas Olney and his descendants in America." It has several fine plates and the printing is first class. Mr. Olney has done a good work and deserves the thanks of his family for this labor of love. It is works like these that will live and Mr. Olney will be remembered for this work by posterity long after his business career is forgotten.

The next volume will be worthy of the series, and will have articles of decided merit. With our increased experience we flatter ourselves we are now in a position to procure a more interesting variety of matter than has hitherto been our fortune to command. We shall do our utmost towards producing a worthy volume, and we entreat our kind friends and patrons to stand by us and to aid us by such means as they have at command, in order to enable us the better to fulfill our wishes in the above matter.

From what matter we have already in hand and from what has already been promised, we can safely promise our readers that Volume Eight of the Register will be as rich in historical and genealogical information as any of the volumes before issued. We are fondly trusting that fate will be so kind as to allow us to publish it as is now our wish to do.

With this number closes our Seventh Volume. In reviewing the work of the last year, he can say, that while he has not been as much favored as he would have liked, yet in others he thinks he has been passably successful. For all the favors that has been bestowed upon the Register, by its friends, the Editor is grateful for and wishes they may be continued. He congratulates the readers of this volume, that it is the largest one yet issued of the series and that it has within its covers many articles of decided value and importance.

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